FOR NEW YORK MEN CALLED FOR THE DRAFT, SEE PAGES 10 AND 11

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and Friday, continued warm; wind southwest.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,740. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

HEAT TAKES TOLL OF 124 DEATHS IN NEW YORK CITY

Hundreds Prostrated in Wave That Demoralizes Business Life of the Community.

MAYOR GIVES UP OUTING

Returns to Help Lessen Suffering and Orders All Parks Opened to Public.

NO RELIEF IN SIGHT NOW

Highest Temperature 98 Degrees—100 Girls Collapse in a Store—More Than 200 Horses Dead from Heat.

The unbroken heat wave took a toll of 124 lives in New York City yesterday. Hundreds were prostrated, keeping all the hospitals busy, much of the city's business was demoralized, and its whole life thrown out of gear by the torrid temperature. The average temperature was about the same as on Tuesday, but with the vitality of the city's population weakened by the strain of the excessive temperature the fatalities grew in a measure that may mean many more scores of deaths today.

The United States Weather Bureau said late last night that there was no break in the heat wave in sight, and that this would be another hot day. It was said that there would be more cloudiness, which might have the effect of keeping the temperature a few degrees lower, but at the same time might result in greater humidity and increased suffering. The maximum heat yesterday was 98 degrees, the same as the highest point reached on Tuesday. This was the Weather Bureau figure; hundreds of street thermometers read 100 degrees and slightly above in many instances.

The suffering of the thousands of the crowded quarters was assuaged last night in that Mayor Mitchel yesterday ordered all the space in all the city's parks thrown open, which led tens of hundreds to spend the night on the cool grass of Central Park and other playgrounds of the municipality.

Tuesday night was the hottest night in the almost half century the local Weather Bureau has kept records. The minimum temperature was 84 degrees. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning it was 86 degrees; the mercury rose to 89 degrees at 8 o'clock; to 93 at 9 o'clock; to 94 at 10 o'clock, and then with the coming of a thunderstorm just before noon it dropped to 88 degrees at 11:30, and it stood at this mark at noon. But by 1 o'clock it was back at 92 degrees; at 2 o'clock it had climbed to 96, and at 2:30 reached 98. The threatened storm of the afternoon lowered the mark to 84 degrees at 5 o'clock in the afternoon; it rose to 84 at 8 o'clock last night; at 10 o'clock was 82, with a promise of dropping not more than 2 degrees before morning. The average temperature up to midnight for the 24 hours was 90 degrees, 16 degrees above normal.

Thousands Stay at Beaches.

Thousands of those who went to the beaches to spend Tuesday night stayed there yesterday, when they found the heat had not abated. As early as 6 o'clock in the morning cars going to Coney Island and other resorts were crowded with comfort seekers fleeing from the baking streets of the city, where the mercury played tag with the century mark.

Mayor Mitchel came back to the city yesterday morning, interrupting his vacation, to do what he could to lessen the suffering from the heat. His first official act was to send a letter to the Park Commissioners, in which he said:

"During the hot weather, such as now prevails, will you be good enough to suspend the regulations forbidding the people from walking and lying on the grass in the public parks of the city?"

While some of the members of the police force have taken it upon themselves to forget the regulations, the action of the Mayor meant surcease from suffering for many thousands of mothers and small children. They romped over the lawns of Central Park yesterday afternoon and last night.

There were many prostrations in the Brooklyn Bridge station of the Subway and the victims were laid in a corridor of the Municipal Building. When Mayor Mitchel heard of this he had two physicians detailed from the Charities Department to establish a first-aid station there.

All records for the treatment of heat prostrations were broken at the City Hospitals yesterday. There were more than 250 ambulance calls in Brooklyn and there was an almost continuous procession of ambulances to the doors of Bellevue Hospital, where doctors treated heat prostrations at the rate of ten an hour all yesterday. At Volunteer Hospital the greatest number of heat prostrations ever treated in one day were attended. Nineteen cases were treated the Hudson Street Hospital between 7 o'clock in the morning and noon. St. Vincent's reported 35 heat cases up to 2 o'clock. There were 14 cases at Harlem Hospital and two deaths. At Polyclinic Hospital there were 20 cases. Flower Hospital had 22 cases up to 3 o'clock.

Many Prostrated at Work.

The deaths were for the most part of infants and persons well past middle age, while the great majority of the prostrations were of persons at work. Scores of business establishments closed early in the day because of the heat and the prostration of workers. It was reported that in one Brooklyn department store, 100 girls collapsed. The police had no report of this. After working a few hours yesterday morning, President Smith of the New York Central issued

Continued on Page 4.

Cost of War to Germany Is $700,000,000 a Month

LONDON, Aug. 1.—According to official statements, said Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons today, the expenditure of the German Government from February to May of this year was at the rate of £150,000,000 ($700,000,000) a month, as compared with £100,000,000 monthly for the first half of 1916. The figure given, the Chancellor explained, did not include civil expenditures or loans to Germany's allies.

The total expenditure of the French Government for all purposes was £4,469,000 ($22,345,000) daily, the Chancellor stated.

CITY BOARDS FIND 49 MEN FOR ARMY

Physical Disqualification Is Frequent, and Many Claim Exemption.

REFUSED TO STAY REJECTED

Son of British Veteran Now Happy—Investigate Plot of Dentists to Pull Teeth

The official examination of the men called for the draft examination began in two of the Manhattan exemption districts yesterday. These were Board 142, with headquarters in Public School 77, at Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue, and Board 154, with headquarters in the Julia Richman High School, on Thirteenth Street, just east of Sixth Avenue. These boards examined 171 men, of whom ten waived exemption. Before other boards where men waived the five-day regulation, thirty-nine disclaimed exemption, making a day's total of forty-nine for the army.

In several instances men rejected for physical reasons protested that they were willing and able to fight, and one young fellow was able to get a second examination, which he passed, and is now numbered among the first twelve New Yorkers accepted for the National Army. Several other boards examined such men as waived in writing their privileges under the five-day regulation.

Board 142, of which ex-Assistant District Attorney Isidor Wasservogel is Chairman, called 120 men for examination yesterday, of whom sixty-three were rejected by the physicians and forty-three were certified to the board as physically qualified. Of these nine did not claim exemption and their names and addresses were as follows:

Matthew J. Sahena, 527 East Eighty-second Street.
J. L. Homann, 414 East Eighty-fourth Street.
Lucien P. Luditsky, Keyport, L. I.
Samuel Simon, 223 East Eighty-third Street.
Thomas J. Dillon, 231 East Eighty-fifth Street.
Joseph Hunt, 220 East Eighty-fourth Street.
David Shapiro, 828 East Eighty-third Street.
Ferdinand Rizielio, 1,626 Second Avenue.
John G. Mooney, 430 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Dillon may have to be exempted, despite his desire to serve his country in France. He is a motorman employed by the New York City Railways Company and has a wife and child. Unless some provision is made for the support of his family Dillon will probably be exempted. Luditsky, who has a brother in the regular army cavalry and is the son of a veteran of the British Army, passed all the examination tests except that for the eyes. One of his eyes was pronounced perfect, but a slight defect was discovered in the other. The doctors ruled at first that Luditsky could not be accepted, but the latter pleaded and argued for half an hour and finally won a second test, and this time he passed. He was the happiest young man in New York.

"It would have been outrageous to have turned me down," said Luditsky when he came out victorious, "but now that I am in I am at peace with all the world except the Germans. I am tickled to death."

Leo Zombahl of 319 East Eighty-third Street was the most dejected of the rejected. He had served a full enlistment in the regular army and told the doctors that he wanted to be drafted. But Zombahl suffered a severe attack of fever while serving in Hawaii several years ago and has never entirely recovered. The doctors had to reject him.

"This is the worst luck I ever had," he said when he left the examining room.

To Test Marriage Ruling.

Of those who claimed exemption it was stated that one had married since registration day. He is of Hungarian ancestry and his will probably be the first case to test the ruling of General Crowder that men married since registration day may be refused exemption by the board if it is shown that the man's age had anything to do with hastening his marriage.

Samuel Simon, who did not claim exemption, was asked if he suffered from any ailment.

"Yes, at times I have the stomachache," he replied with a smile.

"That can be cured all right. I congratulate you," said Mr. Wasservogel, and Simon left the room, still smiling. Mr. Wasservogel received a letter yesterday from the mother of a man called in the 154th District. She wrote that if her son claimed exemption on the ground that he was her sole support the board should reject his claim for, she declared: "He does not support me."

Mr. Wasservogel said his board would

Continued from Page 3.

FOR NERVOUS CONDITIONS.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Rebuilds impaired nerve-force, relieves brain fatigue and invigorates the system. Buy a bottle. —Advt.

PROHIBITION WINS VICTORY IN SENATE; VOTE IS 65 TO 20

Fight on the Resolution for a Constitutional Amendment Now Shifts to the House.

6-YEAR PROVISO INSERTED

Unless 36 States Vote "Dry" in That Period the Reform Will Fail.

REFUSE INDEMNITY PLEDGE

Senators Reject Stone's Proposition to Assure Ample Compensation to Liquor Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—By a vote of 65 to 20 the Senate today put through the Sheppard resolution calling for a vote of the Legislatures of the forty-eight States upon a constitutional amendment for nation-wide prohibition. The Senate tacked a proviso to the resolution requiring that the necessary three-fourths vote of the States must be taken within six years, otherwise the resolution dies automatically.

The Sheppard resolution now goes to the House, where, for its passage, a two-thirds vote is necessary, as in the Senate. Chairman Webb of the House Judiciary Committee said tonight that he would move the resolution out of committee tomorrow, and that its speedy passage in the House was assured.

Representative Webb, himself an ardent prohibitionist, strongly inclines toward nation-wide bone-dry legislation, and that there would undoubtedly be a large majority in favor of it. The attitude of the House toward prohibition was reflected in the vote on the bone-dry amendment put in the Food Administration bill six weeks ago, which was put through by a majority of approximately twenty-five. But the "dry" majority is far beyond that, many of the "drys" voting against prohibition in the Food bill on the ground that it had no place in that measure.

President's Signature Not Required.

The Sheppard resolution does not require the signature of the President if passed by the House, as it is a joint product of Senate and House conferees. If the House accepts it the resolution has the effect of a law. Each State Legislature would have six years from the time of its passage in the House to vote for its ratification. If at the expiration of the six years three-fourth of the States have not adopted it, the resolution becomes void.

Here is the resolution as passed today, with the six-year time-limit clause:

Joint Resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein,) That the following amendment to the Constitution be and hereby is proposed to the States to become valid as a part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislature of the several States as provided by the Constitution:

Section 1—The manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territories subject to the jurisdiction thereof, for beverage purposes, is hereby prohibited.

Section 2—This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within six years from the date of the submission thereof to the States by the Congress.

Section 3—The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Analysis of the Vote.

The vote, in which party lines were entirely disregarded, was as follows:

For the resolution—Democrats: Ashurst, Arizona; Bankhead, Alabama; Beckham, Kentucky; Chamberlain, Oregon; Fletcher, Florida; Gore, Oklahoma; Hollis, New Hampshire; Jones, New Mexico; Kendrick, Wyoming; King, Utah; Kirby, Arkansas; McKellar, Tennessee; Martin, Virginia; Myers, Montana; Newlands, Nevada; Overman, North Carolina; Owen, Oklahoma; Pittsman, Nevada; Randell, Louisiana; Robinson, Arkansas; Saulsbury, Delaware; Shafroth, Colorado; Sheppard, Shields, Tennessee; Simmons, North Carolina; Smith, Arizona; Smith, Georgia; Smith, South Carolina; Stone, Missouri; Swanson, Virginia; Thompson, Kansas; Trammel, Florida; Vardaman, Mississippi; Walsh, Montana; Williams, Mississippi, and Wolcott, Delaware—36. Republicans: Borah, Idaho; Brady, Idaho; Colt, Rhode Island; Cummins, Iowa; Curtis, Kansas; Fernald, Maine; Frelinghuysen, New Jersey; Gronna, North Dakota; Hale, Maine; Harding, Ohio; Johnson, California; Jones, Washington; Kellogg, Minnesota; Kenyon, Iowa; Knox, Pennsylvania; LaFollette, Wisconsin; McCumber, North Dakota; McNary, Oregon; New, Indiana; Nelson, Minnesota; Norris, Nebraska; Page, Vermont; Poindexter, Washington; Sherman, Illinois; Smith, Michigan; Smoot, Utah; Sterling, South Dakota; Sutherland, West Virginia, and Watson, Indiana—29.

Against the resolution—Democrats: Broussard, Louisiana; Culberson, Texas; Gerry, Rhode Island; Hardwick, Georgia; Hitchcock, Nebraska; Husting, Wisconsin; James, Kentucky; Lewis, Illinois; Phelan, California; Pomerene, Ohio; Reed, Missouri, and Underwood, Alabama—12. Republicans: Brandegee, Connecticut; Calder, New York; France, Maryland; Lodge, Massachusetts; Penrose, Pennsylvania; Wadsworth, New York; Warren, Wyoming, and Weeks, Massachusetts—8.

The eleven absent Senators were paired on the basis of two "drys" to one "wet," Senator Sheppard having agreed to this arrangement, although it was not required under the rules governing pairs. The pairs, which indicate how the eleven Senators would have voted, were as follows:

Senators Goff of West Virginia and Townsend of Michigan, Republicans, for the amendment, with Tillman of South Carolina, Democrat, against; Senators Gallinger of New Hampshire, Republican, and Johnson of South Dakota, Democrat, for, with Hughes of New Jersey, Democrat, against; Senator Fall of New Mexico, Republican, and Thomas of Colorado, Democrat, for, with McLean of Connecticut against.

Senator Page announced that Senator Dillingham was in favor of submission. He has a single pair with Senator Smith

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British Shipping Losses Again Show a Decline

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Some falling off in the loss of British merchantmen by submarines is noted in the official summary issued this evening. Eighteen British vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk by submarines or mines last week. Three vessels under 1,600 tons were sunk, while no fishing vessels were lost.

The above report of the number of British ships sunk last week shows a falling off of three vessels of over 1,600 tons from the number reported sunk the previous week. The number of vessels of under 1,600 tons destroyed is the same. The report issued by the Admiralty last Wednesday also told of the destruction of one fishing vessel.

The losses to British shipping since early March are as follows.

Week Ended—	Over 1,600 Tons.	Under 1,600 Tons.	Total.
March 4	14	9	23
March 11	13	4	17
March 18	16	8	24
March 25	18	7	25
April 1	18	13	31
April 8	17	2	19
April 15	19	9	28
April 22	40	15	55
April 29	38	13	51
May 6	24	22	46
May 13	18	5	23
May 20	18	9	27
May 27	18	1	19
June 3	15	3	18
June 10	22	10	32
June 17	27	5	32
June 24	21	7	28
July 1	15	5	20
July 8	14	3	17
July 15	14	4	18
July 22	21	3	24
July 29	18	3	21

NAVY GIVES FACTS OF CONVOY ESCAPE

Admiral Gleaves's Report Shows Creel Story Exaggerated Ambush of Transports.

NOT AN ATTACK IN FORCE

At Least Two Encounters with Submarines and One Sunk by a "Depth Charge."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A long official report from Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, describing in detail the incidents involving encounters of American troop ships and their convoying war vessels with German U-boats in June, fails to bear out the account of these incidents contained in a statement furnished to the press as a Fourth of July message by the Committee on Public Information.

The Fourth of July statement was prepared personally by George Creel, Chairman of the committee, in the presence of Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson, chief of naval operations, and has been much criticised in the Senate and the press on the ground that it exaggerated what occurred.

Mr. Creel has been criticised particularly for the use of the expression "an attack in force" in describing one of the encounters between the American convoying ships and German submarines. In the official report of Admiral Gleaves, which was made public this evening, nothing is said to show that any attack in force was experienced by the American vessels. The report shows that there were two encounters with submarines and possibly a third incident of the sort, although there is doubt that U-boats were actually engaged in hostile operations in this third instance. In the first encounter, a submarine is believed to have crossed the bow of Admiral Gleaves's flagship, and two torpedoes passed close to one of the American vessels. Another torpedo was apparently seen, but the report of Admiral Gleaves is not clear on that point. One officer described as "Col. A." gave the opinion that streaks in the water were the wakes of two submarines.

The second encounter, that of June 25, was with two submarines sighted about two hours apart. There does not appear to be any doubt that these submarines were seen.

"Depth Charge" Effective.

"A depth charge" was fired at one of the U-boats, and "several pieces of lumber, quantities of oil, bubbles, and debris came to the surface." On the third occasion it was believed that a submarine was sunk, but the doubt has not been cleared.

One of the interesting features that has come to light concerning the controversy over the encounters between Admiral Gleaves' ships and U-boats is that the Navy Department is making an investigation to ascertain the responsibility for statements contained in an Associated Press cable dispatch from the British base of the American naval force in European waters, quoting an unnamed American naval officer as denying that there had been any such encounters as were described in the communication given to the press on the evening of July 3, by the Committee on Public Information.

There have been hints that the author of this statement was known and that the investigation might be followed by his relief from duty and possibly court martial proceedings.

The Navy Department declines to make any statement on the subject, but it is known that Secretary Daniels and other officials of the Government were very indignant over the practical denial of the report from Admiral Gleaves that warships under his command had encountered German submarines while convoying American transports across the Atlantic.

The report of Admiral Gleaves was written in France on July 12 and mailed to Admiral Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, who sent it to the Navy Department. This procedure, it was said at the Navy Department this evening, was responsible for the delay in giving the report to the public.

Senator Swanson, Acting Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Sen-

Continued on Page 2.

GERMANS RETAKE TOWN NEAR YPRES FROM THE BRITISH

Heavy Counterattacks Mark Second Day of the Offensive in Flanders.

RAIN FLOODS BATTLEFIELD

Allies Are Able to Make Small Gains Despite the Bad Weather.

GERMAN BLOW AT VERDUN

Strike Hard on the Left Bank of the Meuse and Capture Some Ground.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Both British and French troops gained further ground today along their new front in Belgium, in spite of the heavy rain, which, falling since early yesterday afternoon, has turned the battlefield into a sea of mud and rendered major operations impossible.

Strong German counterattacks were delivered against the new British positions northeast of Ypres. These attacks, in which the enemy employed large forces, were unsuccessful in driving the British from the high ground captured yesterday, but after stubborn fighting the Germans succeeded in forcing the British advance guards from the village of St. Julien and regained a footing in the village of Westhoek. Later in the day the Germans delivered another strong attack along the Ypres-Roulers Railway, north of St. Julien, and pentrated the British advanced positions on a narrow front. The battle here is continuing.

The number of prisoners captured by the British on the first day of the new offensive exceeds 5,000, including ninty-five officers. The amount of booty has not yet been ascertained.

The French devoted the day principally to consolidation of their new positions on the east bank of the Yser Canal, although the British War Office announces tonight that they have gained further ground in this region.

The text of the British statement, issued this evening, reads:

Rain continued to fall throughout the day. By a successful operation today on our new battle front our line was advanced slightly in the neighborhood of the Zillebeke-Zandvoorde Road. On the left flank of our attack our allies gained further ground on the east bank of the Yeser Canal.

During the night our new positions east and northeast of Ypres, between Westhoek and St. Julien, were heavily counterattacked by strong forces of the enemy. Our troops successfully resisted the enemy's repeated attempts to drive us from the important positions on high ground captured yesterday in this neighborhood, but under the weight of his assault and after stubborn fighting we were compelled to withdraw our advanced troops from the village of St. Julien.

The fighting was particularly fierce for possession of the village of Westhoek, of which we now hold the western outskirts.

This afternoon the enemy again attacked in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Roulers Railway, and at the second attempt succeeded in entering our advanced positions on a narrow front. The fighting continues.

The number of prisoners the British captured in yesterday's operations is now known to exceed 5,000, including ninety-five officers. A few guns and a number of machine guns and trench mortars were also taken; the exact figure has not been ascertained.

The text of the early announcement says:

South of the Ypres-Comines Canal British minor operations during the night resulted in an improvement of our new line.

Hostile counterattacks yesterday afternoon and evening against our new positions at La Bassee Ville and immediately north of the Ypres-Comines Canal were successfully repulsed. Further north in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway another German counterattack was crushed during the night by our artillery.

The weather continues unfavorable for operations. Heavy rain has been falling since early yesterday afternoon.

We made a successful raid last night east of the Bois Grenier.

The text of the afternoon French statement reads:

In Belgium after our magnificent success yesterday our troops under a torrential rainstorm consolidated the positions which they had conquered.

The official statement issued in Paris tonight says:

In Belgium, under a persistent rain, our troops continued to organize the positions gained.

Rain Has Almost Ceased.

Telegraphing from the British Army Headquarters in France and Belgium this afternoon, the correspondent of Reuter's says:

"The rain has almost ceased. The sky has grown perceptibly lighter, and the guns are beginning to bark again in greater volume."

The wet weather has prevailed over Western Europe since Sunday. The downpour of rain has been one of the most severe and most persistent experienced in recent Summers, and knowledge of the marshy condition of the ground over which the fighting has been taking place has led commentators to warn their readers not to expect too much.

According to The Associated Press correspondent at British Headquarters, the battlefield from Lizerne northward is covered with marshes and morasses which in Winter months are impassable. This formidable natural barrier was rendered still stronger by the inundation of large areas by the release of water from the canals. The Germans and Allies, alike seeking bits of dry

Continued on Page 3.

ALLIES EXCHANGING VIEWS ON AUSTRIA; BELIEVED TO HAVE A BEARING ON PEACE; CZERNIN MAY EXERT PRESSURE ON BERLIN

Michaelis Emphasizes Desire for Economic Peace; Kaiser to Give Decision Soon on Internal Reforms

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Chancellor Michaelis, who is visiting the Bavarian King at Munich, has given an interview to a representative of the Münchener Neueste Nachrichten, who telegraphs:

"Our discussion touched upon the question of securing our economic future, which is the most important condition for future peace negotiations. After emphasizing that evidently the German people were more interested in the unhampered development of their economic strength than in territorial gain the conversation drifted to the dispute about the annexation policy and the methods of the opposition that brought about Bethmann's resignation.

"Though Dr. Michaelis had warmly defended Bethmann in the Reichstag, he was rather reserved in his opinion about the controversy that ended with the late Chancellor's downfall. He thought it would be left to a more impartial future to render a just verdict on the dispute over the annexation problem and its consequences.

"After speaking of Bethmann's high merit in initiating the movement for the reformation of the inner political life of Germany the conversation drifted to the first action taken by the parliamentarians, which was really at the bottom of the whole July crisis. The Chancellor spoke very warmly and assured me that the next few days after the Kaiser's return from the front would bring a solution of the problem. It was, of course, impossible to proceed hastily, but the views which Dr. Michaelis had expressed in his Reichstag speech opened a way to the future."

The correspondent proceeds to tell how he mentioned to Dr. Michaelis the plan of speaking to a larger public on the great problems of the day in the same manner as, for instance, Lloyd George addressed the public occasionally. This evidently aroused the Chancellor's interest; but if ever he should use this form of making the Government's ideas known, he said, he would certainly not step down to the level of Lloyd George, who, for the sake of impressing the masses, would not stop at the most monstrous untruths.

TOLD REICHSTAG CRASH WAS NEAR

The Socialist Minority Leader Admitted Germany Would Soon Bleed to Death.

REPUBLIC A PEACE PRELUDE

Belief of Masses That Monarchy Was a Failure Was Growing, Said Haase.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The following is a fuller report than it has been possible hitherto to publish here of the speech in the Reichstag debate of July 19 by Herr Haase in behalf of the minority Socialists. He began by saying that instead of plain dealing from the Chancellor they had an ambiguous statement only about peace reparations, though the Chancellor admitted explicitly that the peace resolution was open to a variety of interpretations. Michaelis, he said, was the nominee of Hindenburg and the General Staff. Haase continued:

"There is a growing feeling among the masses that the monarchy is a failure and that a republic will and must come. This would be the best prelude to peace, but democracy will only come by fighting for it and not by fawning on the authorities.

"If the war is to continue much longer the German nation will bleed to death and fall from exhaustion. For months the public has been deluded with promises about the collapse of England, but it now realizes that the figures entirely omit the factor that the tonnage of the whole world is at the disposal of England, and consequently it is stupid to compare the losses with tonnage belonging to England alone. Yet the Chancellor once more states that England will be unable to resist the need for peace, thus feeding the people on fallacious hopes.

"Though the peace resolution is an advance on our previous attitude, it is not acceptable to the minority party. What the resolution says about the origin of the war is not tenable in the face of history, and the minority refuses to lend itself to declarations at variance with the truth.

"The same applies to the shallow explanations of the Chancellor. We do not forget the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, the Austrian preparations against Russia, the conferences in Berlin on July 5, 1914, and the activity of Tirpitz and Falkenhayn in those days.

"Influential parties, including the Centre, still demand the annexation of Belgium and indemnities. Has Dr. Spahn fairly abandoned his Belgian program, and is the demand for indemnities still put forward?

"As to the freedom of the seas, this always exists in time of peace. The only way to guarantee it is by universal disarmament and abolition of the right of capture.

"Regarding the attempt to effect a separate peace with Russia, nobody can believe that the peace resolution, without a word about self-determination by nationalities, will have a good effect abroad. As a matter of fact, Russia has the greatest distrust of the German Government and its supporters, nor will the majority Socialists' declaration in Sweden be more efficacious. It has been condemned by all enemy and neutral Socialists.

"The feeling of the people as the result of the leaden weight of hunger is such as to startle even the most frivolous. You have read of riots and strikes in Silesia. Do you think the masses can possibly endure it much longer? It is impossible, and when the crash comes you must not be surprised. The workers know better every day how they must act. If they are to achieve what they have at heart, they will rise against the conditions."

KAISER DENIES AIM OF CONQUEST

Tells German People They Fight in Defense of a "Strong, Free Empire."

PREDICTS FINAL VICTORY

Russia Shaken by Latest Blows, He Says, and New Enemies Do Not Cause Alarm.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 1.—Emperor William today issued a proclamation to the German people in which he said they might rest assured that German blood and German zeal were not being gambled with for an empty shadow of ambition or for schemes of conquest, but that they were being used in defense of a strong, free empire, in which their children might live in security. The proclamation reads:

"To the German People—Three years of hard fighting are behind us. With grief we remember our dead, with pride our soldiers now fighting, with confidence all our workers, and with a heavy heart those who are languishing in captivity; but, above all, our thoughts stand resolute in the determination to prosecute this righteous war of defense to a successful termination.

"The enemy is stretching out his hands toward German territory, but he shall never have it. New nations continue to enter the war against us, but that does not frighten us. We know our strength, and we are determined to make use of it. They wish to see us weak and powerless at their feet, but they shall not prevail.

"They received disdainfully our words of peace; they did not know how Germany could fight. Throughout the world they have slandered the German name, but they cannot extinguish the glory of German deeds.

"Thus we stand erect at the close of this year, unmovable, victorious, and intrepid. Trials may still await us, but we shall meet them with a grave mien and full of faith. Throughout the three years' achievement the mighty German people has become firm in its resistance against all that the power of the enemy can conceive. If the enemy wishes to prolong the sufferings of war they will weigh more heavily upon him than upon us.

"For that which has been accomplished on the front let us at home show our gratitude by tireless toil. We must still continue to fight and to furnish arms for it. But our people may rest assured that German blood and German zeal are not being gambled with for an empty shadow of ambition or schemes of conquest and subjugation, but in defense of a strong, free empire in which our children may live in security.

"Let all our actions and all our thoughts be devoted to this fight. Let this be our solemn promise of this day. Aug. 1, 1917. WILLIAM, I. R."

Proclamation to Fighting Forces.

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (via Copenhagen and London.)—Emperor William has issued a proclamation to the German army and navy and the German Colonial forces. This proclmation is as follows:

"The third year of the war has come to an end. The number of our adversaries has increased but their prospects of victory have not improved. You crushed Rumania last year. The Russian Empire once more trembles under your strokes. Both countries sacrificed themselves for the interests of others and are now bleeding to death. In Macedonia you forcibly withstood the enemy's assaults. In mighty battles on the western front you remain the masters of the situation. Your lines are firm, protecting your beloved homes against the terrors and devastations of war.

"The navy has achieved good results. It has threatened the enemy's com-

Continued on Page 2.

"KEEP COOL!"—If you live in a suburban home—See top of Page 2—Advt.

LINKS WITH MICHAELIS TRIP

German Chancellor's Consultations With Emperor Charles Opportune.

ITALY HAS SPECIAL CLAIM

Will Oppose Separate Peace with Vienna as Sacrificing Her Interests.

CECIL GIVES AN OPENING

Speech in House of Commons Interpreted as Showing Consideration for Austria.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—According to information communicated from Europe to diplomatic establishments in Washington, exchanges are in progress among the allied Governments which are likely to have important results soon. It was hinted that the negotiations related to Austria.

This fits in with the plan of a visit by Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial German Chancellor, to Vienna, to meet Emperor Charles. In one quarter it was said that probably there would be declarations of a far-reaching character affecting peace in the near future.

In connection with these statements officials of this Government made it plain in a most emphatic manner that, as one expressed it: "The United States is in the war to defeat Germany. It has entered into no other discussion with the allied nations respecting their war aims." Officials declined to suggest what terms of peace would be acceptable to this Government or to comment on the various territorial changes that are reported to be the subject of conversations among the allied powers.

In diplomatic circles the understanding prevails that Italy opposes any negotiations looking to a separate peace with Austria. Discussing this, an interested diplomatic officer said:

"Italy cannot afford to enter a separate peace with Austria. That would mean, should Italy agree to such a plan, one of two absurd things: Either that Austria would be willing to stop fighting and accept in full Italy's large claims, or that Italy would sacrifice her interests and her policies to eliminate Austria, which is inconceivable.

"A mistake that the Allies have made, and that America may be making, is to differentiate between Germany and Austria. To Italy's mind, there is no difference between them. The menace to Italy would continue and Italy would lose all she has fought for and is now fighting for if the Allies should abandon her and confer a clean peace on Austria. It would be as just for Italy to make peace with Austria alone, leaving Austria free to continue fighting side by side with Germany against the Allies.

"The Allies have succeeded thus far in concealing their conversations and diplomatic arrangements from the inspection of the world, but a new phase is being entered since the entrance of the United States into the war, due principally to the revolution in Russia, which has given to the Russian people a voice in the conduct of their international affairs. It is altogether probable that all the belligerent powers will henceforth take their peoples more into the Governments' confidence."

LONDON, Aug 1.—A dispatch from Zurich to The Wireless Press says:

"A semi-official Vienna dispatch says that Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, read with great pleasure certain statements of Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, in the House of Commons, which he interpreted as meaning that England does not regard Austria as a real enemy. From this the deduction is drawn that there are no real obstacles to peace negotiations between Vienna and London.

"The message adds that Count Czernin would be willing to act as a mediator between Berlin and London and that he has noted that in France as well as in England there is no direct hostility to Austria.

"The above declaration, according to the correspondent at Copenhagen of The Exchange Telegraph, led the Deutsche Tageszeitung to declare: 'Germany does not want negotiations in such a roundabout way.' The Fremdenblatt replied that Germany not only would submit to but even would accept joyfully any attempt at peace through the medium of Austria."

WIDER AUSTRIAN AMNESTY.

Pope Is Said to Have Inspired Step About to be Taken.

ROME, Aug. 1.—According to the Stampa, news has been received at the Vatican from Vienna of a comprehensive amnesty which is about to be proclaimed by the Austrian Government. All prisoners serving sentence

up to two years for political offenses and numerous Italian Irredentists will benefit by the amnesty.

Pope Benedict, says the paper, is believed to have had a part in this decision of the Austrian Government.

Various Catholic journals say the Vatican is interested in negotiations with the Swedish Red Cross for a general exchange of prisoners of war between Italy and Austria.

WANTS ALSACE AUTONOMOUS.

Reichstag Member Recounts Grievances of Its People.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.—The General Anzeiger of Essen publishes a long interview on the question of Alsace-Lorraine with Bernhard Boehle, Socialist member of the Reichstag for Strassburg, in which he recounts grievances of the inhabitants of those provinces and the unnecessary hardships imposed upon them by the declaration of a state of siege. He points, for instance, to the ban upon the speaking of French, although many of the people do not speak German; also to the numerous arrests that have been made without cause and the difficulties which the men of Alsace and Lorraine in the army experience in obtaining leave to visit their homes.

Herr Boehle, who opposes the idea of a division of Alsace-Lorraine and rejects with equal emphasis the suggestion of making it an independent buffer State, says he is certain that before the end of the war full autonomy as a Federal State will be granted to it.

TO RECAST VIENNA CABINET.

Seydler Will Attempt Permanent Coalition of Parties.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.—According to the Vienna Allgemeine Zeitung, Dr. von Seydler, the Austrian Premier, has informed the leaders in Parliament that he will be intrusted with the formation of a permanent Cabinet.

Dr. von Seydler formed the present Cabinet in Austria on June 24 last. A dispatch from Amsterdam last Monday said he was conducting negotiations regarding the formation of a definite ministry with a working majority, and that his prospects of success had improved. The Southern Slavs, as a result of a break with the Czechs, were said to be ready for negotiations regarding their entry into the majority combination.

Quoting the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Amsterdam dispatch added that it was assumed in Austrian parliamentary circles that a working majority would be realized on the basis of a strictly defined programme, the most important point of which, aside from economic questions, would be to carry out home rule for the Austrian States.

BERNSTORFF IN MUNICH.

Invited to Meet Michaelis, Who Appears in Captain's Uniform.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 1.—Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador to Washington, was among the few selected guests invited by Baron von Treutler, Emperor William's diplomatic adviser and Prussian envoy to the Court of Bavaria, to meet Chancellor Michaelis at tea on the occasion of the Chancellor's recent visit to Munich.

Dr. Michaelis wore a Captain's uniform, giving the Berlin Vossische Zeitung the opportunity to scoff at the worship of epaulettes which puts a leading statesman in line officers' dress, but, it says, there is little doubt that Dr. Michaelis, like Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, ex-Chancellor, and Herr von Jagow, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be speedily promoted to more adequate rank.

SWELTER FOR PEACE.

Garden Throng Cheers Speakers, but Makes No Work for Police.

A small army of policemen, Federal agents, and detectives looked bored last night while 5,000 pacifists, braving the heat to attend a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden called by the Workmen's Council for the Maintenance of Labor's Rights, yelled frantic approval of speeches denouncing the suppression of The Masses and kindred publications, the entrance of the United States into the war, and the "betrayal" of the working classes by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Max Eastman, editor of The Masses, won clamorous applause by asserting that he would recognize a fight for real democracy by the fact that "it will not be necessary to conscript the working people in order to get them to fight freely."

Jacob Panken, Chairman of the Workmen's Council, denounced Mr. Gompers and made an appeal for funds to carry on the work of the council, which brought about $4,000 in pledges.

United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy, with a staff of men, was among those present to preserve order, but found nothing to do.

"I refuse to help any of these people to become martyrs unless I have to," he remarked as he climbed into his automobile and drove off at the end of the meeting.

RIBOT RETORTS 'LIE!' TO DR. MICHAELIS

Conquest Charges of Chancellor Grossly Distorted, He Tells French Chamber.

REJECTS BISMARCK POLICY

Autonomous Buffer State on the Rhine, He Says, Was Aim of Petrograd Negotiations.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Premier Ribot replied in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday to the declaration made last Saturday by Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, that there was a secret treaty between France and Russia having in view plans of conquest. M. Ribot, after saying he was convinced that Spain would apply the decree interning the German submarine which anchored in the harbor of Corunna Monday evening, said:

"I wish to reply to the singular speech which Dr. Michaelis thought fit to invite the Berlin journalists to hear. The German Chancellor publicly commanded the French Government to declare whether in a secret sitting June 1 the French Government had not made known to the Chamber of Deputies the terms of a secret treaty made before the Russian revolution whereby the Emperor bound himself to support French pretensions to German territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

"The Chancellor's version contains gross inaccuracies and absolute lies, notably regarding the rôle he attributes to the President of the republic in giving an order to sign a treaty unknown to Premier Briand. The Chambers know how things passed. M. Doumergue, (former Premier and Foreign Minister,) after a conversation with the Emperor, demanded and obtained M. Briand's authorization to take note of the Emperor's promise to support our claim to Alsace-Lorraine and to leave us free to seek guarantees against fresh aggression, even by annexing territories on the left bank of the Rhine, but by making an autonomous state of these territories which would protect us and also Belgium against invasion.

Willing to Publish Letters.

"We have never thought to do what Bismarck did in 1871. We are, therefore, entitled to deny the allegation of the Chancellor, who evidently knows of the letters exchanged in February, 1917, at Petrograd and falsified since as his most illustrious predecessor falsified the Ems dispatch. Whenever the Russian Government is willing to publish these letters we have no objection.

"The Chancellor refrained from speaking about my declaration March 21, wherein I repudiated in France's name any policy of conquest and annexation by force. He has willfully forgotten my language May 22 in the Chamber, saying we were ready to enter into conversations with Russia as to the object of the war and if the German people, whose right to live and develop peacefully we do not contest, understood that we wished peace founded on the right of the people, the conclusion of peace would thereby be singularly facilitated.

"Finally the Chancellor passed over in silence the resolution unanimously voted after the June secret session."

Cites Action of Chamber.

Here Premier Ribot read from his speech in the Chamber warning against those who wished to spread the conviction that France was seeking conquest. He also read the terms of the resolution adopted by the Chamber at that time, declaring that peace conditions must include the liberation of territories occupied by Germany, the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France and just reparation for damages done in the invaded regions. The resolutions also favored the creation of a league of nations for the maintenance of peace.

"Who now dares say to the world that we wish annexation," continued Premier Ribot. "Such manoeuvres are too crude to deceive any one, especially the democratic masses of the Russian people, whom our enemies are vainly trying to separate from their Allies by deceiving them as to the true sentiments of French democracy.

"What is the Chancellor seeking? He is trying to hide the embarrassment which he feels in defining Germany's objects of war and conditions whereon she would make peace. He is trying especially to turn aside attention from the terrible responsibility weighing on the conscience of the Kaiser and his councillors.

'Diversion" from Potsdam Charge.

"It is on the morrow of the publication of decisions made July 5, 1914, at a council held at Potsdam, at which all consequences of the ultimatum to be sent to Serbia were discussed, and from which war was bound to spring, that the Chancellor is trying this diversion. There is something shameless, when one has such responsibilities, in demanding our intentions.

"Assuredly it is not to Germany that we address ourselves, but to all who are witnesses or actors in the struggle which we have been maintaining for the last three years and who know that there is in the depth of the French people's soul a deep attachment to the principles of justice, respect for people's rights, and, I may add at the risk of not being understood by our enemies, true generosity."

The declaration was frequently applauded. It was not followed by any debate.

Petrograd Adds Denial.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1.—Foreign Minister Terestchenko denies absolutely the declarations attributed to him by Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor. He has issued a statement saying:

"The Russian Foreign Minister drew up no protest nor made any special declarations to the French Government beyond a general declaration by the Provisional Government respecting war aims which was generally made known May 18. This declaration, which was sympathetically received, will be thoroughly examined by the inter-allied conference to be held shortly."

DENIES POTSDAM CONFERENCE.

Berlin Says Charge Was Previously Refuted in Reichstag.

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (via Copenhagen.)—An official statement issued today by the German Government says:

"The Times (of London) and the enemy agencies following it are spreading a report about a conference alleged to have been held in the presence of the Emperor at Potsdam, July 5, 1914, at which the political and military personages in Germany and Austria-Hungary took part, and at which a plan was proposed to let loose the war.

"The Wolff Bureau is authorized to declare the statements with all their details pure inventions. Neither on the day named nor an any other day in July did such a joint conference occur, either with or without the participation of the Emperor.

"Moreover, we again declare that the German Government abstained from any intervention in drafting the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, and that the German Government was completely ignorant of the contents of the ultimatum before its dispatch.

"The Times supports its false allegations on statements made by Deputy Cohn in the Main Committee of the Reichstag. The statement of the Deputy was immediately refuted in committee by the Government as incorrect."

JAPANESE MISSION SEEKS GAINS FROM WAR

Retention of Islands Taken from Germans and Free Hand in China Talked Of.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Japanese press expects the Ishii Mission to the United States to reach a fundamental understanding with this Government on the question of the South Sea Islands captured from Germany by Japan. Japanese national interests require that this understanding be reached, according to the comment of the most influential Japanese newspapers received here.

The Japanese press lays stress also upon the advisability of reaching an agreement with the United States on the Chinese question and relations to Russia. Little mention is made of the subjects which have been suggested by well-informed persons here as likely to be treated at the conferences between the mission and the American officials.

From the American point of view, the most pressing need affecting America as an associate of the Allies is adequate shipping to enable the United States to supply the Entente nations in Europe with war materials. Japan has vastly increased her tonnage since the war began, although only 4½ per cent. of it is said to be in the service of the Allies. British shipping has been virtually withdrawn from the Pacific and largely from the Indian Ocean, giving place to Japanese bottoms. But while this service is valuable, it is not so necessary as war carriage, and is immensely profitable to Japan, with practically no risks.

It is known that the State Department has requested of Japan a statement of the amount her available tonnage, and this information when submitted, it is believed, will form the basis of the discussion with the Japanese mission of a proposal that Japan transfer a certain percentage of her shipping from the Pacific to the Atlantic. The service in the Atlantic will be no less profitable, although the Japanese vessels will be risked in the submarine zones.

There has been no indication of the direction the discussions respecting Russia will take, but it is thought probable Japan will contend that she constitutes Russia's principal source of supply for munitions and some other war necessaries, and that in order to maintain her efficiency as supplier to Russia, and also to provide the world with more ships, keeping her yards at the highest point of efficiency, she must have unobstructed access to the American markets for raw materials, especially steel.

TEST IN COMMONS OVER HENDERSON

Duncannon Moves Adjournment to Bring Up Question of Paris Mission.

RUMORS OF RESIGNATION

Minister Denies That the Object of Socialist Conference Was to Discuss War.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A crowded House of Commons was excited today by rumors that the Cabinet had been considering the resignation of Arthur Henderson, member of the War Council, which, it was said, had already been tendered.

Viscount Duncannon, Unionist for Dover, moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of calling up the question whether the Government was acting constitutionally and in the national interest in permitting Mr. Henderson to accompany a pacifist mission, including James Ramsay MacDonald and George James Wardle, both members of Parliament, to Paris.

Bonar Law, the Government leader, had affirmed in Parliament that Mr. Henderson was acting only in his capacity of Secretary of the Labor Party, but, asked Viscount Duncannon, since when could a Minister doff his Ministerial responsibility with his hat? The Government must have tacitly consented, he said, because it could have withheld the passports.

Lord Duncannon demanded an explicit statement and said that if Mr. Henderson had committed himself to a conference with the Germans the Government must ask him to resign.

In a personal statement to the House Mr. Henderson denied that he had gone to France to discuss the war situation or that the mission intended, as was alleged, to proceed to Italy. He regretted that judgment had not been postponed until he had been heard.

This is what really happened, according to the Minister: When he returned from Russia he heard that the United Socialists in France, representing a majority of the Socialists and including members of the French Government, had invited Russian delegates to hasten to Paris to examine a new invitation to an international conference and suggesting that some British delegates should accompany them to discuss the proposal and take the opportunity to talk over the proposed interallied Socialist conference.

He assumed that there were no objections to the latter conference, which had the Government's approval. The only visit was for the purpose of examining the invitation extended weeks ago by the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee, presided over by Hjalmar Branting, whose pro-ally opinions had never been disguised.

The invitation, Mr. Henderson said, was also signed by representatives of the Workmen's and Soldiers' group and authorized by the most representative conference held in Russia since the revolution. He wanted to impress upon the House, whether the members liked it or not, that it was decided to hold this conference.

ITALY BUILDING SHIPS.

Begins Continuous Output of 8,000-Ton Vessels of Uniform Type.

ROME, Aug. 1.—The construction of merchant ships of a uniform type and measuring 8,000 tons has been commenced in the Italian shipyards.

The first launching will take place the end of this month, and others will follow without interruption.

KAISER DENIES AIM OF CONQUEST

Continued from Page 1.

mand of the sea and his very existence. Far from home a little German group is defending a German colony against forces many times superior.

"Victory in the coming year will again be on our side and on that of our allies. Ours will be the final victory.

"With a deeply moved heart I thank you in my own name and in that of the Fatherland for what you have achieved in this last year of the war. With veneration we remember the fallen who gave up their lives for the greatness and the safety of the Fatherland.

"The war goes on. It is still being forced upon us. We shall fight for our existence in the future with firm resolution and unfailing courage. As our problems multiply, so does our strength increase. We are invincible. We shall be victorious. The Lord God will be with us. WILLIAM, I. R.

"In the field, Aug. 1."

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TAKE DRASTIC STEP TO RUSH NEW SHIPS

Capps and Hurley Warn Southern Pine Producers Patriotism Comes Before Profits.

PROGRAM TO BE ENLARGED

Orders for Additional Wooden Vessels Placed — Output May Be Commandeered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—At two important conferences today drastic action was taken by the Government to make possible an enlargement of the shipbuilding program and to obtain officers and crews for the vessels with which the United States will combat the submarine menace. As a result, it was said tonight the wooden ship program would be increased by from 25 to 30 per cent. and the output or recalcitrant producers commandeered unless they meet the Government requirements. It is possible also that a simplified design for these ships will be adopted to speed construction. Representatives of the southern pine producers were informed in the frankest terms that "slacking" would not be countenanced.

Following the meeting, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board said that there was every reason for optimism; that the producers had promised to cooperate in every way with the Government, and had been asked to set forth their proposals in writing.

A meeting attended by representatives of organized labor, Secretary of Commerce Redfield, Secretary of Labor Wilson, and other officials was also fruitful of results. Such labor men as have voiced opposition to the employment of others than American citizens as officers on merchant ships, and who have opposed the use of non-union men, were asked to do nothing that might block the Government's plans in this crisis.

Secretary Redfield told the labor representatives that every day of delay on an American boat might result in the loss of 1,500 American lives in France, and that it was the duty of all in the war emergency to get together for the good of the country. Secretary Wilson, quoting from the caption of a cartoon published soon after Germany announced its unrestricted submarine warfare, used this statement to emphasize his contention that it was the patriotic duty of all citizens to build and man a great merchant fleet:

"After Germany had broken all promises made to the United States Government the Kaiser told us that one day in every week we could send one ship to Falmouth. We must do that on seven days in every week the Kaiser could go to hell."

It was understood tonight, following the conference, that the Government would follow the policy made possible by a recent executive order permitting others than American citizens to serve as officers, and that non-union men would not be denied the right to serve the country on merchant ships.

This meeting was held in the auditorium of the Interior Department Building, while Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, and Rear Admiral Capps, General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, were in conference with about 150 representatives of the Southern pine producers in the building occupied by the Shipping Board. The latter session was a lively one.

The lumber producers were told with frankness that they must provide the Government's needs which up to this time they have failed to do. So far lumber has been provided for 63 of 100 ships promised. Aside from this quota assigned to the South, the Shipping Board has contracted for an additional quota of 66 ships and is negotiating for 88 more.

W. J. Haynan, a producer of Hattiesville, Miss., said that the South could furnish 200 ships, and that, in his mind, it was the patriotic duty of the other producers to join in accomplishing this. V. M. Scanlon, who comes from the same producing centre, said he was trying to do his part, and added that if there were slackers among the producers who were selling to private capital because they could obtain more than the $35 a thousand feet agreed upon, he hoped the Government would use force to bring them into line. Men who refused to place their full producing capacity at the disposal of the Government, he said, should be held responsible for the loss of American lives in France.

Rear Admiral Capps made his first address, an appeal to the patriotism of the lumbermen, in which he said that the United States was in the war far more seriously than the vast majority of our people realize. He emphasized the fact that the merits of wood and steel have nothing to do with the situation, and that ouput of both classes was the vital point.

"We are in war," he said; "we are in a very important part of one of the most gigantic struggles that the world has ever seen, and we devutely hope that the world will never again see such a thing. We are in it far more seriously than it seems to me the vast majority of our people realize. We are all good American citizens; we are far more than that—we believe that we have a very high sense of our mission in this world. Our participation in this war is on the very highest plane. We have a great deal to lose; we have practically nothing in a material way to gain. We must take the whole situation seriously. Every ounce of our strength must go into the preparation for a prosecution of this war.

"Mr. Hurley and I are nothing in the world but two units in this scheme. If we are able to achieve any results at all, we have got to achieve them through your earnest co-operation and assistance. No half-hearted measures will do.

"At the very beginning, contracts were made for certain kinds of tonnage. A very large number of contracts have been let for wooden tonnage. The merits of wood or steel have nothing whatever to do with the case. The output of both classes is vitally important to the situation. Many of you gentlemen undertook certain obligations, the difficulty of which I may not fully understand, and with which you may be more conversant.

"But all difficulties must be disposed of. You doubtless have the power. We count on your co-operation absolutely and you will come forward and give it. I am quite sure, because I have yet to find the great American thinking public slow in coming forward to do its duty when it thoroughly understands the situation. You are just as much laborers in the vineyard as we are. It may be that your financial returns may not be as you thought they would be in the beginning.

"It may be that other people are getting contracts for other work under more favorable conditions. That is neither here nor there. You have to come forward and deliver the goods, and I feel sure that you gentlemen will make known your real difficulties, and if we can help to solve them we will do it. But we ask, we expect, and we know we are going to get co-operation, because this work is not for you, not for us, not for the President even, but for the nation, and we must look at it that way absolutely and get in the same boat and paddle in the same direction."

Published reports of Admiral Capps's address quoted him as saying that matters had been brought to his attention this morning which indicate the great importance of pushing forward this shipbuilding program. After the meeting it was explained that the Admiral had not meant to imply that there were any sensational developments in the submarine situation.

The question of steel construction was not taken up at the meetings today, but at one point interest in development was reported. This was to the effect that the Government would not build its own yards in which to turn out fabricated steel ships. It is understood that the policy likely to be adopted will provide that the fabricating of these ships in private yards and that a survey has shown that the facilities required can be obtained in that manner. This report, while not confirmed in any official source, was generally accepted as authentic.

It is believed that the conference with the labor leaders today accomplished much to avoid the danger of serious labor unrest. In connection with the use of nonunion men and men other than citizens on American ships, a commission formed of five shipowners, five representatives of the seamen's and masters' unions, and one representative each for the Department of Commerce, Labor, and the Shipping Board was selected. They will endeavor to man out a program. It was said here that J. W. Strachn, a prominent shipping man of Savannah, is being considered for the vacancy in the Shipping Board caused by the resignation of Theodore Brent.

AMERICAN TANKER SUNK 22 SURVIVORS LANDED

U-Boat Destroyed the Motano, Which Had a Naval Gun Crew on Board.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The American steamship Motano, of 2,730 tons, was sunk by a German submarine on July 31. Twenty-two survivors have been landed.

David T. Warden & Co., managers of the foreign steamship department of the Standard Oil Company, owners of the steamer Motano, said yesterday that they had not received any word concerning the vessel either through the State Department or from Captain L. S. Stratton, the commander. The Motano sailed from New York on July 6 for Queenstown to wait there for orders with a cargo of crude oil, and had a crew of forty-seven men, including thirteen officers and men from the Navy Department.

The fifteen American citizens among the ship's company who signed articles in New York were Arthur B. Hansen, Bay Center, Wash.; Fred Stone, second mate, 161 West Fifty-eighth Street, New York; J. T. MacDonald, Massachusetts; E. H. Post, first assistant engineer, New York; R. R. Lollae, second assistant engineer, 220 West Sixty-first Street; Harry Spencer, deck engineer, New Orleans; S. C. Fennery, wireless operator, Beecher City, Ill.; A. A. Williams, wireless operator, Chicago; A. J. Quinn, cook, Osceola, Neb.; Robert Luber, baker, Springfield, Mass.; Charles McHeom, oiler, Alabama; Joseph Winterable seamen, Jersey City, N. J.; Alfred G. De Ford, able seaman, Jamestown, N. Y.; W. Harwood, fireman, New York; Leon M. Flynn, able seaman, Philadelphia.

The Motano was built in Newcastle in 1890.

BRITAIN WON'T GIVE SHIPPING LOSS DETAILS

Bonar Law Denies Request for More Information Made in the House of Commons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the House of Commons today Commander Bellairs asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been directed to the fact that an excess error of 1,000,000 tons in the estimate of British, Allied, and neutral shipping sunk during each month by submarines and mines was accepted in the United States and was said to have produced a scare, and whether he would not consent to issue month by month an expert statement of the tonnage statistics and amend the weekly report with a view to giving better comparative information.

Bonar Law replied that the form of the weekly statement was decided upon by the Cabinet after very careful consideration and it had been approved and adopted by the Allied Governments. As at present advised it was not proposed to alter the form of this statement, he added.

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SEES U-BOATS BEATEN WITH AMERICAN AID

Jellicoe Asserts German People Will Rise When They Realize Failure of Campaign.

MORE SUBMARINES AT SEA

But Our Aid Serves to Keep Down the Losses — No Complete Remedy Yet, He Says.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, in an interview with The Associated Press today, discussed the submarine menace and the naval situation at the end of the third year of the war.

"You ask me to say something of the submarine menace," he began. "It is serious because all the Allied armies and civil population are, in varying degrees, dependent on sea transport. But, viewed broadly, the recourse of the Germans to this form of piracy is encouraging. They did not adopt it until they had lost hope in the victory of their armies. They did not risk drawing the United States into the war and concentrating on themselves the loathing of all other neutral States until they were convinced that they could not float a keel on the world's seas and by legitimate means interfere with the growth of the military strength of the Allies.

"For three years naval power has been in process of translation into military power. The Germans in desperation decided to embark upon ruthless submarine warfare in the confident belief that it would prove a fatal stroke. In February, according to their own confession, it was the best and only means of a speedy and victorious ending of the war.

"March, April, May, June, and July have passed and their early hopes are still unrealized.

"The Germans have not mastered us, but, on the other hand, we have not mastered the submarine. We have not yet discovered the effective antidote. But we have reduced the losses of merchant shipping.

"There is no reason to doubt that the Germans have at sea lately a far larger number of submarines than in February and March, but, nevertheless, with the invaluable assistance which America has rendered, we have prevented them from reaping the harvest which they anticipated.

"How long the German population will live on hopes deferred I cannot profess to say, but they must realize that the prospect of victory, resting on official authority, that the submarine was the best and only means of a speedy and victorious ending of the war, has not been fulfilled."

After a pause, Admiral Jellicoe went on, gravely:

"Combatting the submarine demands the utmost effort on the part of all the countries which have joined forces to defeat Germany. She has staked her all on the submarine, and if we defeat it her game will be over.

"The two urgent needs of the moment are more patrol ships for hunting down submarines and an increased output of merchant shipping, so that the losses suffered at sea may be made good. The war has become one of economic endurance. With the powerful aid which the United States is rendering in making the naval blockade effective, Germany's condition must become worse week by week. She will hold out so long as there is the faintest hope of the success of the submarine warfare. Once its failure is demonstrated the German people, whatever may be the case with the German Government, will recognize that defeat stares them in the face.

"It is therefore vitally important that every effort be concentrated on destroying what the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, calls the 'scum' of the seas. We must and shall defeat it, but, in order to do so, the invention and constructive energy of all the nations fighting Germany must be devoted to the work and to the rapid building of patrol ships and merchantment. That is done, I have no doubt of the issue."

Turning to the general naval situation at the end of the third year of the great war, Admiral Jellicoe said:

"The fourth year of the naval war opens this week, and only those who are familiar with the German naval literature—which prepared the doctrine of the offensive—can appreciate the significance of naval events during the last three years. The German high seas fleet was not created that it might remain inactive month after month. It is a great war engine. No greater mistake can be made than to underestimate its strength. It is far stronger, for instance, than the British fleet was ten years ago, and in years before the opening of the war it was submitted to a very thorough intensive system of training.

"The British Grand Fleet has offered it a challenge to action, which has not been accepted, for on the occasion of the battle of Jutland the Germans had no thought of a fight to a finish. For the whole year now the high seas fleet has ventured only beyond its protected mine fields on one occasion—Aug. 21 last year—and then it speedily sought shelter at once.

"Owing to the attention which the novel and barbarous submarine warfare has attracted, there is perhaps a tendency to forget that continued success of our Grand Fleet in containing the main German force, on which the success or failure of the allied cause is mainly dependent. Very little can be said, as long as the war lasts of the work of the Grand Fleet, but it is the foundation whereon all the efforts of the Allies rest.

"What has it done? For a period of three years it has robbed the Germans of all advantages which they expected to reap from the possession of a strong battle fleet. That force was to have sallied forth from time to time. The Germans calculated that they would strike at their selected moment, when their fleet would be at a maximum strength and that they would catch our Grand Fleet at a moment when, owing to the absence of ships undergoing refits and repairs, the odds were little, if anything, against them. They have not been permitted to carry out that scheme, but we have always to be on our guard.

"We cannot permit them, for instance, to emulate the example of Villeneuve when he eluded Nelson off Toulon and proceeded to the West Indies and then got back to port again, having suffered little injury as the result of Calder's action. No; we must not contemplate such a break-out on the part of the Germans, particularly now that the American people are in the war and require peace and security in order to mobilize their enormous fighting power.

"The carrying out of that purpose imposes a heavy responsibility on the Grand Fleet. The Grand Fleet consists not only of battleships and battle cruisers, but includes also light cruisers and destroyers. If these destroyers were not working with the Grand fleet they would be available for combating the submarine menace. It is sometimes suggested that for this and other reasons we ought to adopt a more offensive policy against the German high seas fleet. We are face to face with the old problem—how to force a fleet which hides in a harbor to come out and fight. It is a very old problem. Our forefathers were familiar with it. For twenty-one years it confronted them, at the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth centuries.

"A superior fleet can force an enemy fleet into port, but if it is to be compelled to come out against its will history suggests that compulsion must be applied by the army acting against its base or bases. I need not say any more on that issue except to suggest that naval power and military power are complementary one to the other. The navy alone cannot win a war, as history has always shown, and the army alone cannot triumph, as the Germans have learned."

PROHIBITION WINS; VOTE IS 65 TO 20

Continued from Page 1.

of Maryland, who, it is understood, would have voted against the resolution if he had been present.

The vote, which, if upheld by the House, puts nation-wide bone-dry legislation directly up to the States, after many futile attempts to get it through Congress, came after a three day's debate, during which the "wets" in the Senate put up a hard fight to kill it.

Before the adoption of the resolution various amendments were offered to modify or strengthen it. One—by Senator Stone—contemplated that the Government pay ample compensation for loss to owners whose property was financially destroyed through the enforcement of the proposed amendment. This was defeated by a vote of 50 to 31.

Senator Harding put in an amendment to provide for a ten-year period, in which to allow ratification of the resolution by three-fourths of the States. This was knocked out by a vote of 53 to 28.

So as to give the States the opportunity of deciding if they wanted straight-out or partial prohibition, Senator Phelan of California put in an amendment providing that the States might vote on a nation-wide prohibition in the full sense and at the same time on the prohibition merely of distilled spirits. This latter would permit the manufacture and sale of wine and beer. But Senator Phelan's amendment was lost 55 to 26.

The Harding amendment, providing for the six-year period of ratification by the States, was adopted, 56 to 23. Senator Sheppard voted for it so as to insure the passage later of the resolution.

NAVY GIVES FACTS OF CONVOY'S ESCAPE

Continued from Page 1.

ate, gave out the following letter he had received from Secretary Daniels, forwarding the report of Rear Admiral Gleaves, giving in detail the story of the attack of German submarines upon the transports:

Aug. 1, 1917.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On the 21st day of July, in response to an inquiry from the Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the Senate, requesting information with reference to the safe arrival of all the troops in the first transports which the navy convoyed to France, I addressed a communication giving the information requested to the Chairman of the committee. In that letter it was stated that it had been the immemorial custom of the Navy Department not to give out the exact text of any cable because publication might enable the enemy to learn the naval code, but I added:

"The cablegrams from the Rear Admiral, which have not been given to the public for reasons stated above, are, of course, subject to the inspection of the Naval Affairs Committee."

I write now to say that the full report of Rear Admiral Gleaves, commander of the cruiser force, has been received. It was sent in accordance with the regulations to Admiral Mayo, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, and by him to the Chief of Naval Operations. It was written prior to Admiral Gleaves's departure from France. I am sending you the exact text of the report of Rear Admiral Gleaves, giving in detail the account of the submarine attacks for the use of the Naval Affairs Committee. I am also sending you a copy for the press, exactly in the words of the official report, the only changes being that the names of the ships are represented by letter and not by real name of the ship, with the omission also of certain military information that cannot be published under naval regulations. However, the omissions are noted. Everything with reference to the attacks of the submarines is given in the exact words of the official report. It is a matter of gratification that none of these attacks were successful, and I have written to Rear Admiral Gleaves congratulating him and the officers and men upon the successful completion of the hazardous voyage in the face of the submarine attacks.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Hon. Claude A. Swanson,
Acting Chairman Naval Affairs Committee, United States Senate.

Report of First Attack.

The report is as follows:

FLAGSHIP, DESTROYER FORCE, ATLANTIC FLEET.
—, France, 12 July, 1917.

From: Commander Destroyer Force.
To: Commander in Chief, Atlantic Fleet.
Subject: Attacks on convoy by submarines on the nights of 22 June, 26 June, and 28 June, 1917.

1. About 10:15 P. M. June 22, the first group of the expeditionary force, of which the flagship was the leader, encountered the enemy's submarine in Lat. — N., Long. — W.

2. At the time it was extremely dark, the sea unusually phosphorescent; a fresh breeze was blowing from the northwest, which broke the sea into whitecaps. The condition was ideal for a submarine attack.

(Paragraph 3 gives the formation and names of the vessels, together with the speed they were making and method of proceeding; nothing else. It is therefore omitted for obvious reasons.)

4. Shortly before the attack the helm of the flagship had jammed, and the ship took a rank sheer to starboard; the whistle was blown to indicate this sheer. In a few minutes the ship was brought back to the course. At this time the officer of the deck and others on the bridge saw a white streak about fifty yards ahead of the ship, crossing from starboard to port at right angles to our course. The ship was immediately run off 90 degrees to starboard at full speed. I was asleep in the chart house at the time. I heard the officer of the deck say: "Report to the Admiral a torpedo has just crossed our bow." General alarm was sounded, torpedo crews being already at their guns. When I reached the bridge the A. and one of the transports astern had opened fire, the former's shell fitted with tracers. Other vessels of the convoy turned to the right and left in accordance with instructions. B. crossed our bow at full speed and turned toward the left column in the direction of the firing.

5. At first it was thought on board the flagship that the wake was that of a torpedo, but from subsequent reports from other ships, and in the opinion of Lieutenant X., who was on the bridge, it was probably the wake of the submarine boat itself. The torpedoes passed close to the A. from "port to starboard," one about thirty yards ahead of the ship, and the other under her stern, as the ship was turning to the northward. Captain Y. reports the incident thus:

"Steaming in formation on zig-zag courses, with base course 75 degrees, P. S. C., standard speed. At 10:25 sighted wake of a torpedo directly across our bow, about thirty yards ahead of the ship. Changed course 90 degrees to left, and went to torpedo defense stations. Fired two one-pounder shots and one five pounder shot from port battery in alarm, in addition to six blasts from siren. Passed through two wakes, one being that from the U. S. S. C. in turning to northward, the other believed to have been from the passing submarine. A second torpedo wake was reported at about 10:35 from after lookouts. After steaming various courses at full speed, resumed course 89 degrees P. S. C. at 11:10 for rendezvous. At 12 set course 56 degrees P. S. C.—"

The torpedo fired at the D. passed from "starboard to port about 40 yards ahead of the ship, leaving a distinct wake which was visible for about four or five hundred yards. Colonel Z., U. S. A., was on the starboard wing of the bridge of the D. at the time, and states:

"I first saw a white streak in the water just off the starboard bow, which moved rapidly across the bow very close aboard. When I first saw it it looked like one very wide wake and similar to the wake of a ship, but after crossing the bow, and when the ship was turning, there appeared two distinct and separate wakes, with a streak of blue water between. In my opinion, they were the wakes of two torpedoes."

7. The submarine, which was sighted by the flagship, was seen by the B., and passed under that ship. The B. went to quarters. When the alarm was sounded in the B., Lieutenant W. was roused out of his sleep, and went to his station and found unmistakable evidence of the presence of a submarine. He had been there only a few seconds when the radio operator reported, "Submarine very close to us." As the submarine passed the B. and the flagship's bow and disappeared close aboard on our port bow, between the columns, it was followed by the B., which ran down betweens the columns, and when the latter resumed her station she reported that there were strong indications of the presence of two submarines astern, which were growing fainter. The B. could then send to guard the rear of the convoy.

8. When I was in Paris I was shown by the United States Naval Attaché a confidential bulletin of information issued by the General Staff, dated July 6, which contained the following:

"Punta Delgada, Azores, was bombarded a 9 A. M., July 4. This is undoubtedly the submarine which attacked the E. on June 25, 400 miles north of the Azores, and sank the F. and G. on the 29th of June 100 miles from Terceira, (Azores.) Other submarines was reported to watch in the vicinity of the Azores, at such a distance as it was supposed the enemy American convoy would pass from the Azores."

9. It appears from the French report just quoted above, and from the location of the attack, that the enemy submarines had been notified of our approach and were probably scouting across our route. It is possible that they may have trailed us all day on June 22, as our speed was well within their limits of surface speed, and they could easily have picked up our smoke under the weather conditions without being seen; their failure to score hits was probably due to the attack being precipitated by the fortuitous circumstances of the flagship's helm jamming and the sounding of her whistle, leading the enemy to suppose he had been discovered.

10. The H, leading the second group, encountered two submarines, the first about 11:30 A. M., June 26, 1917, in Lat. —N, Long.—W, about a hundred miles off the coast of France, and the second two hours later. The I investigated the wake of the first without further discovery. The J sighted the bow wave of the second at a distance of 1,500 yards and headed for it at a speed of 25 knots.

The gun pointers at the forward gun saw the periscope several times for several seconds, but it disappeared each time before they could get on, due to the zig-zagging of the ship. The J passed about twenty-five yards ahead of a mass of bubbles which were coming up from the wake, and let go a depth charge just ahead. Several pieces of timber, quantities of oil, bubbles, and debris came to the surface. Nothing more was seen of the submarine.

The attacks on the second group occurred about 800 miles to the eastward of where the attacks had been made on the first group.

11. The voyage of the third group was uneventful.

Attacks on the Second Group.

12. In the forenoon of June 28, when in Lat. — N, Long. — W., the K— opened fire on an object, about three hundred yards distant which he thought was a submarine. The commander of the group, however, did not concur in this opinion, but, the reports subsequently received from the commanding officer of the K—— and Lieutenant V—— are too circumstantial to permit the incident from being ignored. The commanding officer states:

"(b) The only unusual incident of the trip worth mentioning was on the 28th day of June about 10:05 A. M. The lookouts reported something right ahead of the K——, (I had the bridge at the time.) When I looked, I saw that it appeared to be a very small

CAINE HAS NO HOPE OF PUNITIVE PEACE

Disagrees with Asquith's Formula of "Complete Restitution and Full Reparation."

NO SENTENCES OF "GUILTY"

Thinks Efforts to Fix Responsibility for the War Would Postpone Peace Indefinitely.

OUT TO KILL MILITARISM

Free Democracies Are "Fighting This Last Fight" to Insure Their Existence and to End Wars.

By HALL CAINE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Today we are treading in memory on holy ground. While we slept through the dark hours of the night of Aug. 3 and 4, 1914, the telegraph wires had been flashing the fateful news all over Europe, and when we awoke in the morning we knew we were at war. What a stirring of the nation's pulse! Some of us who were no longer young were not afraid to say we were afraid. We were old enough to remember other great wars and to see only too surely that a time of stern trial was before us.

But the young men had no misgivings. Lifted in a moment out of idle pleasures, how they leaped forward to lay down their lives for England! It brings tears to one's eyes to think of them going down the street with their springing step to the tune of their "Tipperary." Most of them are under the soil of Flanders now, but the soul of their courage, their patriotism, and their devotion to a great ideal is living still. It can never die.

Since that day we have known the bitterness as well as the glory of war. How often things have gone against us! What mistakes have been made, and what a toll we have paid in precious blood! The war has entered into our souls. It is with us every day, and all day. It lies down with us at night and gets up with us in the morning. Some of us have never awakened in the dark hours without thinking we could hear the booming of guns, never listened to the winds of Winter or looked on the clouds of dawn without visions of the glare and roar of the battlefields.

Britain Steadfast in Suffering.

Yet, if we could have known in advance what a bitter as well as glorious pilgrimage we had to make, I think we should have gone on just the same. Sometimes, after these three years of war, out of the tortured depths of a poor mother's heart there comes the involuntary cry: "I want my son back from the trenches!" But down to this day the empire as a whole is steadfast. What we did on Aug. 4, 1914, we should do again.

It is a fact of profound significance that when a nation is fighting for the right it has nearly no desire for peace. It may be bleeding from every pore, but it takes no heed of that. While neutral nations are thinking of the guilt of killing, the fighting nation is thinking only of the glory of dying.

If you wish for proof of this, think of America as she was three years ago, when she set aside a day for national humiliation and prayer for peace, and as she is now, when she is straining every nerve to prepare for war and seeing nothing but the splendor of sacrifice. Or think, on this third anniversary of the war, of those about us who have suffered most from it—fathers whose light of life has gone out, mothers whose treasures are under the sod, widows who have to face a hard world with fatherless children to care for. What are they saying after these three proud but bitter years? "Carry on! Carry on! Carry on!"

"Full Reparation" Impossible.

Yet Mr. Asquith is right when he says peace is now the supreme interest of mankind, though I humbly think he is wrong when he formulates the conditions that must come with it. On questions of statecraft I speak as a child; but, if I have any skill in reading the world's heart, humanity asks nothing of peace now but what took it into war three years ago—the desire for justice, freedom and security. Some of us who are certainly not to be counted at this moment among the pacifists see no hope of peace in the demand for complete restitution and full reparation. We think years of war have taught us that such formulas are little better than idle words, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." If the world has to wait for their fulfillment, the war will last forever. Germany may evacuate Belgium and Northern France, but to make full reparation for the damage she has done there is impossible, and to ask for complete restitution for slaughtered lives is mockery. War keeps no account books; peace works no miracles; the injuries inflicted by modern warfare are irreparable. Germany can never give us back what she has buried under the sod. She can never restore what time, not man, has made and is therefore unrestorable.

It would be as useless and hopeless, and nearly as unjust, to demand of a conquered nation, even where it has been a guilty aggressor, that it shall defray the frightful cost of modern war on both sides, as to call on a vanquished people, when they are innocent victims, to pay the enemy for the ravishment of their lands. Ask that, and peace is impossible without such an annihilation of the enemy Empires as no sane person can desire.

Faced by such terms of peace, Germany, already reduced to her last extremity in the prosecution of the war, would say to us what Thiers said to Bismarck in 1871: "You are resolved to wage against us a war of economic extermination. Very well! Do it! Complete your work; but in that case we will fight you to our last breath."

America Opposed to Conquests.

In like manner some of us who are not to be counted among the pacifists see no hope for peace in the demand of annexations. It is certainly true that Alsace-Lorraine was torn from France but yesterday. It may also be true that emancipated Russia, after her centuries of enslavement, must take Constantinople if she is not to be shut up half the year within her frozen cerements. But neither France nor England entered upon this war to readjust bad settlements of former conflicts, and the experiences of the past three years must teach us that our newest and greatest ally, America, will go out of it, without counting old scores, on the first day we can make a righteous peace secure. Security! Security! Security! That is all America will ask for.

Again, we see no hope of peace in any attempts to fix the responsibility for the war and to demand the punishment of those who provoked it. We believe that the origin of the war was a plot; that willful murder against the peace of Europe was deliberately planned in cold blood by our enemies while they pretended to be living in amity with the rest of the world; but that is a question that will engage the attention of the future, when hostilities are over, and secrets still hidden are revealed. To demand a verdict upon it now, amid the near confusion and delirium of war, would be to make the discussion of peace impossible and provoke a still longer and bitterer struggle.

Nor can we ever, least of all in these hours of inflammable passions, ask for sentences of "guilty" against the criminals who have created the unparalleled horrors of this three years' war. It is military as well as moral law that while the Generals are first responsible for the things that are done under their command, the soldiers who act for them are also jointly and severally responsible. Who, then, shall measure the guilt of this war between the Kaiser and his crew who constituted the iniquitous council of July 5, 1914, the man who sank the Lusitania, the dead-hearted tyrant who ordered the execution of Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt, and the cowardly miscreants who killed little children in an infant school in London? There is only one Judge who can pronounce sentence in such a case, and that is the great Judge of all of us. To claim the right to do so would be a presumptuous folly that would put back the clock of peace.

The Futility of Peace Congresses.

Once more, the war of the last three years ought to teach us not to base our hopes of peace on any conference that is to come after it. Some of us who think we know history believe the majority of such conferences have been scarcely less fatal to the peace of nations than the wars that preceded them. The Congresses of Vienna, San Stefano, Paris, Berlin—what visions of worse than vanity they conjure up! For the healing of the agony of the world a little crowd of more or less pompous persons with decorations on their breasts, sitting about a mahogany table on which lies a map of Europe, across which they are striking lines that are supposed to readjust the equilibrium of nations! If the invisible powers of nature which really control the destinies of races were ever present at such assemblies, how they must have screamed with laughter at the impotence and insincerity of such efforts to establish the world's peace! We know now that the little Alsatian mother teaching her baby to say her prayers in French and the Polish father teaching his son to sing "Poland Is Not Lost Forever" were more powerful than all the mighty publicists and plenipotentiaries from Talleyrand to Bismarck, and from Metternich to Castlereagh.

Prophesies the End of All War.

But not therefore need we despair of peace. The tragedies of the last three years show us that the end not only of this war but of all war is near, and that natural law, not diplomacy, has doomed it to swift and certain death. Utopia? Let us see. The present war has taught the world great lessons, and the first and most urgent of them concerns the appalling consequences to humanity of the development of physical forces. If half a century's development of engines of warfare on land—big guns, high explosives, poisonous gases, and liquid flame—has brought it to pass that in three years 10,000,000 men have been killed and vast stretches of Europe have been laid waste; if ten years' development of the submarine has within the same period strewn the bottom of the sea with more wrecks than storm and tempest ever laid there in a century; if five years' development of the Zeppelin and the airplane has turned the air of heaven, sacred hitherto to sunshine and the song of birds, into a hell from which death may be rained down on earth, to the destruction of cities and the sure slaughter of women and children, what is to be expected of the development of physical force in the future? Is it an unreasonable conclusion that when the time comes for the next great war the machinery of warfare will have become so appalling in the sweep of its desolating forces that one year, one month—nay, one week—will be sufficient to wipe out half the world?

The second of the great lessons of the last three years is that modern warfare has taken nearly all the nobility out of the career of the soldier. Time was when the profession of arms called for character, imagination, education of eye and hand, even genius, not to speak of those moral qualities of valor and devotion to great ideals which are the source of the highest impulses of the human soul. The best soldier was then the best man, and to be eminent in military prowess was a nation's greatest glory. Hence history is full of great names that have been written in blood, and through long centuries there are scarcely any other names to be found in it.

Sees Chivalry Gone from War.

But the methods and necessities of modern warfare are going far toward reversing all that. Instances without number of unparalleled heroism the present war has indeed supplied, such as have seemed to give courage a new standard, a new value, a new rating; but the general effect of warfare by machinery is to wipe out the highest qualities of the ordinary soldier. Against the flying ball, said Luther, no valor can avail. To fight an enemy you can never see; to dodge the death which is poured down on you in torrential floods of fire from a distance of twenty miles and makes the very earth quake under your feet requires no chivalry. Not nerve or skill, but bullock-like indifference to danger, is the first need of a war of trenches. The most abandoned possess these qualities in a higher degree than the most noble, and hence it may come to pass, as Napoleon said, that the worse the man the better the soldier. If the warfare of the future is to be allowed to carry still further such demoniacal development of physical force, humanity will recoil from the soldier's life. No prizes, no honors, no badges, no glory, no sense of duty to country, to mankind, or yet to God, will suffice to call men to the profession of arms. It will be too much; flesh and blood will never endure it.

No Non-Combatants Now.

The third of the great lessons of the present war is that modern warfare has blotted out the distinction between civilian and soldier. In olden times war was a conflict between men-at-arms, and the world agreed that old men and women and children should sit at home in safety while their soldiers fought for them on the battlefields. Hence war was a struggle of human strength against strength, and battle was a trial of human bravery. Nearly all that has already gone. War is now a conflict not merely of army against army, but of nation against nation. As a consequence, it is the cause of the most horrible suffering not only to the combatant, but to the non-combatant; not only to wrongdoers, but to the innocent and defenseless. The fact that the non-combatant is now manufacturing munitions of war and paying taxes toward prosecuting it provides an excuse, not without logic, for dropping bombs over factories, for bombarding open towns and for the enslavement and spoliation of the civilian population of a conquered country.

If it is said that Rome was guilty of some of these barbarities thousands of years ago, the answer is that nothing contributed more to hurl the Roman Republic to destruction. No nation can sin against its soul and live. But modern Europe goes further than Rome. Every square mile of belligerent country is now a possible battlefield on which the so-called laws of war give the civilian no right to defend his life. If he kills the soldier who outrages his daughter he is an outlaw who may be shot at sight. While modern warfare makes every civilian a combatant, it leaves him with one right only—the right to die, to be killed, to be slaughtered.

Says There Are No More Neutrals.

The fourth of the great lessons of the war is that modern warfare has wiped out the distinction between belligerent and non-belligerent. We talk about neutral nations, but the name is a misnomer. While a great war is raging there are no neutral nations, because there are none that are not suffering loss from it. No nation stands alone. The industries of the crowded modern world require that for their mutual well-being all the nations of the earth shall be linked together by commerce. Hence the ocean, which in old time used to separate the peoples of the world, now unites them. Every ship is a hand-clasp between land and land.

But modern warfare, as represented by the submarine, which in the name of the freedom of the sea aims at wiping the ocean clear of ships, threatens to carry mankind back to the days when the great waters divided them. Already America is now twice or thrice as far away from Europe as it was before the war. If the submarine is permitted to develop its power for destruction, the intercourse of country with country will soon be at an end, and humanity will sink back to the state of savage man.

The fifth and perhaps the great lesson of the last three years is that the crime of war now imperils not only the welfare of nations, but the very existence of the human species on this planet. It was enough that from the earliest days of war civilized man, who always behaved humanely and decently in his individual character, should fight out his national quarrels on the principles of the red Indians—each combatant arming himself with a club and believing that the one who killed the other was in the right. But modern warfare has turned this criminal and barbaric business into a system, a trade. The necessity for mountains of munitions, ever more costly and deadly than before, has made war a profitable industry. As a consequence there is an ever-increasing class in all the great nations who live by destroying their fellow-creatures, and therefore have it to their interest to provoke war. If that condition is permitted to go on, great nations can no longer be free, but must be in bondage to their armies and navies.

Must Destroy Militarism.

What, then, is the moral of these terrible lessons of the last three years? It is that in war man has created a monster which threatens to wipe him off the face of the earth. He brought it into being to settle his disputes, but instead of settling it disturbs them. He called it into existence to repair his injuries and protect his honor, but it aggravates one and degrades the other. It is his Frankenstein, and if he is to live on the earth which God gave him as his inheritance he must destroy the evil thing he has made; and he will.

That is the clear message of today, when all the free democracies of the world are ranged up against the enemy of mankind. The German State is Asiatic rule bastardized by bogus democracy. It was born of militarism, baptized of the Hohenzollern dynasty, and affiliated by the whole German people. Its weapon is warfare, and its theory is that war will establish its power, its influence, and its wealth. "Make us strong," it says to its people, "and we will make you rich." That theory must die if liberty is to live, and, therefore, the free democracies are out to kill it. This is what we mean when we say we are fighting for freedom—not that any nation is threatening our legs with the chain and our backs with the lash. We are fighting this last fight because we have highly resolved that not this war only but all war shall come to an end, so that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people may once for all be established on earth.

It is a holy war if ever there was one, and to use the noble and thrilling words of the American League of Rights, the free democracies will know how to die for it if need be. In all reverence and humility I say that if they must die they will die the Christ death—death for the salvation of the world. But they cannot and will not die. The sublime and supreme hour is at hand. The night is far spent; the day is near.

SOUTHERN STATES BEHIND IN RECRUITING

Not One Has Yet Filled Its Quota —2,335 More Men Obtained Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Under the influence of the draft law regular army recruiting took another big spurt yesterday, when a total of 2,335 recruits were obtained for the regular army. Pennsylvania, led with 224, New York was second with 201, and there was a notable increase in Massachusetts, which stood third with 185. Four other States also turned in over 100 army recruits each. They were California with 121, Illinois with 107, Michigan 120, and Ohio 123.

New York has now raised more than 1,000 over its regular army war quota, which is 18,226. The State has turned in 19,374 recruits since April 1.

Seventeen States have filled their regular army war quotas. Of the thirty-one States that have not yet reached their war quotas fourteen are south of Mason and Dixon's line. No Southern State east of the Mississippi has yet filled its quota. The following table shows the war quotas of the States south of Mason and Dixon's line and the number of regular army recruits they have furnished since April 1:

	Recruits War Since Quota.	Apr. 1.		Recruits War Since Quota.	Apr. 1.
Alabama	4,272	1,914	Mississippi	3,593	974
Arkansas	3,148	1,066	N. Car.	4,412	2,238
Florida	1,504	1,425	S. Car.	3,030	962
Georgia	5,218	4,267	Tennessee	4,564	2,462
Kentucky	3,580	3,129	Texas	7,792	5,882
Louisiana	3,312	1,845	Virginia	4,324	1,535
Maryland	2,590	1,508	West Va.	2,442	1,742

The army today is within 10,632 recruits of its maximum war strength. On April 1 there were needed 183,898, and since then 173,266 men have been obtained.

A net gain of 175 through recruiting yesterday brought the total enlisted strength of the navy to 136,831. The strength of the marine corps is now 26,400 men.

The daily statement of regular army recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Total Obtained Since July 31.	April 1		Total Obtained Since July 31.	April 1.
Alabama	38	1,014	*Nebraska	30	2,918
Arizona	6	241	*Nevada	20	829
Arkansas	17	1,066	N. Hamp.		474
*California	121	6,194	*N. Jersey	58	5,912
Colorado	20	1,571	N. Mexico	3	277
Connecticut	63	2,001	*New York	201	19,374
Delaware	10	403	N. Carolina	9	1,238
Dist. of C.	5	413	N. Dakota	1	632
Florida	38	1,425	Ohio	123	8,022
Georgia	60	4,267	Oklahoma	58	2,350
Idaho	8	928	*Oregon	10	2,816
*Illinois	107	15,138	*Penn.	224	19,538
Iowa	56	4,425	Rhode Isl'd	24	761
*Indiana	73	8,843	S. Carolina	10	992
*Kansas	37	3,485	S. Dakota	4	848
Kentucky	59	3,129	Tennessee	89	2,462
Louisiana	43	1,845	Texas	46	5,882
Maine	12	801	*Utah	29	1,595
Maryland	25	1,508	Vermont	8	109
*Mass.	185	8,538	Virginia	224	1,535
*Michigan	120	7,345	Washington	67	2,295
Minnesota	50	3,540	West Va.	71	1,742
Mississippi	8	974	Wisconsin	13	1,806
*Missouri	49	7,194	*Wyoming	5	587
*Montana	28	1,484			

*Quota obtained.

Total quota, 183,898.
Total obtained July 31, 2,335.
Total obtained since April 1, 173,266.

STEAMSHIP AFIRE IN BAY.

Fireboat W. J. Gaynor Goes to Assistance of Berkshire, Freighter.

The American freighter Berkshire, owned by the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company of Baltimore, which was anchored last night near Fort Wadsworth, sent out a call for a fireboat and the William J. Gaynor, with Chief Frederick Murray in charge, went to her assistance. No particulars of the fire could be obtained as the fireboat stopped alongside the steamship until the blaze was under control early this morning.

The Berkshire is a single screw iron vessel of 2,014 gross tonnage, built at Philadelphia in 1881 and engaged in the coastwise trade. She is commanded by Captain Hudgens.

50TH VICTIM OF GUYNEMER.

French Flier Brings Down Two Airplanes When Half Ill.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Captain George Guynemer, one of France's leading airmen, has brought down his fiftieth German airplane.

The French aviator had been ill in the hospital in the latter part of July after scoring his forty-sixth, forty-seventh, and forty-eighth victims, but on July 28 he returned to duty, half cured, with the famous "stork squadrilla," and on the same day brought down one machine north of Ypres, Belgium, and another, the fiftieth close to Southulst Forest.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Are You One of those folks who complain of discomfort or distress after eating and have not tried Bell-ans to prevent this needless trouble? Better get a 25c package today.

BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION

CROWDER TIGHTENS EXEMPTION RULES

No Discharge to be Given for Material Hardship to Individual or Employer.

TO APPOINT CHALLENGERS

Government Will Name Representative for Each Local Board to Watch for Evasions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Every precaution should be taken by district exemption boards, the appeal bodies, to prevent discharge of men from the draft on sole grounds of material hardship to them individually or to their employers, said a circular on the duty of district boards, issued to day by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

"It is the interest of the nation solely that must be subserved," said General Crowder, adding that consequently industrial exemptions should be granted only to men absolutely essential to the conduct of a business which itself is essential to proper prosecution of the war.

District boards have original jurisdiction in all cases of industrial exemptions. All cases of discharge by local boards on grounds of dependency are to be appealed automatically to the district board, General Crowder said, and each case should be scanned carefully, though not necessarily reopened for hearing. For each local board an official will be appointed to act as Government challenger against men whom he believes discharged without adequate cause. Firemen, policemen, and students in technical schools are not to be discharged under industrial exemption regulations.

"To district boards will be intrusted the solution of one of the most vital problems of the war," says General Crowder's circular. "Two things are to be accomplished—to raise armies and to maintain industries. It is self-evident that the problem is not absolutely to prevent interference with industry, for that is impossible. It is to reduce interference to a minimum. A balance must be struck and maintained between the military and industrial needs of the nation.

Making an Economic Balance.

"In making this economic balance it is the interest of the nation solely that must be subserved; the interest of individuals or associations of individuals cannot be considered as such, and, indeed, can only benefit from the action of district boards where the individual interest happens to coincide with the interest of the nation.

"The question in an individual case is then always twofold:

"1. Is the industry in question necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency?

"2. Does the person by or in respect of whom the discharge is claimed, occupy such a status in respect of such a necessary industry that his place could not be filled by another without direct, substantial, material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective operation of the particular enterprise?

"There may be cases where, in thoughtlessness or design, discharges will be claimed on circumstances that raise a question of private loss or hardship, rather than of national necessity. Such cases are without the power of district boards to relieve.

"The principal ground for exemption or discharge in the local boards is that engaged in. Section 27 of the regulations provides for an automatic appeal to the district board of all cases of discharge by local boards on the ground of dependency.

"Over and above the interests of the Government as such there is a substantial measure in which every registered person and, indeed, every member of the community has a real interest in each exemption or discharge granted by a local board.

Appeals in Dependency Cases.

"To this end and to the end that the appeals in dependency cases may be promptly taken, Section 27 of the regulations provides that some person be designated to appeal all discharges or exemptions on the ground of dependency and to appeal particular cases of discharges or exemptions by local boards on other grounds. This designation has already been made for each local board or will be made within the next few days.

"The person will keep himself informed of the action of local boards in other cases, and, on his initiative, or upon information that may be brought to his attention by other persons, he should appeal other cases of exemption or discharge when, in his opinion, the best interests of the Government and justice to other registrants make such an appeal desirable."

WOMEN ENTERTAIN RECRUITS.

Crowd of 1,000 See Sailors-to-Be Get Kit Bags After Luncheon.

Notwithstanding the intense heat yesterday noon a crowd of nearly a thousand gathered at the meeting held at the U. S. S. Recruit in Union Square to bid farewell to 101 naval recruits who left last night for service. Each sailor-to-be was presented with a kit bag by the Kit and Comfort Committee. The presentation was made by Mrs. Howard Jackson, Mrs. Alexander Mayer, and Mrs. Charles Harwood.

After they received their kit bags the recruits were addressed by "Big Bill" Edwards, former Street Cleaning Commissioner, and Commander Charles A. Adams, in charge of naval recruiting in the metropolitan district. Before the meeting the men were guests at a luncheon at Shanley's given by the Ladies' Naval Committee of the Mayor's Committee of National Defense.

CITY BOARDS FIND 49 MEN FOR ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

call an additional 125 men for examination next Monday, because of the large percentage of rejections for physical reasons and claims of exemption. His medical force will be doubled today. Of those called for examination yesterday, six were enemy aliens.

Philip G. Solg, an enlisted man of the Sixty-ninth Infantry, appeared with a registration card that indicated he would claim exemption.

"I don't know how that ever got on that card," said Solg, "for I am in my second enlistment in the Sixty-ninth and one of the 'gang' who is going to France soon." Because of his being in the service Solg was exempted without examination.

Sixty-five men were examined by Board 154, of whom twenty-nine were passed as physically qualified and the same number were rejected. Of the others five were enemy aliens and two were ordered to return for a second examination. Of those who passed the physical examination it was said last night that four were expected to waive exemption, but only one of them was named, Orville J. Bellis, of 215 West Twenty-third Street, a clerk in the National City Bank.

"I certainly shall not claim exemption, and I hereby waive it," Mr. Bellis told the board.

Another of those passed was Dr. Roscoe C. Webb, house surgeon of New York Hospital, who, it is believed, will be drafted as an officer into the Medical Corps of the army. "It is quite certain," said Dr. Milton Mabbott of the board, "that all physicians and surgeons of draft age will be needed in the Medical Corps instead of in the ranks."

Hubbell Reid McBride of 264 Twenty-third Street, who said he would claim exemption, was handed a blank to fill out, and across the bottom he wrote: "I am opposed to the taking of human life."

"At this rate," said Dr. Mabbott, when the board adjourned last night, "we will have to call a thousand men to fill our quota of 190."

Board 145, which is sitting in the City College, examined fifty-three men, of whom nine did not claim exemption. Thirteen were rejected, and examination postponed in six cases. The men who did not claim exemption were:

Thomas Wilson, 2,798 Eighth Avenue.
Thomas Kirlty, 284 Bradhurst Avenue.
Lawrence R. Kenny, 526 West 142d Street.
Armand Dietrich, 540 West 144th Street.
Eugene Schumacher, 32 Macombs Place.
Anthony N. Pteroni, 2,733 Eighth Avenue.
Murray M. Singer, 605 West 142d Street.
Michael Shanahan, 300 West 151st Street.
Thomas Murphy, 205 West 148th Street.

Mr. Singer, who is going into the National Army, has a family dependent on him, but announced that he was able to waive exemption because his employers, Bergdorf & Goodman of 616 Fifth Avenue, had arranged to pay his salary to his family while he was in France and would keep his job open for him until his return. Mr. Murphy's mother announced her pleasure at her son's action in waiving exemption.

"None of our Murphy's ever claimed exemption, and there never was and never will be a slacker among them either," she said, as she patted her son on the shoulder.

Twelve Willing to Serve.

One hundred men appeared before Board 115, in Public School 17, in West Forty-seventh Street, and waived the five days' regulation. Of those found physically qualified for service twelve did not claim exemption. They are:

Fred Schimmel, 504 West Forty-eighth Street.
Alonso B. Morris, 440 West Forty-fifth Street.
Christian Phillips, 550 West Forty-fifth Street.
Risto Drakul, 543 West Forty-fourth Street.
Joseph Tooney, 400 West Forty-sixth Street.
John E. Hurley, 511 West Forty-sixth Street.
Joseph Prato, 403 West Forty-fourth Street.
Thomas Quinn, 400 West Forty-sixth Street.
John J. Kelly, 455 West Forty-third Street.
John Kuhnlein, 544 West Forty-eighth Street.
John J. Kelleher, 457 West Forty-third Street.
Gaepno Fiore, 407 West Forty-fourth Street.

Board 22, with headquarters at Jerome Avenue and Fordham Road, the Bronx, examined six men. Of this number four claimed exemption, these three on the ground of dependency. The man who did not do so is John George Mason of 3,273 Perry Avenue.

Board 71, with headquarters at Bushwick and Throop Avenues, Brooklyn, examined nineteen, all of whom waived the five-day regulation. Thirty-nine were disqualified, and those physically fit these twelve did not claim exemption:

Bert S. Brooke, 14 Cornelia Street.
Harry A. Braster, 1,278 Bushwick Avenue.
Edward Haussel, 1,707 Broadway.
George R. Pfahl, 674 Evergreen Avenue.
Frederick L. Dubbin, 70 Covert Street.
Peter Aulisi, 520 Central Avenue.
Clarence Brewster, 1,009 Decatur Street.
William Hessler, 48 Weirfield Street.
Ernesto Otto Dickhaus, 277 Evergreen Avenue.
Robert L. Lynch, 36 Woodbine Street.
Joseph Sennebogen, 28 Schaeffer Street.
Lewis Grossman, 1,004 Halsey Street.

The New Dorp (S. I.) Board examined forty-six men. Of the thirty physically qualified, the following did not claim exemption:

L. A. Comefore, 1,872 Richmond Road.
G. Santanastasio, 1,375 New York Avenue.
William Finley, 71 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Garrett Ackerman, Great Kills.
Peter J. Kelly, 58 Lake Avenue.

Mr. Conklin received a letter from J. M. Butler of 505 West 147th Street, whose number is near the end of the list, and who said he was confident of passing the physical test if he could only put on some weight. "Do you know of any method by which I can gain five or ten pounds?" he asked. "No doubt there are many others in the same position, do you think it might be possible to form a class of such men?" Dr. Victor C. Pedersen, of the Information Bureau, said he would take Butler in hand today and give the necessary advice to any others who may apply.

Deputy Attorney General Roscoe Conkling announced that information had reached him from a source "beyond question" that several dentists in this city had signified their willingness to extract enough teeth from any man of draft age so as to render impossible his acceptance for service under the draft law. Agents of the Department of Justice are trying to discover the persons at the bottom of the conspiracy. In the opinion of some Federal officials the various plots which have been formed to aid men of draft age to escape service are traceable to the work of German agents or pro-German influences in this country.

"We have the facts in this dentist conspiracy," said Mr. Conkling, "and any man who shows up for examination with a few teeth missing will have to prove that those teeth were not extracted for the purpose of escaping service. Furthermore, he will have to tell the name of the dentist who pulled his teeth, and then the Government agents will take charge of the case."

Mr. Conkling said that he was not in a position to give the details of the conspiracy, nor was it possible for him to say how many dentists were in the plot. He admitted, however, that no reputable dentist is concerned in the affair.

An official of the Government said the authorities have learned of another plot to supply, for a price, "dependent relatives" to men who wish to claim exemption.

"We are told," said this official, "that it is now possible for a man to get a 'fake' mother, grandmother, sister, or little brother. These 'relatives' are willing to back up the slacker's claim for exemption by affidavit. However, any man who tries to deceive an exemption board by such means as this is sure to be detected and punished. The person or persons aiding in such a fraud will also meet with prompt punishment."

The marriage method of beating the draft was not as popular yesterday as on Tuesday, when 164 couples were united in the marriage chapel on the third floor of the Municipal Building. Yesterday's total was 96, while the number of licenses granted was 145. As on Tuesday, every man of draft age who applied for a license yesterday had to produce his registration card. Those who did not have cards were ordered out of line. Up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon 409 couples had been married in the City Clerk's chapel since 9 o'clock last Monday morning. It was estimated that at least 300 of the men married for the purpose of claiming exemption.

NO SLACKERS IN CHORUS.

Eighty Girls Will Supplant Young Men in Fred Stone Play.

When the chorus of the new Fred Stone play was called together at the Globe yesterday, Charles Dillingham notified the young men who appeared that they would not be needed. Anne Caldwell, R. M. Burnside, and Ivan Caryll are now revising the numbers for a chorus of eighty girls. The manager said he took this action on account of war conditions "and to discourage slackers."

Otto Hauerbach and Louis A. Hirsch yesterday announced they could not find a man for the leading role in "Going Up," the musical version of James Montgomery's "The Aviator." Under normal conditions promising young actors are scarce enough, but now, with the war on, they are almost impossible to get.

Bernard Granville, who is appearing at the New Brighton this week, has been called in the selective draft, his red ink number being one of the first drawn at Washington. The comedian is engaged for Klaw & Erlanger's new revue, however, in case the examiners refuse him a booking with Uncle Sam.

SENATE ACTS QUICKLY IN DRAFT FOR ALIENS

Adopts Without Debate Resolution Authorizing President to Negotiate with Our Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—There was quick action in the Senate today on the McCumber resolution, calling upon the President to enter into negotiations with friendly powers looking to the conscription in the army or navy of their nationals in the United States. By a viva voce vote the Senate adopted the resolution without a word of debate. The whole action took only five minutes.

Senator McCumber brought up the resolution, which has the backing of the State Department, at the end of the day. He moved to strike out the preamble, which went into a recital of the patriotic duty of nationals of friendly powers to serve either under the flags of their own countries, or to be made subject to drafting under the Stars and Stripes. The preamble read that the United States was at war with the Central Powers, and Senator McCumber pointed out that, in fact, America was only at war with Germany.

When the changes suggested by Senator McCumber had been made, the Senate adopted the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be and is hereby requested to propose to all European nations engaged in war against the Central Powers of Europe, and, if possible, to secure from them an agreement authorizing and empowering the United States to apply the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States," approved May 18, 1917, to all such subjects and citizens domiciled in this country in the same manner and to the same effect as such provisions are applied to citizens of the United States in selecting and raising an army or navy for service in the present war.

The draft will not apply to friendly aliens whose countries do not have conscription and which have treaties exempting them from military service.

Senator Chamberlain announced in the Senate after the adoption of the McCumber resolution that he would call up tomorrow his own resolution providing that all friendly aliens be subject to draft unless their diplomatic representatives intervene. Those who do not serve, the resolution contemplates, shall be deported to their own countries within ninety days after the adoption of the resolution. Senator Chamberlain maintains that the two resolutions could work concurrently and that his resolution would expedite the draft of aliens.

MAY CHARGE TREASON IN THEFT OF ARMY SUGAR

Ex-Alderman of Hoboken Accused of Buying and Selling Stolen Supplies.

An attempt to enter a charge of treason against James Clark, an ex-Alderman of Hoboken, will be made this morning when Clark and two others are examined by United States Commissioner Samuel A. Besson in the theft of two barrels of sugar from the army piers in Hoboken. Commissioner Besson told William J. Hanley, counsel for Clark, when bail was fixed at $25,000 yesterday, that in time of war the stealing of supplies intended for soldiers at the front should be construed only as an attempt to aid the enemy by depriving our armies of food, and that it was treason punishable with the death penalty if the accused were found guilty.

It is alleged that Cornelius Carmody, a longshoreman, who had a pass permitting him to enter the Government piers, used his pass to drive to a pile of supplies, where he took two barrels of sugar valued at $54. According to the charges made by Colonel W. C. Brown of the Quartermaster Corps, Carmody took the sugar to the junk shop of Clark, at 804 Newark Street, Hoboken, and sold it for $30. Then, it is alleged, Clark sold it to Vito Stagholetti, a grocer, of 90 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, for $42.

Federal authorities said last night that Carmody had confessed his part in the theft and given information upon other activities of Hoboken residents. He was held in $2,000 bail, and it is said the charge of attempting to defraud the Government will be entered against him. When counsel for Clark attempted yesterday to have his client released on bail Commissioner Besson said he would set the sum at $10,000 cash or $25,000 in surety for Clark and Stagholetti. Bail was not furnished and the three men stayed in jail last night.

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KIT package

It flattens into the smallest possible space and gets smaller with every pipe load with no excess weight to tote.

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A Blend of Five Famous Pipe Tobaccos

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Beat The Heat! Shantung Silk Suits, $20

PUT aside your heavy, heating Woolen Suit, and slip into cool, crisp, cleanly *Shantung Silk.* You'll look better, work better, feel better. *Exceptional value*—extra weight—smartest style.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

A Sales Letter

WE wrote a letter for one of our clients who "didn't see how he could advertise" and who didn't expect any answers from the letter—yet it brought over 150 interested inquiries from buyers.

Have you any buyers you would like to reach?

PHILIP KOBBÉ CO.
Selling · Advertising · Merchandising
212 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

VISITORS TO NEW YORK, TAKE NOTICE.

It frequently happens that strangers in New York lose watches or rings or other articles. On ascertaining loss, telephone Bryant 1000 and THE NEW YORK TIMES will attend.—Advt.

OVER in Europe, the United States Army Officer is setting even the battle-scarred campaigners of the Old Country an example in martial trigness and grooming, and I'm helping him do it. No tailor in America is turning out Uniforms so smart and soldierly.

My experience with the finest type of Army Tailoring, the most delicate and difficult of all, gives to my Civilian Clothes, as well, a certain well-set-up, military grace and precision, which comport perfectly with the present-day fashions—$20 to $45.

14-oz. O. D. Serge Uniform to measure, $32.00
18-oz. O. D. Serge Uniform to measure, $42.00

Privates' Uniforms U. S. Army Worsted, $30 to individual measure

Clemons
Civilian and Military Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
19 Years On This Corner

The entire remaining stock of
FRANKLIN SIMON

Low Shoes for Men

are reduced right now

and you have got to act at once if you want to avoid disappointment.

All prices to be advanced August 15th

THIS is an annual clearance, but there is nothing in the shoes to show it! They are all new, fresh, clean merchandise, in those typically custom lasts which have made the Franklin Simon Men's Shoe Shop the fastest-growing shoe shop in New York. Of course, at this stage we are not committing ourselves on the score of sizes. Here and there the lines are broken. But we can fit you in one model or another—*so that is neither here nor there!* But come in now!

$7.50 **Banisters** *reduced to* $6.75
Will be advanced August 15th to $9.50

$5.50 **Franklins** *reduced to* $4.75
Will be advanced August 15th to $7.00

$12.50 **Thomas Cort's** *reduced to* $10.75
Will be advanced August 15th to $14.00

$7.50, $8.00 & $8.50 **Sport Shoes** *reduced to* $6.75
Plain and fancy buckskins and tan Russia calf shoes, with either leather or rubber soles.

Men's Shoe Shop—4 West 38th Street—A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE

HEAT TAKES TOLL OF 113 DEATHS

Continued from Page 1.

orders to the heads of departments that all employes not absolutely needed in the central offices at the Grand Central Terminal be released for the day at noon. It got a bit hotter, and about 10:30, President Smith issued an order that all the girls employed in the Central offices could go home because it was too hot to work. Police Commissioner Woods cut an hour off the day of the clerical force at police headquarters. A large number of factories in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Jersey City were shut down because of the high temperature

Dr. Charles F. Boldman, Director of Public Health Education of the Department of Health, issued a warning yesterday against overeating or improper eating during the hot spell.

"This is no time to fuel the human engine," he said. "Throttle her down. Cut out butter and fatty foods, sugar and other sweets. Cut out whisky and cocktails. Eat sparingly of meat. This is a good time to eat fish, eggs, fruits, vegetables, and drink milk. And for drinking purposes there is nothing better than water."

Dr. Boldman also issued a warning to drivers of horses. In Manhattan and the Bronx 150 horses died yesterday and 60 on Tuesday. The daily average is about 12. In Brooklyn and Queens 98 horses died yesterday.

Railway Employes Overcome.

More than a score of motormen and conductors on the city's transit lines were overcome by the heat yesterday and the service generally slowed up in common with the rest of the city's activities. It was reported in Brooklyn that hundreds of the men of the B. R. T. had quit rather than face work in such weather. The strain of the tens of thousands going to Coney Island meant a great deal of extra work for the B. R. T. Men.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company was put to its utmost effort in handling the tremendous traffic during Tuesday night and yesterday. All through the night and all day yesterday the surface cars, elevated, and subway trains were jammed with passengers bound for Coney Island and other shore resorts. At the office of the company it was said that the travel to Coney Island at 5 o'clock yesterday morning was heavier than at 10 o'clock the morning of a normally heavy Sunday.

For thirty hours or longer the traffic to the shore was so heavy that the company was forced to divert cars and trains from other lines to carry the crowds. Worn out by handling the steady rush, and almost overcome by the heat, many of the guards on the trains deserted their posts when they reached the terminals, and men from the workshops of the system had to be called upon to take their places. Because of these conditions trains were held up from ten to fifteen minutes, and the crowds at the beach terminals anxious to get back to town behaved, at times, in a riotous manner. In addition to the record Coney Island travel, the company had to handle the usual morning and evening rush-hour crowd of workers traveling between Manhattan and Brooklyn yesterday.

To add to the difficulties of the company, thousands of people, unable to find comfort at the island, spent hours of the night or morning riding back and forth on the cars.

100,000 Spend Night at Beach.

About 100,000 people, it was estimated, spent the night at Coney Island, vainly seeking relief from the heat. It was quite as warm at the resort as it was in town, the light and vagrant breezes giving the refugees little comfort. Many thousands slept upon the sands of Sea Side Park and in other open places on the shore. These spots by the surfside were again crowded last night with sleepers.

The heat almost paralyzed shopping yesterday. A tour through one of the big department stores showed not more than 100 shoppers in the whole establishment. The clerks had little to do except to try to keep cool—or, rather, get cool. One of the men clerks volunteered the statement that it wasn't fair to make them keep their coats buttoned tight. One department of the stores was rushed—that was the counter where they sold electric fans. Three stores sold out yesterday.

The Louis K. Liggett Company, operating the Liggett-Riker-Hegeman drug stores, gave a half-day holiday to their 500 employes at the warehouse in West Fourth Street, and gave each of them $1 to pay their way to recreation parks.

Borough President Connolly of Queens ordered all work in the street cleaning department and the borough asphalt plant stopped when he learned that a number of the men had been overcome.

CITY'S VITALITY EBBS; HEAT FATALITIES GROW

Temperature, Slightly Changed from Tuesday, Increases Death List Tenfold.

With the temperature about the same as it was on Tuesday, there were almost ten times as many deaths yesterday from the heat as on the day before. The reason was the general lowering of vitality under the strain of the long-continued hot weather. There were 124 deaths reported to the police yesterday and fifteen on Tuesday. Forty-four of the deaths were in Brooklyn, and a few were in Queens, but most of them were in Manhattan and the Bronx.

While all of the deaths resulting from the heat were reported to the police, all the prostrations were not, and it was said last night it seemed safe to say that five hundred persons in New York City were overcome.

The Dead.

AHMAN, ALBERT, 58 years old, 1,858 De Kalb Avenue.

ANGELL, WILLIAM, 49 years old, overcome and died on board ship Byron, at Pier 8, Brooklyn.

BEIDNICK, HARRY, 6 months old, died at home, 34 North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn.

BEIDNICK, MARY, 6 months old, died at home, 34 North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn.

BIGNATSO RACHEL, 25 years old, 511 Henry Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

BRIGGS, Mrs. PETER, 70 years old, died at home, 61 Howard Street, Brooklyn.

BRYSKSLAND, JAMES, 2 months old, died at home, 249 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

BENKER, GEORGE, 50 years old, 6,305 Eighteenth Avenue, Brooklyn; died at home.

BORGESO, JOSEPH, 68 years old, 275 Elisabeth Street, died at his home.

BRANDT, CHRISTIAN, 46 years old, 402 East Seventy-sixth Street, died at Metropolitan Hospital.

BURNS, EDWARD, a motorman, 401 West Forty-eighth Street.

BURNS, JOHN, died at home, 446 Eleventh Avenue.

BUSSY, JOSEPH, a chauffeur, 152 East 113th Street.

CAGAMALO, MARY, 11 years old, 152 Raymond Street, Brooklyn.

CAMDRAN, JOHN, 58 years old, sailor, 451 West Thirty-sixth Street, died at his home.

COOPER, Mrs. —, 57 years old, 417 Central Avenue, Brooklyn.

COULSON, MARY, 59 years old, 220 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

CHONNUH, DONYTA, 41 years old, no home; reported to Brooklyn Police Headquarters.

CLAUSEN, ANNA, 27 years old, died at home, 262 Fourth Street, Brooklyn.

COCACE, MARY, 66 years old, died at home, Ington Avenue.

CONNELL, JULIA, 19 months old, died at home, 61 Dean Street, Brooklyn.

COREDLIUS, JOSEPH, 11 months old, died at home, 260 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn.

CRANDELL, Mrs. S. V., 75 years old, died at home, 534 Third Avenue.

CUREDNUS, JOSEPH, 11 months old, died at home, 260 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn.

DANIELS, EVELYN, 1 year old, 523 Simpson Place, the Bronx.

DEIDENMAHL, Mrs. —, died at home 2,869 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

DEIDNER, JOHN A., 70 years old, died at home, 1,002 Hart Street, Brooklyn.

DENAULT, ARTHUR, 11 months old, died at home, 776 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn.

DOINSIGNOR, CHARLES, 52 years old, 609 West 158th Street; died at his home.

DRISCOLL, JAMES, 50 years old, 217 Adams Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

DUNDAR, —, 52 years old, 154 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn; died at home.

DUYGMAN, MICHAEL, 25 years old, a bartender, 512 West 123d Street.

FALRY, FRANCES, 13 months old, 61 Hunter Avenue, Long Island City, died in St. John's Hospital.

FELTH, GEORGE, 35, residence unknown, reported to Brooklyn police.

FOBLER, WALTER, 65 years old, died at home, 353 West Nineteenth Street.

FRATTRAKE, ELINOR, 58 years old, died in Hudson Street Hospital.

FRENW, FRED, 35 years old, died at home, 288 Coney Island Avenue, Brooklyn.

GABSNEY, PATRICK, 55 years old, a clerk, of 230 West Fourteenth Street, died at 20 West Fourteenth Street.

GOBLE, WALTER, 45 years old, died at home, 358 West Nineteenth Street.

GOODWIN, JOSEPH, 107 Endert Avenue, Brooklyn.

GERRITY, JAMES, 58 years old, of 290 East Seventy-fifth Street, Manhattan, overcome in Long Island City, died in St. John's Hospital.

GLAFFER, VIOLET, 53 years old, died at home, 799 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

GOETZEL, FRED, 45 years old, a milkman, died at 48 Windsor Place, Brooklyn.

GOLDSMITH, ANNA, 57 years old, 210 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, died at home.

GORDON, JOSEPH, 45 years old, died at home, 107 Eager Avenue, Brooklyn.

GRAY, JOHN, 243 East 127th Street, died in front of 220 East 126th Street.

HANLON, MICHAEL, 52 years old, 94 Jane Street, died at 220 West Thirteenth Street.

HARTIN, JOHN, 235 West Twentieth Street; died at home.

HERMAN, JOSEPH, 65 years old, 340 East Ninetieth Street, died at home.

HETITANTHES, JOHN, 405 East Sixtieth Street, died at home.

HYNES, PATRICK, 70 years old, 510 Second Avenue, died at his home.

JOHANSEN, EINER, 50 years old, 1,615 Emmons Avenue, Brooklyn, died at home.

KALAMAN, THOMAS F., 70 years old, a Highway Inspector, 271 East 150th Street, died at his home.

KARLOWSKA, POLOPIA, 65 years old, of 103 Maspeth Avenue, Maspath.

KINEVY, Mrs. JOSEPHINE, 60 years old, died at shelter for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, where she was cook.

KING, Mrs. MARY, 46 years old, died at her home, 424 Baltic Street, Brooklyn.

KIRK, MICHAEL, 45 years old, of 406 East Fifty-ninth Street, overcome at 162 Avenue A; died in ambulance on way to Bellevue Hospital.

KOHMANN, HENRY, 42 years old, 573 Watchogue Road, S. I., overcome at home and died there.

KRAEZ, JOSEPH, died at home, 608 East Sixteenth Street.

KUHN, Mrs. MARY, 77 years old, died at home, 1,550 East 156th Street.

KURTS, DAVID, 43 years old, 2,094 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, a baker, overcome and died in front of his oven.

LANBORN, EUGENE, 41 years old, died at home, 185 West Fifteenth Street.

LAWSON, DAVID, 49 years old, 443 East 178th Street, died at home.

LAZAREK, W., 211 Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, died at home.

LEVY, HERMAN, 3 James Street; died at home.

LEVY, ELIZABETH, 52 years old, 402 West Fifty-fifth Street; died at home.

LIVINGSTON, ANNIE, 11 months old, 129 Monroe Street; died at home.

McCABE, JAMES, 75 years old, died at his home, 126 Thatford Place, Brooklyn.

MAISAYOLOK, GEORGE, 434 East Seventieth Street; died at home.

MALONEY, LEO, 215 West Twenty-seventh Street; died at home.

McFADDEN, H., 135 West 100th Street, died at Metropolitan Hospital.

McNALLY, MARY, 217 West Nineteenth Street; died at home.

McNAMARA, MARY, 72 years old, 231 West 141st Street.

McPATRAR, JOHN, 55 years old; died at home, 90 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.

McTOTTERS, JOHN, 55 years old, died at home, 90 Prince Street, Brooklyn.

MAGGENHEIMER, WILLIAM, 33 years old; died in Flushing Hospital.

MENKINA, JOSEPH, 40 years old, a cook; died at 1,609 Third Avenue.

MEMMER, CATHERINE, 85 years old; died at home, 1,451 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn.

MEYER, ANDREW, 42 years old, a cook, 685 Lexington Avenue; died at 104 South Street.

MEYER, GOTTFRIED, baker, Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue; overcome at 304 Eighth Avenue and died in Bellevue Hospital.

MOLENDER, SOPHIA, 205 East Forty-sixth Street; died at home.

MULLER, HUBERT, 60 years old; died at home, 29 Dock Street, Brooklyn.

MULLIN, THOMAS, 1 year old; died at home, 121 Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn.

MUSSMAN, JOHN, 3 James Street; died at home.

NOWELL, ANNA, 78 years old, 810 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn; died at home.

NOLAN, JAMES, 224 East Forty-second Street; died at 781 Second Avenue.

NORAK, JOHN, 414 East Fifty-eighth Street, Manhattan, died at Jackson Avenue and Flushing Bridge, Flushing.

PAMARELLI, IDA, 4 months old; died at home, 1,144 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

PANLICK, Mrs. AMELIA, 71 years old; died at her home, 47 Marion Street, Brooklyn.

PEPE, GIUSEPPE, 54 years old; died at home, 405 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn.

PETERSON, Captain PETER, 58 years old, of yacht Daidine; overcome by heat, fell overboard, and was drowned at foot of Carroll Street, Pelham Bay.

PETERSON, RICARD, a chef, 329 Bowery.

PHERRY, ELIZABETH, 50 years old, a waitress, address unknown; overcome and died in dining room of the Manhattan Club, 52 East Twenty-sixth Street.

PHORSEN, ELLEN, 40 years old, 50 Nevins Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

PLATNER, JOHN, 314 East Ninety-first Street; died at residence.

REIMAN, AUGUST, 874 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx; died at home.

ROGERS, JOSEPH, bartender, 486 Ninth Avenue; died at home.

RUSSO, JULIA, 1 year old, 661 First Avenue; died at home.

SCHELLAND, AUGUST, 55 years old, 627 Eleventh Avenue, died at Polyclinic Hospital.

SCHMIDT, FREDERICK, waiter, 88 Third Avenue; died at home.

SCHMIDT, HANS, 58 years old, a clerk; died at home, 4 Chatham Square.

SCHUBERT, JOSEPH, of 61 Jay Avenue, Maspeth; died at his home.

SELCH, GEORGE; died at Broadway and Ellery Streets, Brooklyn, while driving a wagon.

SENNELL, CATHERINE, 59 years old; died at home, 78 Wolcott Street, Brooklyn.

SEYMOUR, ANTONIO, stricken on Hoffman Road, Queens, died in St. Mary's Hospital.

STAGNOL, MARY, 11 months old, 132 Raymond Street, Brooklyn.

STRUCKEN, JOHN, 56 years old, died at his home, 902 Nassau Avenue, Brooklyn.

SWAHODA, Mrs. JAMES, 58 years old, 219 East Forty-seventh Street, died at her home.

SWALES, SARAH, 70 years old, died at home, 404 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn.

SZYBATOSKO, ALBERT, 2 days old, died at home, 216 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn.

THOMPSON, HELEN, died at Y. W. C. A., Brooklyn.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 50 years old, overcome in front of 852 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, died on way to Kings County Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 65 years old, died in front of 177 East 124th Street.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, o.ercome at Fifth Avenue and fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn; died at Norwegian Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, known as "Harry," overcome at 194 Eighth Avenue; died at Bellevue Hospital.

VOUGHT, FRED, 70 years old, employed on Garden City Golf Course, found dead in the street.

WALL, HENRY, 56 years old, 224 East Forty-second Street, died at home.

WANKE, JULIA, 249 East Seventy-eighth Street; died at residence.

WIDERMAN, THEODORE, of 4,010 West White Street, Far Rockaway.

WEHMER, PAUL, a cook, died at home, 408 West Nineteenth Street.

WEINGARTEN, ANDREW, 64 years old, died at home, 251 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn.

WILBERT, WILLIAM G., died in Forty-fourth Street.

ZAWICKI, STANLEY, of 468 Henderson Street, Jersey City, died in Gouverneur Hospital.

ZUAMEPPI, ANNIE, 48 years old, 49 Grove Street.

Those Prostrated.

AMBERGI, OSCAR, 314 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at 70 Broad Street; taken home.

ALLEN, MARY, 64 Fifth Avenue, Long Island City; St. John's Hospital.

ARONICO, ANGELO, ice dealer, 385 East 115th Street; overcome at 1,732 Lexington Avenue; taken to Harlem Hospital.

AYRES, IVA, 528 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn; overcome at 58 Park Row; taken to Volunteer Hospital.

BAFF, THOMAS, 100 East Fifty-third Street; overcome at home; taken to Reception Hospital.

BASSE, JOHN, overcome at home, 502 Linwood Street, Brooklyn.

BARDLOT, GEORGE, 17 Division Street; taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

BECK, CATHERINE, 107 Nassau Street, Brooklyn; Brooklyn Hospital.

BLANCK, SELIG, 69 Third Street; overcome at 202 Greene Street; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

BOGART, VIOLET, 1,024 Trinity Avenue, the Bronx; overcome at 2,885 Third Avenue; taken home.

BORICK, FRANK, 648 Third Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at home.

BORNER, DAVID, 1,027 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn; St. Mary's Hospital.

BROOKS, LORETTA, 732 Union Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Park Place and Grand Avenue.

BRANDT, CHRISTIAN, driver, 403 East Seventy-sixth Street, overcome at Third Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street; taken to Reception Hospital.

BRADFORD, CATHERINE, 2,288 Bassford Avenue, the Bronx, overcome on street; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

BRENSON, WILLIAM, 2,023 Seventh Avenue, overcome at West 123d Street Station; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROTHUB, MORRIS, 172 Broome Street, overcome at 270 Mercer Street; taken home.

BROWN, THOMAS, 65 Keap Street, Brooklyn; taken to Williamsburg Hospital.

BRYE, OLLIE, 153 West 139th Street, overcome at St. George Ferry; taken to Staten Island Hospital.

BOUGHT, PHILIP, 131 Nineteenth Street; taken to Long Island College Hospital.

BOYLAN, JAMES, 195 Second Avenue, overcome at home; taken to Bellevue.

BRASY, JULIUS, cook, 253 West Twenty-ninth Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BRATLIB, MORRIS, 72 Broome Street, overcome at 270 Mercer Street; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

BURNS, JOSEPH, 171 East 110th Street, overcome at 43 Bayard Street; taken home.

CAMPBELL, ANDREW, 406 First Avenue, overcome at 324 East Twenty-fourth Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CAPPO, RALPH, overcome at 184 Degraw Street, Brooklyn.

CARLQUIST, ANNA, overcome at 637 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, Kings County Hospital.

CHEITOW, MORRIS, 3 years old, 347 East Forty-ninth Street, taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CLARK, STANLEY, soldier, member of Twelfth Regiment, overcome at Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, taken to Polyclinic Hospital.

COLER, TIMOTHY, 344 Dawson Street, overcome at 370 West Fifty-first Street, taken to Polyclinic Hospital.

COLLAN, ANDREW, 446 Lexington Avenue, taken to Cumberland Street Hospital, Brooklyn.

COOPER, GEORGE, 448 West Twenty-fifth Street, overcome at Murray and Church Streets, taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

CHRISTIAN, MICHAEL, 106 West Ninety-ninth Street, taken from home to Knickerbocker Hospital.

CONSTANTINE, AGGEGATO, overcome at home, 685 Sixth Avenue, taken to Bellevue Hospital.

COSTELLO, ENRICO, 360 State Street, Brooklyn, overcome at 32 Broad Street, to Volunteer Hospital.

CRAWFORD, LUCY, 426 Second Street, Brooklyn, taken to Brooklyn Hospital.

CROSCHER, GEORGE, 567 Amsterdam Avenue; overcome at car barns, Fifty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue; taken to Polyclinc.

CULLEN, GEORGE, 243 East Fifty-eighth Street; overcome at West Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

DALCON JOHN, 1,745 Amsterdam Avenue; overcome at Broadway and 110th Street; taken to Knickerbocker Hospital.

DALY, MARY, saleswoman, 104 East 119th Street; overcome at 400 East 105th Street; taken home.

DEFREESE, RUTH, 110 Schley Street, Glendale, L. I.; overcome at 50 Wall Street.

DEMGLER, LEON, 5 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn; Cumberland Street Hospital.

DENSON, NICHOLAS; overcome at Prospect and Greenwood Avenues, Brooklyn; Methodist Episcopal Hospital.

DRISCOLL, JAMES, 217 Adams Street, Brooklyn; Holy Family Hospital.

DRISCOLL, THOMAS, 353 Pearl Street, Brooklyn; overcome at 20 Franklin Street; to Volunteer Hospital.

DUNHILL, EDWARD, 752 East 134th Street; overcome at 138th Street and Willow Avenue; taken to Lincoln Hospital.

DYER, MARY, 2,385 Lorillard Place, the Bronx; overcome at 29 Fulton Street; taken home.

EVERS, THOMAS, 87 years old; overcome at home, 464 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn.

FINK, IDA, stenographer, 317 East 123d Street; overcome at 277 Mulberry St.; taken home.

FISHER, WILLIAM, 152 East Twentieth Street; overcome at Dyckman Street subway station; taken to St. Lawrence Hospital.

FLORIDI, SALVATOR, 170 Sackett Street, Brooklyn; overcome at South Ferry; taken to Volunteer Hospital.

FOLEY, PATRICK, 843 East Forty-fifth Street; overcome at Second Avenue and Thirty-second Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FORETEDET, CHARLES, 1,410 Cromwell Avenue, the Bronx; overcome at 158d Street and Inwood Avenue; taken home.

FORSTE, CELIA, 1,018 Fox Street; overcome at 150 West Twentieth Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FRANKEL, TESSIE; overcome at elevated station, Thirty-third Street and Sixth Avenue; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FREEMAN, IDA, 216 East Tenth Street; overcome at 227 East Tenth Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FUKDON, BERTHA, 270 Central Park West; overcome at 90 Church Street; taken home.

FUPERT, BERNARD, 1,734 Webster Avenue, the Bronx; overcome at 152 East 134th Street; Bellevue Hospital.

GARGEN, ANDREW, 307 East Eighty-first Street, overcome at 538 East Eighty-first Street; taken to Reception Hospital.

GEELICH, FRANK, fireman, 508 West Thirty-sixth Street, overcome at 1,688 Broadway; taken home.

GEHHARDT, ERNEST, overcome at home, 46 St. Nicholas Avenue, Brooklyn; taken to the German Hospital.

GOLDSTEIN, EDWARD, a conductor, 8 Thedford Avenue, Brooklyn, overcome at Fifteenth Street and Seventh Avenue; taken home.

GORMAN, JOHN, 4 Dean Street, Jamaica; St. John's Hospital.

GRAHAM, PATRICK, 338 East Eighty-third Street, overcome at 1,126 Park Avenue; taken to Flower Hospital.

GROSS, MINNIE, Tenth Street, Coney Island, overcome at Chambers and Centre Streets; Hudson Street Hospital.

GROZGROKI, CLEMENS, 11 Ludlow Street, Maspeth, L. I., overcome at Cortlandt Street Ferry; taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

HALLAHAN, HARRIET, 1,641 Broadway, Brooklyn, overcome at 241 West Broadway; taken home.

HANSON, GUS, cook, 214 East 126th Street, overcome at Eighty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; taken home.

HEINMAN, WILLIAM, address unknown; to Volunteer Hospital.

HENDERSON, CHARLES, 53 Ackroyd Avenue, Jamaica, overcome at 80 Maiden Lane; taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

HENWOOD, JACOB, 98 Carroll Street, Binghamton, N. Y., overcome at 14 Maiden Lane, taken to Volunteer Hospital.

HERWIG, JOHN, 467 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, Greenpoint Hospital.

HOFFMAN, EMIL, 107 Eighth Street, Woodhaven; St. John's Hospital.

HOFFMANN, PETER, 844 East Forty-second Street, Manhattan, overcome at subway station, Thirty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

HUBACK, ERNEST, 27 Bradford Street, Brooklyn, overcome at home.

KALICH, IRVING, 2,107 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, overcome at 116 Duane Street.

KELLY, FREDERICK, 848 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, taken to Cumberland Street Hospital.

KENNEDY, ANNA, 672 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, overcome at 249 Broadway; taken home.

KENNEDY, DONALD, 401 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, overcome at 31 Union Square; taken home.

KLEINSON, JOSEPH, 442 Claremont Avenue, overcome at 135 West Twenty-sixth Street; taken home.

KENYON, MARY, 1,002 Second Avenue; overcome at residence; taken to Reception Hospital.

KLEIN, ELLA, 243 East Seventy-seventh Street; overcome at Queensboro Bridge; taken to Flower Hospital.

KNETE, EDWARD, address unknown; overcome at the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge; taken to Cumberland Street Hospital.

KRELLESTEIN, RENTEN, conductor; overcome at Tremont and Third Avenue, the Bronx; taken to Fordham Hospital.

LAIGHT, FLORA, 2,143 Vyse Avenue, the Bronx; overcome at 1,650 Madison Avenue; taken to Harlem Hospital.

LAVARIDO, ANNA, 71 Hancock Street; overcome at 718 Broadway; taken home.

LEDE, DOROTHY, 108 Bay Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn; overcome at 170 Franklin Street; taken home.

LENNI, LOUIS, 1,052 Douglas Street, Brooklyn; overcome at 101 Bleecker Street; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

LINTESS, FRANK, overcome at home, 939 De Kalb Avenue; taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

LOGAN, WILLIAM, a cook, 72 Bowery; overcome at Broome Street and the Bowery; taken home.

LOTT, HENRY, 51 Oakwood Avenue, Montclair, N. J.; overcome at 279 Broadway; taken home.

LUMBERG, ELIZABETH, 184 Bergen Street, Brooklyn.

MACK, ANDREW, 196 Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, overcome at 137th Street and Alexander Avenue; taken to Lincoln Hospital.

MADELEINE, MARIA, 250 East 151st Street, overcome at home.

MALSON, GEORGE, address unknown, overcome at 171 Broadway; taken to Volunteer Hospital.

MARINO, ANDY, 247 East Tenth Street, overcome at 139 Second Avenue; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

McAULIFFE, WILLIAM, 107 Charlton Street, overcome at Pier 3, North River; taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

McCARTHY, ANDREW, chauffeur, 436 West Forty-ninth Street; overcome at home; taken to Polyclinic Hospital.

McCARTHY, MATTHEW, 133 East 115th Street, overcome at 1,562 Second Avenue; taken to Reception Hospital.

McCORMACK, THOMAS, soldier, 125 West Fourteenth Street, taken to New York Hospital.

McCARTON, ELIZABETH, 115 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, overcome at 45 East Seventeenth Street; taken home.

McCURRAY, THOMAS, 127 Euclid Street, Brooklyn, overcome at 41 West Forty-second Street; taken to Polyclinic Hospital.

McGARRY, BART, elevated guard, 150 Willis Avenue, the Bronx, overcome in front of 870 East 134th Street; taken to Lincoln Hospital.

McMAHON, ROSE, 534 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at home.

McNAMEY, MARY, overcome at home; 127 Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn.

McNICHOLAS, JOHN, 102 Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn.

McSADDEN, HENRY, conductor, 135 West 100th Street; overcome at Fifty-ninth Street and Second Avenue; taken to Reception Hospital.

McSHANE, JAMES, overcome in Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn; Kings County Hospital.

McVOURTY, WILLIAM, 1,970 Sixth Avenue; overcome in East Ninth Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MEHLER, FLORIAN, 106 Knickerbocker Avenue; overcome at home.

MERRITT, PAUL, 35 Thirty-ninth Street, Corona, L. I.; overcome at 251 Canal Street; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

MOLLOY, WILLIAM, 318 Forty-eighth Street; taken to Kings County Hospital.

MESSINGER, MARTIN, 139 West 119th Street; overcome at St. George Ferry; taken home.

MILLER, FRED, 10 Mount Pleasant Street, Mount Vernon, overcome at 11 Doyers Street; taken to House of Relief.

MONAHAN, BRIDGET, 146 Sixth Street, Long Island City; St. John's Hospital.

MORAN, MAY, 1,971 West Eighth Street, Brooklyn, overcome at 50 Vesey Street; taken to Volunteer Hospital.

MULLIGAN, LUCY, 502 West Fiftieth Street, overcome at 697 Eleventh Avenue; taken to Polyclinic Hospital.

MUNYON, MICHAEL, 127 Gold Street, Brooklyn; taken to Kings County Hospital.

MURPHY, JOHN, 309 East Sixty-third Street, overcome at 149th Street and Third Avenue elevated station; taken to Lincoln Hospital.

MURPHY, JULIA, overcome at home, 848 Baltic Street, Brooklyn.

MURRAY, JOHN, 470 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, overcome at 18 Broadway; taken to Volunteer Hospital.

NALLY, MICHAEL, 288 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn; taken to Norwegian Hospital.

NOSKOWITZ, RUBIN, 6 Gouverneur Street; taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

MULRAY, MICHAEL, 828 Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx, overcome at Alexander Avenue Police Station; taken to Lincoln Hospital.

NEFFIER, EMMA, 541 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn; Brooklyn Hospital.

NELDY, FRANK, actor, 852 West 121st Street, overcome in front of 149 West 125th Street; taken to Harlem Hospital.

O'BRIEN, JOHN, 344 West 46th Street, overcome at 260 Third Avenue; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PAINE, JOHN, dishwasher, 301 West Fifty-fifth Street, overcome at 50 West Seventy-seventh Street; taken to Polyclinic Hospital.

PARKSEN, ALICE, 24 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, overcome at 116 Broad Street; taken to Volunteer Hospital.

PARMECK, FRANCES, 507 West Thirty-eighth Street, overcome at 416 West Twenty-eighth Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PASCAL, IDA, overcome at 2 Crystal Court, Coney Island.

PASS, WILLIAM, Sixty-eighth Street and Second Avenue; taken to Reception Hospital.

PEASE, HARRY, 144 West 127th Street, overcome at home; taken to Harlem Hospital.

PELINE, HAZEL, 240 West 116th Street, overcome at 198 Broadway, taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

PENNINLEY, JOHN, motorman, 807 West 143d Street, overcome on car at Eighth-first Street and Broadway, taken to Knickerbocker Hospital.

PETERALLA, MICHAEL, 846 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, taken to Greenpoint Hospital.

POWERS, ADELBINE, 88 Willow Street, Jamaica, taken home.

PRAPSON, JOHN, 502 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn, overcome in street, taken to Holy Family Hospital.

PSAECHLER, PAULINE, bookkeeper, 436 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, overcome at 440 Washington Street, taken home.

PURPLE, SAMUEL, 1,438 Park Avenue, Manhattan, overcome at Brighton Beach station, Lincoln Road, taken to Kings County Hospital.

RAPHOEL, HERMAN, 595 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, overcome at 71 Park Avenue, taken to Bellevue Hospital.

RAYMOND, HERMAN, motorman, 539 East 161st Street, overcome at City Island Bridge, taken to Fordham Hospital.

REILLEY, PETER, 408 East Forty-sixth Street, overcome at 179 Water Street; taken to Volunteer Hospital.

RITZLER, JOSEPH, baker at Park Avenue Hotel, taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ROCHER, JOSEPH, window cleaner, 602 Summit Avenue, West Hoboken; taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

ROGERS, FREDERICK, 1,749 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, overcome at 61 Broadway; taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

ROGERS, EDRICK, 230 West Forty-ninth Street, overcome at home, taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ROSEN, MORRIS, manufacturer, 857 Broadway, overcome at 572 Broadway; taken home.

ROSS, FRANK, 545 East 119th Street, overcome at 103d Street and Jerome Avenue, the Bronx; taken to Fordham Hospital.

ROTECHI, GEORGE, 132 MacDougal Street, overcome at Waverly Place and University Place; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

RUPPELL, JOSEPH, 210 Miller Avenue, Brooklyn.

SALINGER, MARGARET, waitress, overcome at 47 West Thirty-third Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SANDERMAN, HELEN, 303 Surf Avenue, Coney Island, overcome at Chambers and Centre Streets; taken home.

SANZELWORTH, IRENE, 403 East Fifteenth Street, Manhattan; from a shoe factory to St. John's Hospital.

SCHEALAND, AUGUST, ice dealer, 627 Eleventh Avenue; overcome at Fifty-first Street and Tenth Avenue; taken to Polyclynic Hospital.

SCHILLER, MAX, of the Ninth Coast Artillery; overcome at Ocean Parkway and Sea Breeze; taken to Brooklyn; taken to Kings County Hospital.

SCHRAEDER, WILLIAM, St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

SCHULTZ, SAFIE, 12 Maujer Street, Brooklyn; taken to Eastern District Hospital.

SCHWARTZ, SAMUEL, overcome at 180 Lafayette Street; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

SCHWARZENBACH, Mrs. ALFRED, 144 East Fifty-second Street, Manhattan; overcome at Queensboro Bridge Plaza; taken to St. John's Hospital.

SHAPIRO, YETTA, overcome at home, 412 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn.

SHEA, WILLIAM, overcome at home, 538 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.

SIEGERMAN, CLARA, 350 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at 514 Broadway; taken home.

SILVERSTEIN, JACOB, 153 Ludlow Street, overcome at 154 Nassau Street; taken to Volunteer Hospital.

SINGLETON, EDWARD, schoolboy, 1,992 Clinton Avenue, overcome in Brooklyn Bridge subway station; taken home.

SLANE, HARRIET, 403½ Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, overcome at 111 Fifth Avenue; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

SMITH, VICTORIA, St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.

SOMBAT, JOHN, a baker, overcome at 1,358 Avenue A; taken to Reception Hospital.

SOMMER, MICHAEL, of 1,824 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, overcome at 11 East Twenty-sixth Street; taken home.

SPALL, EMMA, overcome at home, 1,641 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STATZ, LOUIS, 192 Delancey Street, overcome at 206 East Twelfth Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

STELLUPEN, SERVIN, sailor, overcome at 90 South Street; taken to Volunteer Hospital.

STRINGER, MIKE, 722 Van Nest Avenue, overcome at White Plains and Unionport Avenue; to Fordham Hospital.

STUVING, MARGARET, 512 West Fifteenth Street; overcome at 160 Eighth Avenue; taken to New York Hospital.

SWEENEY, RALPH; overcome at home, 11 Caton Place, Jamaica.

SZANOPHSOF, CHRISTOPHER, 309 East Forty-first Street; overcome at 486 Third Avenue; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

TAGGERT, JOSEPH, 8 years old, 143 Young Street, Long Island City; St. John's Hospital.

TOGEMAN, GEORGE; overcome at 77 Berry Street, Brooklyn; Kings County Hospital.

TCUHEY, GEORGE, 556 West Thirteenth Street; overcome at Variek and Laight Streets; taken home.

TREHORA, KATE, 180 East Third Street; overcome at Avenue B and Sixth Street; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

UNDERLAND, CARL, 474 Halsey Street, Brooklyn; Bushwick Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN; taken from Seventy-ninth Street and First Avenue to Reception Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 40 years; overcome at 134 Eighth Avenue; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 45 years old; overcome at 853 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; taken to Bradford Street Hospital.

WALSH, JAMES, ticket agent; overcome at Manhattan Junction and Broadway elevated station, Brooklyn.

WALSH, JOSEPH, 270 Fourth Avenue; overcome at 9 Chatham Square; taken home.

WALSH, PHILIP, 80 East Avenue, Long Island City;

RUSSIANS ATTACK ON GALICIAN FRONT

Carry Enemy's Position in a Partial Offensive in the Direction of Trembowla.

STILL RETREAT IN SOUTH

Lose Heavily When Forced Across Lower Zborcz — Rumanians in Five Days Take 4,500 Teutons.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1.—The beginning of a partial offensive by the Russians in Galicia in the direction of Trembowla is announced today by the War Office. A hostile position was carried in this movement. The Russians were compelled to retire across the Zborcz, near the confluence of the Biskeepe, suffering great losses in the process. Southwest of Kimpolung, on the Rumania front, the Russians were also forced back somewhat in the region of Negrey. The text of the official statement is appended:

Western Front—To the southwest of Brody, in the Dubiezarko region, after strong artillery preparation, the enemy attacked our positions and penetrated a portion of them. After a fierce engagement our newly arrived reserves drove out the enemy, and the situation was restored. In this engagement the 419th Regiment particularly distinguished itself.

In Galicia, in the direction of Trembowla, our troops began a partial offensive, attacking the enemy in the region of Grjimalov and carrying the position by assault.

Fierce Fighting Along the Zborcz.

Repeated attempts of the enemy to cross the River Zborcz north of Husiatyn and south of Zbrij were frustrated. Yesterday superior forces of the enemy attacked our positions between the Zborcz and the Dniester in the region of Zalucz, Germanovka, and the confluence of the Biskupe, and forced our troops, after a battle which was stubbornly contested in places, to retire across the Zborcz. Our troops suffered great losses, especially among the officers.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth the enemy yesterday continued to make persistent attacks, chiefly along the southern banks of the Dniester and the road to Czernowitz. After repelling a series of attacks our troops were forced to retire somewhat to the east of Gerement.

In the Carpathian region, near Sipitul, insignificant enemy attacks were beaten off. In the region of Bratza we retired a little.

Rumanian Front: Southwest of Kimpolung, in the region of Negrey, the enemy attacked our troops and thrust them back a little to the east. There have been fusillades on the rest of the front.

Caucasus Front: There is no change in the situation.

A telegram from Jassy says the Russo-Rumanian advances between the Casin and Putna Valleys resulted in the enemy losing, between July 24 and 28, 26 guns and 4,500 prisoners. The enemy front of 60 kilometers was broken to a depth of between 17 and 20 kilometers.

German Version of Operations.

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (via London.)—Austro-German troops have made new advances in the eastern war theatre. The Russian positions on the Horodenka-Czernowitz Railway, says the Army Headquarters statement today, were broken through by shock troops. North of the Dneister the Russians were forced into the Chotin River bend. Subjoined is the statement:

Eastern theatre: West Front of Prince Leopold and army group of von Boehm-Ermolli—Our troops, pushing forward toward the southeast, north of the Dniester, forced the enemy who had prepared himself for a battle behind Billi Brook back into the river bend of Chotin. Between the Dniester and the Pruth our shock group broke through the Russian positions on the Horodenka-Czernowitz Railway line, while its southern wing repulsed a strong relief attack near Iwankouts.

Front of Archduke Joseph—In the northeastern spur and in the central portion of the wooded Carpathians German and Austro-Hungarian divisions captured in an offensive action stubbornly defended valley approaches on Casinului. Our troops repulsed several enemy attacks.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 1.—A dispatch to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says the Russian resistance for the defense of Czernowitz is increasing. Fresh troops are fighting with great energy and without faltering in strenuously opposing the Austro-German advance on Kirlibaba. Fighting is most sanguinary, but the defenders are unable to prevent the Austro-Germans occupying positions favorable for further operations, including Kimpolung. The writer predicts the Russians will be soon forced to abandon Czernowitz.

PERSHING AT OUR CAMP.

General Inspects Cantonments of His Troops—To Stay Several Days.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Aug. 1.—Major General John J. Pershing, commander of the American troops, arrived today at the training camp for his expected visit, which had been postponed from Monday. The program that had been originally arranged for his reception was carried out when the General arrived. He was accompanied by three French Generals, and is expected to spend two or three days here inspecting the various billeting places and the training grounds.

There was an unfortunate occurrence in the camp last night. Two soldiers became engaged in a quarrel over a card game and one of them kicked the other several times in the stomach. The latter crawled away to his billet, where he was later found dead. His assailant is under arrest. This is the third death that has occurred in the camp, the two others being deaths by drowning.

GERMANS RETAKE TOWN NEAR YPRES

Continued from Page 1.

land for a footing, swung so far apart in some places that the distance between the lines was nearly three miles.

Below this section the opposing lines followed either bank of the Yser Canal and then went on the Ypres salient, face to face, but with the Germans holding the dominating high land about the salient. The Dixmude-Lizerne section of the front is a wilderness of partly inundated and deserted farms dotted with pools of brackish water and cut into strange shapes by drainage ditches. There are but few remaining civilian habitations in this "No Man's Land." Crumbling cottage walls and an occasional roofless church rise above the flats.

Neither side feared a surprise attack or a trench raid. Since Duke Albrecht's Württemberg troops were swallowed up in the flood let loose by the sluicegates in October, 1914, the enemy had not tried to cross the marshes, nor had they tried to get over the Yser since the Belgians in the Spring of 1915, after sanguinary fighting, flung them back across the bridgehead at Lizerne.

Germans Sure of Success.

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (via London.)—The fighting in Flanders began in a way that promised success to the German arms, says today's Army Headquarters statement, and the further battles which must be expected are looked forward to with confidence.

The Entente attack, it is declared, was intended as an annihilating blow at the German submarines. The German counterattack, which lasted all day yesterday, either drove the attacking forces out of the fighting zone or back to the foremost crater field, the statement adds.

Northeast of Ypres, it is announced, the crater field captured by the Entente forces was retained to a greater depth and Bixschoote could not be held by the Germans.

The text of the statement reads:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The great battle in Flanders has commenced. It is one of the most tremendous of the third year of the war which is coming to an end today with promises of success.

With masses such as never have been used at any period of this war, not even in the east by General Brussiloff, the English and in their wake the French, attacked yesterday on a twenty-five-kilometer front between Noordschoote and Warneton. Their aim was a lofty one. It was intended to deliver an annihilating blow to "the U-boat pest," which, from the coast of Flanders, is undermining England's mastery at sea. The densely packed attacking waves and the closely packed divisions followed each other, and numerous tanks and cavalry units took part in the battle.

After a fortnight of artillery preparation, which in the early morning of yesterday increased to drum fire, the enemy penetrated with tremendous pressure into our defensive zone.

The brilliant bravery and dash of our infantry and pioneers, the heroic endurance and excellent effect of the artillery, machine guns and mine throwers, the intrepidity of our aviators, and the most faithful fulfillment of their duty on the part of the scouts and other auxiliary arms, and especially the purposeful quiet of the leadership, offered certain guarantees for the termination of the battle day in our favor.

With full pride in our achievements and great success, in which every State and every tribe in the German Empire participates, the leaders and the troops look forward with confidence to the further battle which must be expected.

In some sectors he overran our lines situated in crater positions and at some points temporarily gained considerable territory.

In an impetuous counterattack our reserves threw themselves against the enemy and in bitter hand-to-hand engagements, which lasted throughout the day, drove him either out of our fighting zone or back into the foremost crater field. To the north and northeast of Ypres, the crater field captured by the enemy was retained to a greater depth in this section, and Bixschoote could not be held any longer.

Fresh attacks advancing in the evening on a wide front could bring no turn in the battle in favor of the enemy. They failed before our newly arranged battle line. Our troops report heavy sanguinary losses on the part of the enemy, who fought regardless of sacrifices.

The supplementary statement from German Headquarters issued this evening, reads:

On the battlefield of Flanders, after a quiet forenoon, the artillery battle increased in violence.

FLANDERS OFFENSIVE GREATEST EFFORT YET

Paris Sees Liberation of French and Belgian Territory at Hand —Petain in Command.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—"On the result of this new battle, destined to pierce the German line from the North Sea to the banks of the Scarpe, depends in all probability the liberation of French and Belgian Flanders."

Only now a writer in the Gaulois is allowed thus to express the hope that all France has placed in the northern offensive, news of which reached Paris this first of August, on which date three years ago the announcement of mobilization set forth beyond the shadow of a doubt the war's inevitability. It is indeed the culminating effort of the Allies that coincides with that poignant anniversary. America—a young giant in the fullness of strength unimpaired—may be preparing for two or three more years of war, but stormswept Europe knows better. By many signs she is warned that the end of the long nightmare is at hand.

For the first time an allied offensive has been launched with full force under a leader of sufficient calibre to push through the plans to the end, irrespective of difficulties or criticism. In Pétain France has found her Grant. Every writer on the war has remarked the closeness of the parallel with the civil war. If Verdun was Gettysburg, Flanders will be the Wilderness.

For some weeks it has been known that the offensive of April would have been a success—that is, it would have broken the German front—had the attack been pressed home. This time there is to be no hesitation such as saved the Germans then. In the meantime news of the initial victory was received with calm by the people of Paris. They expected it, but they know that it is only the beginning of a long and desperate struggle, even while confident it is also the beginning of the end.

France has rallied en masse to the resolution with which America took up arms, that this is a war of liberty, not a war of conquest. Once the German Army is beaten and German militarism forced to relinquish its hold on the German nation there will be few in France to demand war to the knife or any other goal than the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine. As Ribot declared yesterday in the Chamber, France expressly repudiates that she aims at conquest. "In the name of France," he said, "I have rejected the policy of annexations by force. If the German people would realise that we desire only peace founded on the rights of nations then the conclusion of that peace would be greatly facilitated."

In default of all other methods of bringing home this realization to the German people, the Allies will hammer it into their heads if necessary. This is the ultimate objective of the allied offensive in Flanders.

FIGHT IN A SEA OF MUD.

Allies Greatly Hindered in Their Offensive by Bad Weather.

By The Associated Press.

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Aug. 1.—Heavy rain which continued in an unceasing downpour since last night, transforming the battleground in Flanders into a sea of mud, had forced a comparative lull in the operations this morning at most points within the zone of the Entente Allied offensive begun yesterday. The movement of big guns has been rendered most difficult by the rain.

The German artillery today actively shelled the trenches, which were wrested from them yesterday in No Man's Land about the salient, and the British guns continued to pour a steady stream of shrapnel and high explosives into the positions to which the enemy had retired.

The air squadrons on both sides were rendered helpless by the storm to assist in the direction of artillery fire.

The section of the defenses on the Warneton-Gapaard road which was taken by the British in the first rush was the scene of heavy fighting during the night, and the Germans succeeded in retaking it. The British, however, delivered a strong counterattack and again drove the enemy out after sanguinary fighting. Just to the north of the Ypres-Comines Canal the Germans also launched a counterattack, but were hurled back by the defending troops.

The reconquered territory about the Ypres salient has yielded its details of the awful effect of the British artillery fire. The German bodies lay thick in many places, and in instances too numerous to escape comment fully accoutred soldiers were found turned away from the direction of the British attack, indicating that they were retiring when struck down. Large numbers of the dead were mere youths, who looked as though they might recently have come from the schoolroom, for they were slight of build and physically unfit to bear the strain of war.

Most expressive was the comment on the bombardment made by a German officer who was found badly wounded in a shell hole, where he had crawled for refuge. Addressing a British officer in excellent English and with a quiet smile, he said:

"Good morning; you see you have played the devil with our defenses. Your guns have been doing some good shooting."

Many German infantrymen fell victims to their own artillery at the outbreak of the Entente attack, for the observers had lost their view of the targets and in a confused, frenzied attempt to stem the onslaught the German gunners unwittingly dropped shells among their own men. Again and again was heard of German batteries being withdrawn without the knowledge of the infantry, leaving the latter to face attacks without the protection of their artillery.

LAY OUT ALL NIGHT WAITING TO ATTACK

British Close to German Positions Were Shelled by Guns and Aviators.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, July 31, (Delayed.)—As I have written many times lately, the enemy has massed great gun power in Flanders against the British and poured out fire with unparalleled ferocity in order to hinder the British preparations for today's attack. The latter's bombardments were more terrific and along the roads were always guns, guns, guns going up to increase the relative powers of the British and German artillery. There was little doubt that in the long run the British guns would overwhelm, but meanwhile the enemy was strong and destructively inclined. All the time he was puzzled and nerve-wrecked, not knowing where the attack would fall upon him, and he made many raids, mostly unsuccessful, to find out the British plans, while the British raided him day and night to see what strength he was massing to meet them.

Russia lured him, and in spite of the Allies' threat he sent off six divisions, I believe, to the eastern theatre of operations, but at the same time he relieved many of the divisions which had been broken by the British fire, replacing them by his freshest and strongest troops. They did not remain fresh, even after only a few hours, for the British guns caught some of them during their reliefs, as late as 2 o'clock this morning in the case of the Fifty-second Reserve Division, so that they stepped straight into the inferno of fire.

Weather Against Attackers.

The weather was against the Allies as many times before in a battle. Yesterday it was a day of rain and heavy sodden clouds, so observation was almost impossible for the flying men and kite balloons and the artillery was greatly hampered. The night was dark and moist, but luck was with them so far that a threatening storm did not break and the men kept dry. The darkness was in their favor and the assaulting troops were able to form up for the attack very close to the enemy's lines—lines of shell craters in fields of craters from which the British storms of fire had swept away all trenches, all buildings, and all trees. The enemy held these forward positions lightly by small groups of men who knew themselves to be doomed and waited for that doom in their pits like animals in death traps. In their second line the defenses were less damaged, but awful enough. In wreckage of earthworks the enemy was in greater strength and from these positions flares went up all through the night, giving a blurred white light along the barriers of mist and rising high into the cloudy sky.

Scores of thousands of men lying in the wet earth in puddles and mud holes watched those flares and hoped they would not be revealed before that second when they would have to rise and go forward to meet their luck. They lay there silently, never stirring nor coughing nor making any rattle of arms, while the German shells passed over them or smashed among them, killing and wounding some of those who lay close.

The enemy aircraft came out in the night, bolder than by day, since they have been chased and attacked and destroyed in great numbers by British flying men determined to get the mastery of the air and to blind the enemy's eyes before this battle, and beyond any doubt successful as far as this day goes. Night birds swooped over places where they thought British batteries were hidden and dropped bombs, but as they could see nothing their aim was bad and did no important damage, if any at all. So the hours of the night crept by, enormously long to all these men waiting for the call to rise and go out.

The gunfire never stopped for weeks in its steady slogging and hammering, but shortly after 3:30 this ordinary noise of artillery quickened and intensified to a monotonous and overwhelming tumult. It was so great that twelve miles behind the lines big houses moved and were shaken with a great trembling. People further away than that awakened with fear and went to their windows and stared out into the darkness and saw wild fireballs in the sky and knew men were fighting and dying in Flanders in one of the great battles of the world.

It is too soon at this hour to give details of the battle or a full account of the progress of the troops. On the first day of a battle one can never do that because no one knows more than the general facts and a few episodes which are told by runners or wounded men and over wires which are cut between one word and another. It is a battle so far of English, Scottish, and Welsh troops with some Anxacs, and all along the line they have fought hard and with good success over ground as difficult as any that has ever been a battle field because of the canal and swamps and the hollow cup of the Ypres area with the enemy on the rim of it.

One can always tell from talking with the wounded whether things are going ill or well, at least they know the fire they have had against them and the ease or trouble with which they have taken certain ground and the measure of their sufferings. So now, with an awful doubt in my mind because of the darkness and the anxiety of the men conducting the battle over the signal lines, and that awful drumfire beating into one's ears, I was glad to get the first real tidings from long streams of lightly wounded fellows coming along from the dressing station.

They were eager to describe their fighting, and I saw again the pride of men in the courage of their comrades, forgetting their own, which had been as great. These lads told me how they lay out in the night, and how the German planes came over bombing them, how they rose and went forward in the attack. The enemy was quickly turned out of his front line of shell-craters, and there were not many of him there. In the second line he was thickly massed, but some of them threw up their hands at once, crying mercy.

The Scots came up against a strong emplacement fitted with machine guns, and here the German gunners fired rapidly so that the British were checked. They rushed the place, and at last a German hoisted a white flag, but even then others fired, and one young Scot today who had his comrade killed after that sign of surrender.

Beyond Ypres on the way to Menin there was a big tunnel where the English lads expected trouble, as it could hold hundreds of Germans, but when they came to the tunnel and ferreted down it they only found forty-one men, who surrendered at once. Some of the enemy's troops, quite young boys of the class of 1918, but most of them older and tougher men. The success of the day is shared by English troops, including the guards which are the Welsh, who fought abreast of them with equal heroism and with the Scottish and Anzacs. The Welch have wiped out the most famous German regiment of the third guards division, known as the Cockchafers.

Fighting with the British, the French troops kept pace with their usual gallantry, carrying all their objectives according to time table. In one great and irresistible assault, these troops of two nations swept across the enemy lines and have reached the heights on Pilken Ridge, as I hope to tell tomorrow in greater detail. For today it is enough to say the success has been as great as the Allies dared to hope.

FRENCH LOSSES VERY SMALL.

Their Preliminary Bombardment Wrought Havoc in German Lines.

By The Associated Press.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FLANDERS, Aug. 1.—An extraordinarily small number of casualties was suffered by the French during yesterday's attacks, notwithstanding the obstinate German resistance.

The sandy, hole-pitted ground of the front shows signs today of the nature of the combat, being covered with German dead and débris. The Germans who held the positions were unable to get away from the terrific artillery bombardment, several battalions being destroyed, except for a few hundred men, who were captured.

This morning was occupied in the organization of the positions gained, and the French artillery continued a very powerful cannonade. Heavy mists turned into a constant downpour and rainwater fills every crevice of the earth.

The principal fighting during the French advance occurred around Bixschoote and in two small woods further to the southeast, where the opposing infantrymen met hand to hand and struggled until all the Germans were killed or captured.

GERMANS ATTACK AT VERDUN.

Assault on Left Bank of the Meuse Gains at Some Points.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—After several days of artillery preparation the Germans this morning attacked the positions on the left bank of the River Meuse, in the Verdun region, which the French had captured from them on July 17.

The French official statement issued this afternoon says the Germans were only able to reach certain advance elements of the French first line, where they were stopped.

The text of the statement regarding the Aisne and Verdun fronts follows:

The artillery bombardment on our front in the Aisne region was continuous. East of Cerny a vigorous counterattack permitted us to make progress at several points and to take prisoners.

On the left bank of the Meuse, in the region between Avocourt and Hill 304, the Germans, after artillery preparation which lasted several days, attacked this morning the positions which we had conquered from them on July 17. The enemy was only able to reach certain advance elements of our first line, where he was stopped by our fire.

Tonight's official statement says:

North of the Aisne the activity of the artillery of both sides was chiefly noticeable in the sector of Craonne-Hurtebise. West of Cerny the Germans attacked on various occasions, but everywhere we repulsed them, taking thirty additional prisoners.

On the left bank of the Meuse, in the region of Avocourt Wood and Hill 304, the enemy did not renew his attacks of the morning; on the right bank there was artillery action, but no infantry action.

Berlin's View of the Attack.

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (via London.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today concerning operations on the Aisne and near Verdun:

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—On the Chemin des Dames the French again exhausted their strength in four times repeated and fruitless assaults against our positions at Filain, which were completely maintained.

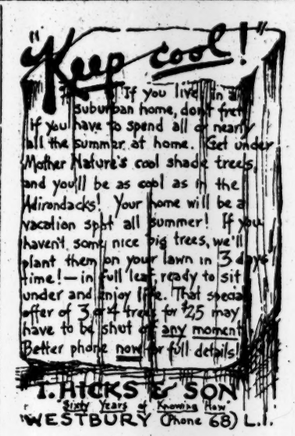
Further east a battle-tried Westphalian infantry division again inflicted a considerable defeat upon the enemy. In a smart assault these regiments, after a short but devastating artillery preparation, wrested from the French a complicated trench system on the plateau to the south of La Bovelle Farm. Over 1,500 prisoners fell into our hands, a great number of whom were brought in by our hock troops from a defile to the northeast of Treyon. The enemy's counterattacks did not begin until evening; they were repulsed.

On the western bank of the Meuse brave Baden battalions stormed positions on both sides of the Malincourt-Esnes road, which we lost to the enemy a short time ago. The French were driven back there on a width of more than two kilometers, and a depth of 700 meters. More than 500 prisoners were brought in.

German Guns Shell Furnes.

HAVRE, Aug. 1, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement this evening:

There was less artillery activity. The Germans launched several projectiles against Furnes.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If you live in a suburban home, don't fret if you have to spend all or nearly all the summer at home. Get under Mother Nature's cool shade trees, and you'll be as cool as in the Adirondacks! Your home will be a vacation spot all summer! If you haven't some nice big trees, we'll plant them on your lawn in 3 days' time!—in full leaf, ready to sit under and enjoy life. That special offer of 3 or 4 trees for $25 may have to be shut off any moment. Better phone now for full details!
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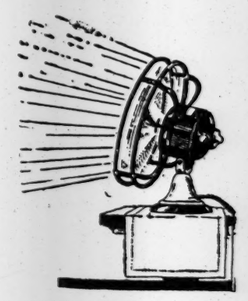

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A perfect little gem of a fan for nursery, sick room, hot kitchen, office and sleepless bedroom.

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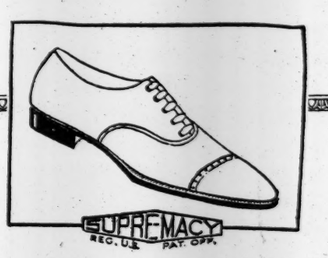

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Russia Calf Oxfords
At $9.89

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If you are one of those men who take to water like a duck you will want to look over these "water-clothes" —and own a suit—before your next plunge.

Men's two-piece Bathing Suits, worsted, in heather mixtures and plain colors. $2.97 to $4.49

Coast Model Bathing Suits, worsted, heather mixtures in alternate stripes and plain heathers and other colors with contrasting trimmings. $2.74 to $5.94

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St., Centre.

Motor Restaurant $15.74

For a home-made lunch by the roadside. Service for six, including white enameled cups and plates, knives, salt and pepper shakers, removable tray, spaces for food jars or vacuum bottles, and two nickeled tin food boxes.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Men's Clocked Lisle Hose at 47c

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. Colors include white or champagne with black clock, dark or light gray, champagne, navy, tan, white or suede with self clock. All sizes.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Straw Hats Now 94c

It takes two straws to make a summer. These were $1.89 and $2.74.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Get It and Keep It With a Graflex

When you want to get a permanent record of something speedy you can be sure of good results if you are equipped with a Graflex Camera fitted with a Reflex Special Anastigmat Lens. The prices range from $53.75 for the 2½x3½ size to $96.25 for the 3A Compact Graflex—in all cases from 20 to 25% less than you will pay for equipment of equal merit elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Centre.

Big Men's Shirts at $1.59

In the assortment are soft cuff negligee models in striped shirtings. The sizes range from 18½ to 20, the sleeves are longer and fuller than ordinarily, and the body and length just right.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

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may leave their orders for merchandise at the Order Booths, Grand Central or Hudson Terminal, when they leave the trains—and they will find everything ready for them when they make the trip back home in the late afternoon.

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Norfolk models in Palm Beach cloth, crash and khaki; sizes 7 to 17 years.

Formerly up to $6.50
$3.85

Sizes 3 to 8 years.
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Fourth Floor.

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Sale Today and Friday
1000 Genuine Palm Beach Suits For Men
Extraordinary Value at

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The Suits Offered in This Sale Are Made of Genuine Palm Beach Cloth and Sold Regularly at $10.00 and $12.00

Particularly desirable for sultry mid-summer days, these cool, porous Suits are in exclusive models tailored faultlessly and distinguished by their fine details of finish.

Cold water shrunk, which insures their permanent shapeliness.

Regular Sizes	Stouts	Slims	Shorts
33 to 48	37 to 48	35 to 42	33 to 42

Made for this Sale and According to Lord & Taylor Clothing Standards.
These Suits Represent the Best "Buy" of the Season at This Price

Fourth Floor.

ROAMER TRIUMPHS IN THE SARATOGA HANDICAP ON OPENING DAY OF MEETING

SARATOGA HANDICAP IS WON BY ROAMER

Andrew Miller's Veteran Champion Thrills Crowd at Spa's Brilliant Opening.

SPUR IN SECOND PLACE

Heavy Impost Too Much for Old Rosebud—Other Miller Entry, Ticket, Finishes Third.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Eight thousand people cheered the rejuvenated Roamer when he won the Saratoga Handicap this afternoon at the opening of the meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association that will continue throughout the month of August. Andrew Miller's old champion had no mean opposition to encounter in his effort to return to the front rank, for among those who trailed behind him was the mighty Old Rosebud, himself a reclaimed cripple that has been considered unbeatable because of many great performances in the last few months.

Apparently well within himself during the early part of the race, Old Rosebud curled up when asked to carry his heavy impost of 122 pounds to the front, and Roamer, which had set all the pace, continued his winning gait to win in his old-fashioned style by a half length from James Butler's Spur.

The success of Mr. Miller was made more decisive by the performance of the three-year-old colt, Ticket, which was added at the last minute and took third place, a length and a half behind Spur and a length in front of George Sanford's George Smith. Old Rosebud was eased when victory was seen to be outside of his power and came in fifth ten lengths behind George Smith.

Papp Wins Flash Stake.

Almost as remarkable as the return to first-class form of Roamer was the performance of George W. Loft's Papp, which created a sensation by taking a lot of smart two-year-olds into camp in the Flash Stake. Papp carried the biggest burden of any of the starters, and, though he met with considerable hard luck, came through at the finish, and, running the most impressive race of his career, landed the stake by a length and a half from James MacManus's Adeline Patricia, which was the pacemaker until overcome by Papp's gameness in the stretch.

Only the weather was unfavorable, for a sultry morning was followed by a terrific thunderstorm about an hour before the time set for the opening race, which, though it cooled the atmosphere, rendered the track slippery on top and furnished a rather uncertain test for the big events to be decided. The storm was particularly severe in the neighborhood of the track, and one of the majestic trees in the sylvan approach to the stands was shattered by the lightning.

No untoward weather conditions could dampen the enthusiasm of the crowd, which came from the East, South, and West of the United States and from across the Canadian border to witness the races, which are calculated before the end of the month to determine the turf leaders of the American Continent.

Prominent Sportsmen Present.

Richard T. Wilson, though sparsely represented in the day's program, was present, and as President of the Saratoga Association received congratulations from his many friends over the promising manner in which the meeting opened. Mrs. Payne Whitney came up from New York and had the satisfaction of seeing her clever jumper, Al Reeves, defeat one of the best fields of steeplechasers that ever competed on an opening day at Saratoga. Former Congressman George W. Loft and his wife were overjoyed at the unexpected success of Papp, and Andrew Miller was there to see Roamer win in his colors, though he would have been more confident of victory if the track had remained dry.

There was a notable gathering of sportsmen from all parts, some of the more prominent being Schuyler L. Parsons, Captain E. B. Cassatt, Jesse Lewisohn, Oscar Lewisohn, Gwinn Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McLean, Walter J. Salmon, Frederick Johnson, Allan Pinkerton, William Garth, H. W. Sage, Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Weld, Colonel Thomas C. McDowell, William H. Street, Samuel D. Riddle, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jeffords, Christie Sullivan, Archibald Barklie, Thomas Clyde, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Macomber, Wilfred Viau, Captain P. M. Walker, F. Ambrose Clark, H. C. Hallenbeck, Frank R. Hitchcock, Morton L. Schwartz, A. C. Schwartz, and James Sheviin.

Only three were scratched from the overnight entries for the Saratoga Handicap, and these defections were partly offset by the addition of Ticket, which Andrew Miller added in case Roamer should not feel at home on the track. The greatest loss of interest was caused by the withdrawal of the Suburban Handicap winner, Boots, but he's a long strider that was not likely to shine under the conditions. The track was thought to suit Old Rosebud, and, with many recent victories to his credit, he was warmly supported, so that he closed a 9 to 5 favorite, while 5 to 1 could be obtained against the second choice, the Miller entry, and James Butler's Spur.

Jimmy Butwell had been requisitioned to ride Roamer, while the stable jockey Shuttinger was placed aboard of the second string, Ticket. Butwell in many past has ridden Roamer in many of his winning efforts and he shook the son of Garrigan Errant up at the start so that he had a clear lead as the horses rounded the first turn after a furlong negotiated in the stretch.

Campfire Fails in Stretch.

As they went by the stands it was noticed that Molesworth had a tight hold on Old Rosebud, which was running in third place behind Roamer and Ticket. Going along the backstretch Roamer was leading by a length and a half, and as they approached the end of the stretch R. T. Wilson's Campfire showed a flash of speed that carried him by Old Rosebud and placed him third for a few strides to Roamer and Ticket. Last year's two-year-old champion was soon done with, and in running around the far turn Old Rosebud moved up again. The top weight was making his efforts to get to the leaders at this time, and for a spell it looked as though he would succeed, as he was lapped on Ticket as he turned into the homestretch.

There were great shouts for Old Rosebud then, but they died away as he failed to make any impression on the free running Roamer, still a length and a half to the good. As Old Rosebud began to falter under his heavy weight spur, which had been lying closer to the pace than usual, began to close and it was seen that the opposition to the old champion was coming from the sturdy son of King James. Butwell sensed the danger as soon as any one, and as soon as Spur passed Ticket at the eighth pole Butwell called on Roamer for one more effort.

Gallant Effort by Roamer.

The old horse, which has failed so many times recently, was keyed up for one of his great races today, and he responded to Butwell's urging so gallantly that, though extended to the last ounce, he was able to pass the winning post a short half length in front of Spur. The closing rush of Spur had placed him a length and a half in front of Ticket, while George Smith, closing stoutly, was fourth, a length further back and ten lengths in front of Old Rosebud.

Papp upset a good thing in the Glen Riddle Farm's Bully Boy when he won the Flash Stake, at five and a half furlongs. With Knapp in the saddle, Bully Boy, carrying 118 pounds, was a 13 to 10 favorite, while 15 to 1 was quoted against Papp. Papp had the inside position, but this was a disadvantage, as he was pinched off at the start and later had to go around his field. The swift Adeline Patricia cut out the running, and as they raced along the backstretch Bully Boy was second by a small margin. Toward the end of the backstretch Top Coat and Currency rushed up and Bully Boy was crowded back. Allen, on Papp, had been making up ground gradually, but it was not until half way along the homestretch that he became dangerous. The stout-hearted son of Peter Quince came on with great leaps then, and at the finish Papp had a margin of a length and a half on Adeline Patricia, which held the place from Top Coat by two lengths.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:41 1-5.

Square Dealer, T. T. Looney's ch. g., 3 years, 90 pounds, by Marathon-Senora Maris, 5 to 1, even, and out (M. Rowan).1ª
Cheer Leader, T. C. McDowell's b. g., 3, 105, by Ogden-Bells of Ashland, 4 to 1 and even (E. Martin).....2ª
Roly, S. C. Hildreth's br. h., 5, 109, by Golden Maxim-Lotawanna, out for third (J. Butwell).....2ª
Thornhill and Spearmint also ran. Hanobala, Polroma, Gillies and Wiseman scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-years-olds; by subscription of $5, with $600 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08 4-5.

Riffle, W. B. Miller's ch. c., 115, by Uncle-Fleur de Marie, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1 (W. Knapp).....1ª
Sycamore, T. F. Thorne's b. c., 115, by Magellan-Statuette, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5 (P. Davies).....2½
Queen Margot, R. T. Wilson, Jr's. ch. f., 112, by Olambala-Lady Navarre, 5 to 1, third (J. McTaggart).....3½
Hand Grenade, Arpproval, Sir Long Lefty, Wyoming, Tanlac, Cathedral, Arrah Go On, Paddy, Paul Connely, Sinn Fein, Hattontrope, Cousin O'Mine and Frederick The Great also ran. Rubber 24 scratched.

Weather, cloudy; track, dull.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, claiming; five furlongs. Confiscation, (imp.,) 108 pounds; Lady Eileen, 109; Annchen, 109; Comerada, 109; Tell Me, 109; June Bug, 103; *Royal Heart, (imp.,) 104; Tit for Tat, 103; Tolerance, 103; Thrilling, 103.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for maiden three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Distant Shore, 152 pounds; Jeppe, 152; St. Charlotte, 152; Captain Parr, 152; Curtasheen, 150; Marshena, 147; The Carmet, 147; Masterful, 147.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, conditions; six furlongs. Hank O'Day, 128 pounds; Ima Frank, 118; Park Maid, 118; View Point, 116; Corn Tassel, (imp.,) 114; Quartz, 111; Nebraska, 110; Marie Miller, 109; Warsaw, 107; Naturalist, (imp.,) 102; Federal Girl, 97.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seneca Selling for three-year-olds; six furlongs; Wood Trap, 108 pounds; Straight Forward, 106; Jack Scot, 104; *Riverdale, 103; Counsel, 103; *Zouave, 99; *Kildee, 96; *Hanobala, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Carlton G. 109 pounds; Sam McMeekin, 109; *Cleek, (imp.,) 106; *Lady Moll, 89; *First Ballot, 89; Silver Sandal, 89.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; five and a half furlongs. Ocean Sweep, 119 pounds; Bolster, 118; Peerless One, (imp.,) 115; The Spinner, 115; Honey Dew, 115; American Eagle, 110; Tantalla, 107; Nutcracker, (imp.,) 105; Panaman, (imp.,) 105; Sirocco, (imp.,) 105; Jusquau Bout, 105; Cavan Boy, 105; Nepperham, 105; Guesswork, 102.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

GARRIGAN THE DAY'S HERO.

Wins with Scabbard and Raconteuse at Staten Island Races.

R. T. Wilson's brown colt, Scabbard, flashed past the judges' stand a winner of the five-furlong dash for two-year-old maidens which furnished the feature event yesterday at the opening day's racing of the Summer meeting of the Staten Island Agricultural Society at the old Dongan Hills track.

A large crowd of local devotees of thoroughbred racing was attracted for the opening day's sport and they were treated in this race to the best finish of the five-event program. Jockey C. Garrigan had the mount on Wilson's entry and he brought the colt along in great style, holding close to the flying heels of the pace setter, Little Boy, until the field entered the stretch, when he brought the large crowd present to its feet with a dizzy spurt to the wire, where he just barely managed to beat out Little Boy. The Cairnsmuir Stable's Ben Lui was third. The Quincy Stable's Starry Banner, which was made the favorite for this event, got off well, but was easily outfooted as the race progressed.

Jockey Garrigan had an almost perfect day of it and by riding two winners and securing second place with a third earned the applause of the spectators. His other winner was Leonard Jacob's Raconteuse, which Garrigan piloted to victory in the third race in masterly fashion. In this event R. Newman's Humiliation got off to a good start with the lifting of the barrier, but on the first turn Garrigan brought Raconteuse from second position to the lead, where he remained to the finish, winning by a convincing margin over G. May's Baron de Kalb. Humiliation had to be content with fourth position when R. C. Finch's Cabaret came through in the stretch and annexed third honors.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens; three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $350; about five furlongs. Won by Masque, Parkvale Stable's blk. f., 115 pounds, by Hidrin-Mutchkin, (McGraw,) second, Mint Drop, 105 pounds, (Garrigan;) third, Daybreak, 105 pounds, (McKnight.) Time—1:01 3-5.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; purse, $350; about five furlongs. Won by Scabbard, R. T. Wilson's br. c., 117 pounds, by Kelmet-Roman Gold, (Garrigan;) second, Little Boy, 112 pounds, (Campbell;) third, Ben Lui, (imp.,) 109 pounds, (Hoffman.) Time—1:02 4-5.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $350; six and one-half furlongs. Won by Raconteuse, Leonard Jacob's blk. f., 106 pounds, by Ellisdale-Anecdote, (Garrigan;) second, Baron de Kalb, 118 pounds, (Alexander;) third, Cabaret, 113 pounds, (Stonebridge.) Time—1:25 3-5.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $400; a mile and a sixteenth. Won by Spectre, J. L. Price's ch. f., 107 pounds, by Ballot-Star Dreamer, (Pickens;) second, Brickley, 123 pounds, (Maderia;) third, Ponce de Leon, 107 pounds, (Gordon.) Time—1:54.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $350; six and one-half furlongs. Won by Nonesuch, Cairnsmuir Stable's blk. g., 107 pounds, by Abe Frank-Add Ran, (Hoffman;) second, Dancer, 112 pounds, (Pickens;) third, Mr. Specs, 113 pounds, (O'Brien.) Time—1:25.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3 games. New York Americans vs. St. Louis, first game 1:45 P. M. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

GIANTS RALLY TO VICTORY IN NINTH

Holke's Triple Breaks Up Tie in Pittsburgh and New York Wins by 3 to 1 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1.—The New York Giants played an easy game today, not extending themselves until the last inning, when they came through on schedule time and broke the tie that existed between them and the Pirates, winning the fourth game of the series by the score of 3 to 1. Perritt and Bob Steele were the opposing pitchers, and they worked well, although the loss of the game by the locals can be charged to Steele's wildness.

Of the three runners that scored one was passed to first and the other was hit by a pitched ball. The Giants did the rest. Joe Wilhoit proceeded to make the Pirate management still more sorry for letting him go by helping to break up the game in the ninth. If Wilhoit keeps up the gait he has set here Davy Robertson will have a hard time getting back to his position in right field. Al Demaree reported today.

In the third inning Burns got on by virtue of four balls, went to second on Herzog's short hit to centre, and scored on Zimmerman's single past short. Later in the game Zimmerman came in for a panning by his teammates when he failed to run out an infield hit, for the first baseman dropped the ball and then picked it up in time to beat Zim to the bag.

The Buccaneers tied the score in the last half of the third inning, when Bill Wagner reached first on Fletcher's low throw to first, went to third on Fischer's single to centre, and tallied when Steele bunted down the first-base line. Perritt had all he could do to throw him out, let alone get Wagner at the plate. After that the game was as pretty a contest as one would care to witness.

When Fletcher came to bat in the ninth he claimed to have been hit on the first pitched ball, but Umpire Klem refused to allow it. After a good deal of urging Fletcher again took his place in the batter's box and Steele made it sure for Klem, when he banged the batter on the knee. This was the beginning of the blow-off for the Pirate pitcher. Wilhoit attempted to sacrifice but bounced the ball so high in the infield that he beat it out, Fletcher going to second.

Holke had two and one when he swatted the ball to the extreme right field fence for a triple, sending the two runners over. When Gibson lined to Debus the latter doubled Holke and Third, the Buccaneers also ran. Handley, who was warmed up in the ninth, when Ward led off with a safety to centre, but was forced at second by Debus. Hans Wagner batted for his namesake Bill and singled to centre, Debus being stopped at second by reason of Kauff's fast fielding.

Bigbee went in to run for Hans and was forced at second by Fisher. Bob Steele came to bat for himself, as he had already got two hits off Perritt, but this time the big pitcher fooled him on three strikes and the game was won.

The score:

NEW YORK, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	4	1	0	2	0
Herzog,2b	4	0	1	3	3
Kauff,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Zim'man,3b	4	0	2	1	2
Fletcher,ss	3	1	0	1	7
Wilhoit,rf	2	1	2	4	0
Holke,1b	4	0	1	2	0
Gibson,c	4	0	0	2	0
Perritt,p	4	0	1	1	4
Total	33	3	8	27	17

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pitler,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Carey,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Kelly,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Boeckel,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Ward,2b	3	0	2	2	4
Debus,ss	4	0	0	3	4
W.Wag'r,1b	2	1	0	12	1
aJ.Wagner	1	0	1	0	0
bBigbee	0	0	0	0	0
Fischer,c	3	0	1	4	2
cSchmidt	0	0	0	0	0
Steele,p	3	0	2	0	1
Total	31	1	7	27	14

a Batted for W. Wagner in ninth.
b Ran for J. Wagner in ninth.
c Ran for Fischer in ninth.
Errors—Fletcher, Debus.

New York.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—3
Pittsburgh.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Ward. Three-base hit—Holke. Sacrifice hits—Pitler, Steele. Double plays—Fletcher, Herzog, and Holke; Debus, Ward, and W. Wagner; Debus and Boeckel. Left on bases—New York, 7; Pittsburgh, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 1. Passes on balls—Off Perritt, 3; Steele, 3. Earned runs—Off Steele, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Steele, (Fletcher.) Struck out—By Perritt, 1; Steele, 3. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

PHILLIES WIN IN TENTH.

Smith's Wild Throw Results in a St. Louis Defeat by 2 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—A wild throw to the plate by J. Smith in the tenth inning today enabled Philadelphia to beat St. Louis, 2 to 1. In this inning Whitted batted for Luderus and walked. A single by Evers put Whitted on second. Killifer singled to right, but J. Smith's throw went over Gonzales's head and Whitted scored.

The locals were able to get but four hits off Mayer until the ninth, when successive singles by J. Smith, Miller, and Snyder, who batted for Wallace, tied the score.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	5	0	2	1	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	1	8
Stock,3b	4	0	2	2	2
Cravath,rf	4	0	0	1	1
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	14	0
aWhitted,1b	0	1	0	0	0
Schulte,lf	3	0	1	1	0
Evers,2b	4	1	2	3	3
Killifer,c	3	0	1	7	0
Mayer,p	2	0	0	0	1
Lavender,p	0	0	0	0	0
bNiehoff	1	0	0	0	0
Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	2	10	30	16

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Smyth,lf	4	0	0	1	0
J. Smith,rf	4	1	2	2	1
Miller,2b,ss	4	0	3	2	3
Wallace,ss	3	0	0	2	1
cSnyder	1	0	1	0	0
dBetzel,2b	0	0	0	0	0
Cruise,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Paulette,1b	4	0	0	13	0
Hurd,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Gonzales,c	4	0	0	5	2
Watson,p	2	0	0	0	4
eLong	1	0	0	0	0
Ames,p	0	0	0	0	2
fPackard	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	1	7	30	19

a Batted for Luderus in tenth.
b Batted for Lavender in tenth.
c Batted for Wallace in ninth.
d Ran for Snyder in ninth.
e Batted for Watson in eighth.
f Batted for Ames in tenth.
Error—J. Smith.

Philadelphia.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Double plays—Gonzales and Paulette; Miller and Paulette; Paulette and Miller; Cravath and Killifer. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 5. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 1; Watson, 1; Ames, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mayer, 7 hits, 1 run in 8 1-3 innings; Lavender, 0 and 0 in 2-3; Oeschger, 0 and 0 in 1; Watson, 7 and 1 in 8; Ames, 3 and 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Watson, (Schulte.) Struck out—By Mayer, 2; Oeschger, 1; Watson, 3. Time—1 hour 53 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BUFFALO.

First Game.

				R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	0	0	0	0 11	12	14	0
Rochester	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	2

Second Game.

				R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	6	13	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	12	2

AT TORONTO.

First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	6	12	0
Montreal	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	8	2

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	6	14	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	4	5

AT BALTIMORE.

First Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	2	7	8	0
Richmond	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	1

Second Game.

									R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	5	7	0
Baltimore	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	9	4

At Newark—Providence-Newark game postponed; rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Pc.
Providence	59	38	.608
Newark	58	38	.604
Toronto	57	42	.576
Baltimore	57	43	.570
Rochester	49	53	.480
Buffalo	43	59	.422
Richmond	37	61	.378
Montreal	37	63	.370

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Baltimore.
Providence at Richmond.
Toronto at Montreal.
Rochester at Buffalo.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Postponed: rain.)
Chicago, 4; Boston, 0.
Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 5.
Washington, 5; Detroit, 4. (Thirteen innings.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3; Pittsburgh, 1.
Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 2.
Boston at Chicago. (Postponed: rain.)
Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 1. (Ten innings.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	62	37	.626
Boston	59	36	.621
Cleveland	54	47	.535
Detroit	52	46	.531
New York	49	45	.531
Washington	41	56	.423
Philadelphia	34	58	.370
St. Louis	36	62	.367

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	58	30	.659
St. Louis	52	44	.542
Philadelphia	47	40	.540
Cincinnati	54	48	.529
Chicago	48	49	.495
Brooklyn	45	46	.495
Boston	38	53	.422
Pittsburgh	31	64	.326

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York. (Two games; first at 1:45.)
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburgh.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

RAIN HALTS YANKEE GAME.

Browns Have Two-Run Lead in Second When Storm Breaks.

Manager Fielder Jones and his St. Louis Browns collided with some hard luck at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Since coming East on this trip St. Louis has lost seven straight games, and yesterday when they met the Yankees they piled up a two-run lead in the second inning, and showed all the symptoms of winning a game.

Then it grew so dark that Umpire Billy Evans could not see the pitcher's box, so he called the game. The storm then broke and the field was flooded, so the game was called off. The teams will play a double-header today.

"That's just our luck," said Fielder Jones, "as soon as we get into the lead and have a chance of winning a game, it has to rain."

WHITE SOX SHUT OUT RED.

Resume American League Lead in Game Won by 4 to 0.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—After winning seven straight games Boston was shut out by Chicago, 4 to 0, today, Chicago regaining the lead in the American League race. Russell pitched a strong game throughout, only one of the Boston team reaching third base.

Felsch's fielding was a strong point in the defensive play of the winning team. Mays was hit hard. Jackson's home run was to the flagpole in centre field.

The score:

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,rf	2	1	0	3	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	2	0	2
E.Collins,2b	4	1	1	2	1
Jackson,lf	4	1	2	3	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	1	6	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	1	8	1
Risberg,ss	3	1	2	2	1
Schalk,c	3	0	0	5	0
Russell,p	4	0	2	0	1
Total	32	4	10	27	7

BOSTON, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Walsh,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Walker,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Barry,2b	3	0	2	0	2
Gainer,1b	4	0	0	11	2
Gardner,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Hooper,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Scott,ss	4	0	1	5	4
Agnew,c	4	0	0	3	2
Mays,p	2	0	0	2	1
Jones,p	0	0	0	0	0
aCady	1	0	1	0	0
bMcNally	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	0	6	27	16

a Batted for Mays in eighth.
b Ran for Cady in eighth.
Errors—Risberg, Mays.

Chicago.....2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—4
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—E. Collins, Risberg, Gandil, Lewis. Three-base hit—Russell. Home run—Jackson. Stolen base—Leibold. Double plays—Barry, Scot and Gainer; Scott and Gainer. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Chicago, 5. First base on error, Boston. Base on balls—Off Mays, 3; Russell, 1; Jones, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mays, 9 hits and 4 runs in 8 innings. Struck out—By Mays, 3; Russell, 2. Time—2 hours 1 minute. Umpires—Dineen and O'Loughlin.

WIN ON SPEAKER'S STEAL.

Tris Stars Against Athletics and Cleveland Wins, 6 to 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Speaker's steal of home in the seventh inning gave Cleveland the run which decided the game here today in favor of the visitors, the score being 6 to 5.

Speaker's hitting played a big part in the victory, as he made a triple and two singles and drew a base on balls in four trips to the plate. He also scored three runs.

Sawton Witt, Athletic shortstop, has been ordered by his exemption board in Massachusetts to appear at once for examination. He is the first major league player to be summoned.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jamieson,rf	4	2	1	1	1
Strunk,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Bodie,lf	3	1	0	2	0
Bates,3b	3	0	1	2	1
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	14	2
Schang,c	3	0	1	3	1
Witt,ss	3	0	1	1	6
Grover,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Noyes,p	1	1	0	1	4
R.Johnson,p	1	0	0	0	0
aLawry	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	5	5	27	18

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Graney,lf	4	1	0	1	0
Chapman,ss	4	0	0	2	2
Speaker,cf	3	3	3	3	0
Roth,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Harris,1b	3	0	1	9	2
Turner,2b	4	0	0	5	3
Evans,3b	2	1	1	1	1
Billings,c	3	1	1	5	2
O'Neill,c	1	0	0	1	1
Lambeth,p	3	0	2	1	3
Coveleskie,p	1	0	0	1	0
Total	32	6	9	27	14

a Batted for Noyes in seventh.
Errors—Harris, 2.

Cleveland.....2 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—6
Philadelphia.....1 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Roth, Lambeth. Three-base hits—Speaker, Bates, Strunk. Stolen base—Speaker. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Strunk. Sacrifice fly—Harris. Double plays—Turner and Harris; Jamieson, McInnis, and Bates; Grover and McInnis. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Lambeth, 4; Coveleskie, 1; Noyes, 3; R. Johnson, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Lambeth, 5 hits and 3 runs in 6 1-3 innings; Coveleskie, 0 and 0 in 2 2-3; Noyes, 0 and 6 in 7; R. Johnson, 0 and 0 in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Lambeth, (Bodie, Bates.) Struck out—By Lambeth, 3; Coveleskie, 1; Noyes, 2. Wild pitch—Coveleskie. Time—2 hours 10 minutes. Umpires—Owens, McCormick, and Nallin.

New York State League.

Elmira, 6; Syracuse, 0.
Binghamton, 12; Wilkes-Barre, 3.
Reading, 6; Scranton, 1.

DODGERS WIN THIRD IN ROW FROM REDS

Keep Cincinnati on the Toboggan by Hard Hitting in a 6 to 2 Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—Today the Dodgers made it three straight, and did it without mussing their hair, the score being 8 to 2.

Large Jeff Pfeffer sweated and swung throughout the entire game, and did it as if the torrid temperature was just what the doctor ordered. His fast-breaking curve did hefty execution when execution was needed, and his work was once more assisted by the erratic doings of the locals.

Mike Regan futilely essayed to stop the loafing streak of his team, for ten bingles rang from the Dodgers' bats, while errors by Kopf and Groh proved very costly.

The Dodgers were the first to score, getting one run in the second. Cutshaw was safe when Kopf fumbled his grounder. O'Rourke sacrificed. Miller tapped to short, and Pfeffer singled, bringing Cutshaw home.

The Reds tied it up in the fourth. Chase was safe when Cutshaw fumbled, and when Neale singled and Shean beat out a well placed bunt, Prince Hal tapped the rubber.

Daubert opened the sixth with a single, and stole second as Myers fanned. Shean threw out Stengel, Johnson was safe when Kopf fumbled, Daubert scoring, which gave the Dodgers the lead, which was cinched in the seventh. O'Rourke and Miller singled, and Pfeffer was safe on Regan's error, filling the sacks. Olson hit to Shean, who missed Pfeffer on the line and barely got Ivan at first, O'Rourke scoring. Daubert was hit, again filling the bases. Myers chopped a high one over Groh's head, Miller coming in. Stengel forced Pfeffer at the plate, Kopf to Wingo, and Johnston grounded out to short.

Two more the aliens pushed over in the ninth before hearing the whistle blow for supper. With one gone Olson singled, and went to third on Daubert's double. Myers hit to Groh and Olson and Daubert fled over when Groh threw wild to the plate.

The Reds put on a dying flurry in their half of the last inning, getting a totally useless run. Clarke batted for Sheets and singled, Schneider running for him. Wingo singled to right, Pfeffer on second. Reuther batted for Regan and popped to Cutshaw. Cutshaw threw wild to first trying to double Wingo and both men advanced. Olson threw out Groh, Schneider scoring. Kopf walked and stole, and Pfeffer threw out Roush for the finish.

The score:

BROOKLYN, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Olson,ss	5	1	1	1	6
Daubert,1b	4	2	2	10	0
Myers,cf	5	0	1	3	1
Stengel,rf	5	0	2	0	0
Johnston,lf	5	0	0	2	0
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	2	5
O'Rourke,

MILITARY HOSPITALS TO COST $14,500,000

Army Medical Corps Building 32 for National Troops' and Guards' Camps.

STANDARD TYPE ADOPTED

Each Cantonment to Have About 70 Structures — Other Elaborate Plans Made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Announcement was made today that $14,500,000 would be spent for thirty-two new army hospitals which are being built by the medical corps of the army in connection with its plans for caring for the health of the soldiers to be trained in the national army and National Guard camps.

There will be nearly 400,000 men in the National Guard camps and 500,000 in the National Army Contonments—an army of nearly 1,000,000, exclusive of the regulars. Plans have been made for enlarging some of thirty hospitals used in connection with the officers' training camps. Two general hospitals at ports are being taken over by the army. Two other general hospitals are beig enlarged behind these and a number of general hospitals are being taken over or built for special treatment work. Plans for the latter phase of the work are not complete. An effort is being made to get hospital buildings already built, but some will probably have to be constructed on sites which have already been offered.

It was announced today that steps were being taken to work out plans for reconstruction hospitals where artificial limbs will be made and fitted, repair surgery done, and the re-education of cripples begun to enable them to use the artificial limbs.

The aim of the medical department is to have hospital provision for 5 per cent. of the enlisted force by Fall and then extend that to 10 per cent. Abroad, facilities for 20 per cent. of the American expeditionary forces will be provided.

Hospitals of 1,000 Beds.

Provision will be made at the cantonments in this country for 3 per cent. of the troops in each camp. A complete modern hospital will be constructed at each camp containing at fewest 1,000 beds. Each hospital, with the space reserved for extensions, will require sixty acres. This allotment will leave generous space between buildings. The cost of these hospitals will be approximately $500,000 each, and at the National Guard camps, where heating is not required, and construction is lighter, the cost will be about $400,000 each.

Each hospital will have equipment equal to that of the best institutions in the country, although the construction of the buildings will be of much cheaper quality. One type is being used for all the construction work. All the buildings are 24 feet wide, the length varying to meet the needs. The wards are usually 157 feet long, which is the size needed for thirty-two beds.

There will be a diet kitchen for each ward, a porch on one side and end of each ward, and a corridor connecting with the buildings on either side, which will be covered in the case of northern cantonments. About seventy buildings will be comprised in each cantonment hospital on the 1,000-bed basis. In some cases two wards are joined, reducing the actual number of separate buildings, but the number of buildings will reach about 70, counting each ward as a building.

Each hospital will have a laboratory for bacteriological and pathological work. Some special blood tests will be made at the department hospitals, which will take care of any work that the divisional hospitals at the camps cannot attend to. There will also be an infirmary for each regiment. There men not needing to be confined in hospital will report, when any condition appears which demands watching. There vaccination will be done, and the typhoid and para-typhoid preventive treatments administered.

Examinations by Specialists.

Each man in the new armies will have the equivalent of six or more examinations by specialists, in addition to the regular examinations as to general health and condition. Leading specialists are now working out plans and personnel for this special examination work at each hospital. Every man will be examined for tuberculosis, affections of the heart, foot trouble, ear, throat, and nose diseases, hook worm and other intestinal infections, and for typhoid, paratyphoid and other disease carriers. The staffs of specialists for this work are being selected to remain permanently at the hospitals.

Accurate figures are not available for comparing the health of men in civil life and army life. It is known, however, that the health standard is higher when men come under army discipline and care. Although an allowance is made for 3 per cent. of the force in providing hospital facilities, it is a fact that many men are entered in the records as "sick" when they would not be so considered in civil life. A man need only be under examination or undergoing preventive treatment to be recorded as "sick." As a matter of fact, the sick lists in the modern military camps of this country show less than 1 per cent. of cases which would not be regarded as even moderately serious in civil life.

CAMPS FOR GUARD DELAYED.

Will Not Be Ready for Two Weeks —To Name Officers Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Appointment of officers to command the sixteen National Guard training camps is the only step remaining to be taken to get more than 300,000 men of this force in training for duty in France. It was indicated today that the appointments would be made this week, as well as those of all other general officers for the guard. The nominations must be sent to the Senate.

The War Department made public today a detailed statement of progress being made with the preparation of the sixteen camps. The camps at Augusta, Ga., Deming, N. M., Montgomery, Ala., Spartanburg, S. C., and Waco, Tex. were to have been ready today, but delays were encountered and it will take another two weeks to prepare them. The troops called into the Federal service on July 15, including the New York and Pennsylvania divisions, have been assigned to these camps, and will not be sent forward until quarters are ready for them.

Camps for the second Guard group, called out July 25, will be ready on Aug. 15, and the quarters for the third, or Western, group will be ready Sept. 1.

It is regarded as vitally necessary that each new general officer of the National Army be able to go to his cantonment site at least three weeks before the selected men begin to arrive, and that he be accompanied by the five principal members of the staff. Presumably the list of general officers of the great majority, if not all, of the National Army, will contain the names both for the National Guard and the present general officers of the Guard.

The vacancies in that rank in the Guard, however, as well as the full list of general officers for the National Army, probably will be filled from the regular service, supplemented possibly at some points by men now in civil life, but who have had wide military experience.

OUR NAVY NO 'POISON SQUAD'

Admiral McGowan Warns Against Any Food Experiments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster General of the navy having charge of the purchase of naval supplies, issued an order today calling for the enforcement of the most rigid inspection and for the rejection of food that does not come up to standard.

"Because adequate and satisfactory subsistence is the very foundation not only of real efficiency but of discipline itself," says the order, "there is no class of purchases for the naval service that needs to be more constantly watched than provisions, our men being no 'poison squad,' but human beings and American citizens, for whom we stand in the relation of trustee in so far as relates to the question of food. It is therefore directed that every effort to try on the navy any experiments or tests of any food product whatever shall be promptly suppressed.

"No provisions will under any circumstances be accepted if there be the least question as to purity or nutritive value, it being constantly borne in mind that doubtful food is bad food and will be treated as such.

"These orders were promulgated in peace time to keep the men contented and in the best possible physical condition against the time when the navy might be put to the test. That time is now at hand, and it becomes imperatively necessary that the greatest care be exercised by all concerned, to the end that food procured for the navy shall comply in every particular with the very letter of the specifications as determined by rigid and inflexible inspection.

"The Surgeon General of the Navy has repeatedly stated, and the people of the United States confidently believe, that the American Navy is the best fed body of men in the world.

"The only way to continue to deserve that confidence is to watch every ounce of food that is delivered, and to unconditionally reject anything concerning which there could be the least possible question."

"Intimate Ballet" at the Comedy.

Adolf Bolm and his "Intimate Ballet," in association with Roshanara, the East Indian dancer, and Ratan Devi, interpreter of folk-songs of the Far East, together with Michio Itow, the Japanese character dancer, and a number of other artists will occupy the stage of the Comedy Theatre during the week beginning Aug. 13. The arrangements were made yesterday between Edward Goodman, managing director of the Washington Square Players, and a committee representing the American Ambulance in Russia, under whose auspices the performances will be given. The dancers open in Atlantic City next Monday, and go later to Washington, Saratoga, Newport, and Bar Harbor.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Turn to the Right," at the Gaiety, will celebrate a year's run here on Aug. 17.

"Jack and the Beanstalk," at the Globe, is to be followed in the Fox Kiddie films by "Babes in the Wood," "Aladdin," "Ali Baba," "The Brownies," "Alice," and "Pinafore."

The Hippodrome gave its 600 employes an afternoon's rest from rehearsals yesterday, and paid their expenses for a trip to Brighton Beach to cool off.

Arch Selwyn notified every one connected with Selwyn & Co. yesterday that, because of the heat, the office would be closed at 12 noon each day till the weather moderated.

Irene Franklin gave a picnic in Central Park yesterday for the principals of "The Passing Show of 1917" at the Winter Garden, who were last week entertained by Marie Nordstrom.

Alexandra Carlisle is to be featured in "The Country Cousin," by Booth Tarkington and Julian Street, opening in Washington Aug. 27, and coming to the Gaiety Sept. 3.

The Australian company in support of Allen Boone in "Lucky O'Shea," which opens at the Thirty-ninth Street on Labor Day, arrived in San Francisco yesterday and started for the east.

Coney Island's fifteenth annual carnival will be held this year during the final week of the Summer amusement season down by the shore from Sept. 10 to 15.

MUSIC NOTES.

Thirty thousand soldiers at Syracuse, N. Y., are to hear on Aug. 9 the Community Chorus's first Festival of Song and Light in the army camps, preceding the annual New York Festival, which falls this year on Sept. 13 and 14.

John McCormack, tenor, and Fritz Kreisler, violinist, will give a joint recital in the auditorium at Ocean Grove, N. J., on Thursday evening, Aug. 21. This will be their first public appearance together in this country.

S. L. Rothapfel, who chose this hottest Summer to lead the orchestra at his Rialto Theatre during the absence of Hugo Riesenfeld, will continue at the conductor's post another week. He is a veteran of the Minneapolis Symphony.

The Gramercy Neighborhood Association has an evening of Jewish folk music tonight on the roof garden of Washington Irving High School, with the Beethoven Symphony Society and the Poale Zion Singing Society, under Henry Lefkowitch, Yetta Lipshitz, Charlotte Ditchett, and Conrad C. Held.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., except thunder showers in mountain districts; gentle s. w. winds.

Ga., Ala., and Fla.—Scattered showers and thunderstorms Thurs. and probably Fri.; light variable winds.

Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; light variable winds.

Tenn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ky.—Cloudy Thurs.; probably showers in afternoon or night; cooler. Fri., Fair.

Ohio—Probably scattered showers and thunderstorms late Thurs. afternoon. Fri., fair; gentle w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs., except thunderstorms in s. Fri., fair; light w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle w. and n. w. winds.

Ill.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., cooler Thurs., warmer Fri. in n.

Mo.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri. cooler Thurs. in extreme e., warmer Fri. in n.

Wis.—Fair Thurs., cooler in extreme s. e., Fri. fair, warmer except extreme s. e.

Iowa.—Fair Thurs.; probably fair, warmer, Fri.

Minn.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer Fri.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer Thurs., and in e. and cen. Fri.

S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer Fri.

La.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., probably showers in s. e.

Ark.—Cloudy Thurs. showers in n.; Fri. fair.

Okla.—Fair Thurs., warmer; Fri. fair.

E. Tex.—Fair Thurs. except probably showers in n.; Fri. fair.

W. Tex.—Fair Thurs., warmer except in s. e.; Fri. fair.

YOU can send the Daily and Sunday editions of The New York Times to any of your relatives or friends with the American Expeditionary Forces abroad at domestic subscription rates.

You can telephone order to Bryant 1000—Circulation Department. Subscription will be entered and bill mailed to you, or you can mail instructions, inclosing check or money order.

Daily and Sunday

WAR RELIEF BODIES WILL BUY IN EUROPE

Nine Independent Organizations Meet Red Cross Request to Conserve Cargo Space.

OTHERS EXPECTED TO AGREE

Exhibition of French War Relics and Material Opens Tonight at Coney Island.

Nine of the independent war relief organizations which have been requested by the Red Cross to enter into a mutual arrangement for collecting and distributing supplies have decided to do most of their purchasing hereafter in Europe, so John Moffat, Executive Secretary of the Federal Council of Allied War Relief Charities, announced yesterday. Need for conserving available cargo space, and a desire not to complicate the problems of the Red Cross, which is opposed to receiving shipments for special destinations, actuated the independents in reaching this decision. Hereafter, therefore, the nine organizations will concentrate their efforts to obtaining cash contributions and cabling the money to Europe, where supplies, wherever possible, will be bought. This will mean a loss of trade to the merchants of the United States totaling many thousands of dollars, but the independents see no other way to adjust their affairs to existing conditions.

Mr. Moffat also announced that he had sent letters yesterday to all of the other independent organizations in the Federal Council, asking them if they were willing to restrict their shipments in accordance with bulletins, sent out at regular intervals, by the Red Cross.

"As I have so frequently said," Mr. Moffat explained, "we are willing to do everything possible to work in harmony with the Red Cross, and I must say that there is every indication now that the Red Cross is willing to meet us in the fairest manner."

Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Red Cross Committee on Co-operation, was not in the city yesterday, and so could not be asked about the charge made by Dr. Morton Prince of Boston that a shipment of supplies by the independent war relief organizations had been diverted after reaching Paris.

Trophies and relics of the war will be on exhibition this evening with the opening of the official French War Exhibition in Sea Beach Palace, Coney Island, under the auspices of the Red Cross. The exhibition will continue until Sept. 15. The entire proceeds will be given to the war fund. In the French war exhibit are war implements of all descriptions, arranged with the view of presenting a true picture of the fighting front. A feature is a trench manned by men in French uniforms. The war materials were shipped to Coney Island in ten carloads. One of the guns in the lot from the French front weighs 2,650 pounds. It took eleven men to lift it. In addition, the exhibit includes French 75s and German minnewerfers, mortars, machine guns, trench implements, and hundreds of feet of motion pictures and photographs taken at the front at the direction of the French Government.

The exhibit will be a part of the great Coney Island Red Cross Carnival, and will be under the personal charge of Baron Edward Huard, special representative of the French Government. Baron Huard was injured in the battle of Solssons by a bursting shell, and the injury has left him partially paralyzed.

Henry P. Davison has appointed William Faversham, the actor, to be chairman of the committee which will organize the open-air benefit to be held on the afternoon and evening of Sept. 1 on the estate of Roland Conklin at Huntington, L. I. The other members of the committee are Evan Evans and Roland Conklin. The benefit will be the first official entertainment given under direct supervision of the Red Cross. One feature will be a pageant, which is being written especially for the occasion by Louis N. Parker, the playwright. It is expected that Mary Anderson, who recently made her reappearance on the stage after a lapse of several years, will come to the United States to take part in the pageant.

HEAT STOPS CAMP DRILLS.

Melts Rollers Used to Ink Finger Printing Plates at Seagirt.

CAMP EDGE, Seagirt, N. J., Aug. 1.—The most terrific heat ever recorded at a State encampment, compelled postponement of all drills today. Orders canceling the schedule for today were issued and the recall was sounded at 9:30 this morning, but not before scores of men had fallen from the ranks and had been cared for by the field hospital.

Privilege to bathe in the ocean was granted and many men, under command of officers, made their way down the dusty road to the bathing beach. Others preferred the shower baths, of which there are many in camp.

It was so hot that rollers used by the mustering officers for inking the plates for finger prints melted in the shaded mustering offices. The task of fingerprinting the 4,100 men in camp is held up pending the receipt of new rollers from Washington.

TEXAS HOUSE HEARS GOVERNOR ACCUSED

Speaker Files Impeachment Charges When Body Convenes in Special Session.

ALLEGES BRIBERY ATTEMPT

Says Governor Gave Money, Seeking to Influence Him—Representatives Searched for Weapons.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 1.—Impeachment charges against Governor James C. Ferguson were filed in the Texas House of Representatives when that body met in special session today. The charges were submitted by Speaker F. O. Fuller, who originally issued the call for the special session. Yesterday Governor Ferguson ordered the Legislature to meet in special session to repass the appropriation bill for the support and maintenance of the University of Texas, which appropriation he vetoed a few weeks ago.

For the first time in the history of an executive assembly in this country, so far as is known, all representatives and spectators who entered the house were searched for pistols and other weapons by four Special Deputy Sergeants at Arms. A number of Rangers were stationed in the Capitol acting as a body guard for the Governor.

Immediately upon the convening of the House Speaker Fuller submitted the charges against the Governor. One of the new and unexpected allegations made by Mr. Fuller in the charges reads:

"I further charge that Governor James E. Ferguson since the adjournment of this body and during the month of July, 1917, sought to influence your Speaker in the discharge of his sworn official duty by offering to lend him money on long time without security at a low rate of interest, to wit, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, coupled with a further statement made by your Governor that your Speaker need never repay it unless he wished so to do. Suspecting his purpose, I determined to test it, and for that reason only accepted from him the sum of $500, $100 in cash and your Governor's personal check for $400, all of which I have carefully preserved and will tender and exhibit the identical bills delivered to me by Governor Ferguson with his check, to such committee of the House as you may select to further investigate the matters herein involved, all of which I most earnestly ask you to do."

Summarized the other charges which Speaker Fuller makes against the Governor follow:

That he was found guilty of misapplication of public funds at the first impeachment proceedings, and swore he would repay them if so decided by the courts. That the courts so decided months ago and he has failed to do so.

That he received in excess of $100,000, being Canyon City Normal insurance money. That he took it from banks where it was drawing 4½ per cent. and placed $40,000 in his own bank without interest.

That he misappropriated $5,600 of the Canyon City Normal money to pay personal obligations.

That he owns more than one-fourth of the stock of the Temple State Bank and has had placed in the bank within the last three months over $400,000 of State funds that should have been in the State Treasury, and received the benefit of the use of the money.

That he borrowed from the Temple State Bank more than its total capital and surplus, in violation of the banking laws.

That the Governor sought to defeat the constitutional provisions for the support and maintenance of the University of Texas, and only resubmitted the question to the Legislature as a last extremity when impeachment proceedings had been instituted.

That he has sought to influence members of the Board of Regents and control their discretion given to them by law; that he has sought to remove members of the Board of Regents without legal cause; that he has accused members of the Faculty of the university with being grafters, corruptionists, liars, and traitors, without excuse; that when the Senate sought to investigate he opposed an investigation; that if the charges were true it was his sworn duty to prosecute, and he has failed to do so.

That he remitted a $5,000 forfeiture to the Chairman of the Board of Regents of the university in order to influence his action on that board.

The Senate, after organizing, adjourned until tomorrow, and did not hear the charges.

Germans Withhold Gold Ornaments.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1.—Only 600,000 marks' worth of gold ornaments has been contributed to the German Reichsbank in response to its appeal, according the Cologne Gazette, although it had been calculated that the amount should be 2,000,000 marks. This shows, says the paper, that the seriousness of the hour is not yet fully realized by the people, and it exhorts them to remember their duty "to the hard-pressed Fatherland."

BARS WOMEN FROM MEXICO.

State Department Will Issue No Passports to Them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—New passport regulations announced today by the State Department practically forbid the issue of passports to women or children to go to Mexico and restrict issues to men.

Although conditions in Mexico have improved materially, the State Department is convinnced that they have not become sufficiently normal, especially in Chihuahua, to sanction passports except in the case of necessity.

Persons desiring passports to Mexico should accompany their application with a note requesting the department, in case the application is approved, to notify by telegraph the Collector of Customs at the place where the applicant expects to leave the United States for Mexico. Upon the receipt of this telegram the customs officer may permit the passage across the border, but all persons are urged to obtain later from the embassy at Mexico City or from consulates their passports, which will be forwarded by the department. Similar arrangements to facilitate travel without delay have been ordered in the cases of those going to Cuba.

GEN. OBREGON RETURNING.

Former Mexican War Minister Quits Retirement in Sonora.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1.—General Alvaro Obregon, who resigned as Minister of War under President Carranza last May and retired to his home in Sonora, is now reported on his way back to the capital. He is said to have arrived at the Pacific seaport of Mazatlan.

Two Spaniards and five Cubans are reported to have been expelled from Tampico. They are alleged to be labor agitators.

Henry P. Fletcher, the American Ambassador, returned here last night from his visit to the United States.

Confirms Morris's Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Roland S. Morris of Philadelphia was confirmed by the Senate today as Ambassador to Japan.

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Mortgage interest paid by us to our clients August 1st—the day when it is due. If a SURE income is wanted buy our
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Delay Means Loss.
To recover lost property no time should be wasted. Send announcement to the Lost Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

WINTER GARDEN B'WAY & 50TH. Evgs at 8. MATINEE TODAY, 50c to $1.50.
PASSING SHOW OF 1917
BIJOU Thea., 45th St., West of Broadway. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. SEATS NOW ON SALE
Beg. MON. EVE., AUG. 6, AT 8:30
A. H. WOODS Presents
MARY'S ANKLE
A farcical display in 3 views.
BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. AUG. 7 Beginning Tuesday. EDWARD PEPLE'S SPARKLING NEW COMEDY, "FRIEND MARTHA" SEATS NOW SELLING.
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller. Thea., E. of B'way. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. Evgs. 8:20.
PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evgs 8:15. Matinee Wed. & Sat., 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Evs. Sun.
PALACE B. F. KEITH'S. ELSIE JANIS, Rooney & Bent, Charles Withers in "For Pity's Sake." Others. "The Girl with the 1000 Eyes." Delicious Lemonade Free to All. Daily Mats. 25c-$1.
RIVERSIDE B. F. KEITH'S. DOLLY SISTERS, Nellie & Sara Kouns, Laurie & Bronson in "Lost & Found" & other Keith Feature Acts. B'way & 96 ST.
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. WILLIAM FOX WONDER FILM. 1300 KIDDIES—8½ FOOT GIANT. GLOBE Broadway at 46th Street. Twice Daily, 2:30, 8:30. Mats. 25-50c. Nts. 25c-$1.
81 st St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. Schuyler 3980. CHARLES RAY in "Sudden Jim." Also Kendall VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today 10c, 15c; Eves. 15c, 25c, 50c.
RIALTO B'way 42d 15-25-50c. Bryant Washburn in "SKINNER'S BABY." Our Troops in France. Incomparable Rialto Orchestra.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs 8:15. Mts. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. Absolutely Coolest Theatre in World. Ziegfeld Follies
ROOF AFTER THE PERFORMANCE Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic. SWEPT BY MIDNIGHT BREEZES
Turn to the Right!
GAIETY B'WAY, 46TH ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20.
COHAN & HARRIS W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:15. THE SEASON'S SENSATION "HITCHY-KOO" AN INTIMATE REVUE WITH Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, Wm. Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni
LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10,15,25c. Where the Cool Night Air Brings Comfort. Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. Alice Joyce, Harry Morey in "Richard the Brazen"
Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. The Refreshing Night Breezes Are Here. Beatrice Morley & Jazz Band, All Seats. Klein Bros., Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Payne, 6 oths. Reserved 25, 35, 50
SELZNICK PICTURES. HERBERT BRENON'S THE LONE WOLF
BROADWAY THEATRE AT 41ST ST. DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8:30. PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c AND $1.
STRAND B'way & 47th St. FLORENCE REED in "To-day." Keystone Comedy. Soloists. U. S. Troops in Paris. Orch.
LUNA CONEY ISLAND PAWNEE BILL and Other Big Features. Free Attractions—Dancing.
Steeplechase. CONEY'S FUN FACTORY. FREE TOYS FOR CHILDREN. CAKE WALK EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT.
BRIGHTON New Mat. To-day. Bernard Granville, Cecil Cunningham, The Futurists, Revue, Night Boat, Smith & Austin, others. Brighton Beach.

EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE FROM 5:30 TO 9 P. M.
A Famous Restaurant. "THE FAMOUS HOFBRAU"
Janssen wants to see you
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
30th STREET & BROADWAY & 30th STREET
HIGH CLASS CABARET—DANCING

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 2, 1917.

"CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS" IN RUSSIA.

The old régime in Russia, by its incompetence, corruption, and treachery, united the body of the nation against it. Not merely the radical parties, but Octobrists and Cadets, men of the extreme Right, former Jew-baiters and leaders of the Black Hundreds, nobility and peasantry, the workmen and the middle class, could endure it no longer. It was overthrown, and a golden age of equality of rights was set up, on paper. Yet in a few weeks the political proscription of the middle class, "the bourgeoisie," that Marxian bugbear, began. Ministers who had dared and done much for free Russia, MILIUKOFF, GUTCHKOFF, who had been the head of the War Industries Committee which organized the industries for the war, provided munitions, had to go, and other moderates had to follow them. Prince LVOFF, whose work as President of the Union of Zemstvos had been so fruitful, was driven out by the unreasonable course of some of his Socialist colleagues. He is a noble, to be sure, and a noble must be an exploiter of the peasants, as a "bourgeois" is of the proletariat.

This curious hatred of the middle class belongs to the Socialist dogma rigidly accepted, and it is a characteristic of the drilled doctrinaires of socialism that a fact is not allowed to contradict a theory. In Germany, for example, the Marxian "iron law of wages," that the condition of the working classes under the capitalistic system must constantly grow worse, was squarely contradicted by German industrial conditions, yet when EDWARD BERNSTEIN attacked it the orthodox Social Democrats, including AUGUST BEBEL and KAUTSKY, thundered against the heretic, and he was beaten in the Dresden Convention of 1903. He was making concessions to the middle class, and that would never do. Social Democracy must keep its "class consciousness," its cornerstone.

Whatever may be said of the German Socialists, the majority of them have shown themselves ardent German nationalists and patriots during the war. The extreme branch of the Russian Socialists has brought Russia to the edge of ruin, and now, when the disasters on the Galician front call for the union of all Russians who do not wish their country to become again an economic and political dependency of Germany, when the Cabinet needs to be strengthened by the admission of Cadet Ministers, the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates and the Council of Peasants' Delegates pass a resolution declaring that an agreement with the bourgeois members of the Provisional Government is impossible unless it sticks to its program, the Socialist program, of reforms.

The old implacable Socialist doctrine above everything. A program is sacred. Nothing can be changed or postponed. There can be no compromise or concession, methods so successful and necessary in democratic States. Do these impracticables in Petrograd remember with what sapient finality Duma and Zemstvos were discarded a few weeks ago? Yet those obsolete institutions are to be represented in the Council.

We must be patient even with wrong-headed men, with mistaken men suddenly called to build a new political fabric and dazed by a liberty of whose ordered justice they have yet but a faint notion. But what is social reform, political reform, agrarian reform, now, when all Russia should be saving her existence, driving back the Germans, resisting servitude to its old masters? When national patriotism and unity of energetic effort are indispensable, too many of the Russian pupils of MARX are swelling with "class consciousness."

The revolutionaries and extremists of the older day, such as PLEKHANOFF, the thinker whose theories are embodied in the Social Revolutionist Party; CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKAYA, "the grandmother of the Revolution"; VERA ZASSULITCH, appeal to all Russians to rally to the Provisional Government and rescue the Revolution and Russia. That is the voice of tried patriots who see all they labored and suffered for threatened with shameful ruin.

The need of a middle class, the growth of a middle class, in Russia, have been dwelt upon by many writers. The practical intelligence, the moderation, the balance, and good sense that distinguish that class are especially useful in Russia, where the worship of theory is extreme, and experience in workable free institutions meagre. What sort of a "free" country, what sort of a "republic," is that in which classes are privileged and disprivileged?

SOUTH AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Argentina is testing the sincerity and value of Germany's promises. After the Monte Protegido had been sunk the Berlin Government assured Argentina that in the future her ships would not be attacked. Then the submarines sank the Toro and the Oriana. In reply to sharp protest from Buenos Aires, Germany has now sent another promise that Argentine vessels shall not hereafter be annoyed. But just before this message was forwarded she gave a curious emphasis to it by sinking a floating elevator and the vessel towing it, both belonging to Uruguay. They had started from Rotterdam for Montevideo. Obviously, nothing could be gained, in a military sense, by this act, which Uruguay must denounce. It may be classed with the destruction a day later of ten Dutch fishing boats, in violation of pledges repeatedly given to Holland. Undoubtedly Argentina realizes that Germany's promises concerning submarine piracy are worthless. Proof of this, shown many times to European neutrals, must excite hostility in the southern country, and may cause severance of diplomatic relations.

There is a steady accumulation of evidence that the South American republics are in sympathy with the United States and are inclined to join us in the movement against Germany. Brazil is already virtually a belligerent. Uruguay has commended her action, and Chile has officially expressed approval of the opening of Uruguay's ports to our warships. At the opening of Peru's Congress last Saturday the President read parts of President WILSON's war message, finding them quite satisfactory. Germany has sunk a Peruvian ship. Reports from Chile say that the southern countries have been assured by our Government that our export embargo rules will not be enforced to their disadvantage. In the remarkable welcome given to our naval squadron at Buenos Aires there has been abundant proof of official and popular sympathy. The reception could not have been more cordial and enthusiastic. Argentina's Chamber of Deputies has adopted by unanimous vote a resolution expressing its gratification and saying that the visit indicates "the solidarity of the two nations." In the opinions of a great majority of the South American people and the attitude of their leading Governments there are ample material and warrant for continental solidarity with respect to the war. Unless such solidarity is shown and made effective by concerted action, however, South America's sympathy with those who are fighting against Germany will not be influential in hastening the coming of peace.

GOV. WHITMAN'S FOOD MESSAGE.

With respect to the utilization of its food supply, the United States is in a position not unlike that it formerly occupied regarding the utilization of its bank reserves. They, too, were ample, and yet the use of methods like those proposed by the Governor produced needless currency panics. When scarcity was apprehended, New York would notify the interior that it proposed to suspend currency payments. Thereupon the interior would suspend also. New York's stoppage of payments to the interior bore resemblance to the Governor's proposal for the "seizure" of foods. How long would it be before there were none to seize? Who would bring or send food here on that prospect? New York imports its food as much as any country of Europe. Even California imports more than half its breadstuffs. On the other hand, there are States which need to export their surplus as much as any State needs to take its share of it.

The obvious thing to do is to federalize all food and the distribution of it. The thing not to do is to start a food panic and a grabbing of food by each of the States. In that manner there will not be enough food for consumption everywhere, although there will be too much in some places, and a surplus above any possible national consumption if used in a rational manner. If all States acted in the proposed New York manner, or if each of the States should act in a different manner, there would be disorder and waste. No State is in this war alone, and no State can use its resources for itself alone. New York has resources needed by many States, and is using them generously. Many States have other resources which New York needs in common with all States. Each and all States should support the nation. There is need of solidarity instead of separatist sentiment. There can be no objection to New York's remedying any local abuses of extortion or distribution or other reprehensible conduct. But there should be restraint of action so far as it affects the general situation or bears upon the war.

The Governor perceives this, for the measures which he proposes are "entirely discretionary." That is the only manner in which it is possible to provide against unforeseen emergencies. No action is likely to be wise if provided in ignorance of what the conditions will be. When in doubt what to do, do nothing until the doubt disappears, as a rule. The Governor puts his finger on one sore point, the increase of the price of our foodstuffs by competitive buying by Governments which partly borrowed here the means of payment, and partly used the proceeds of their taxing power against those who earned the price of their food. It was unfair to us, and costly to them, and has been stopped in the only way it could be, by Federal action. New York could do nothing against it. Otherwise these facts do not strengthen the Governor's statement, for both France and England are providing cheap food by selling it below cost to the Governments.

The Governor does not propose that, and would not be supported if he did. The cost of food to New York depends upon conditions beyond the control of any law New York can enact. The costs are fixed elsewhere, and the price will be settled by those who will not send their goods here to be confiscated, but who will send freely and gladly if they can get good prices. There is danger of too much law rather than too little. The Governor recognizes this in his reference to the obstacles to co-operation by the Donnelly law. Co-operation with the Federal Government is what the case calls for, as the Governor says. His message would have been stronger if he had left the case there.

BAYONNE REFUSES A TERMINAL.

Bayonne has rejected, three to one, a proposal to present it with a terminal costing $10,000,000 on terms which should

> guarantee an adequate return of interest to the city on its investment, with an amortization plan to pay for the entire plant in the full number of years of the lease, at which time the city would own the terminal outright.

The proposer of the plan is responsible, and has demonstrated the excellence of the system by one of the world's best terminals on the Brooklyn waterfront. But Bayonne will not have one of the same kind, because "the new terminal would attract an influx of cheap labor, which would be undesirable." For such a reason the nation is to lose accommodations for the berthing of thirty steamers, although the cost of docking has more than doubled and the blockade of trade is costly almost beyond estimate. How can New Jersey wonder that New York is reserved regarding New Jersey's proposals for co-operation in the development of the nation's chief harbor? New Jersey's idea is to limit the uses and profits of the facilities which New York provides at its own cost and offers free to New Jersey without discrimination in rates. New Jersey is envious of New York's growth, but is resolved not to grow itself in the same manner.

It is true that Bayonne is not New Jersey, but the manner of Bayonne resembles the manner of New Jersey. It is not likely that Bayonne will have another similar opportunity to reject the leadership of such men as the Governor of the State and the President of the New Jersey Chamber of Commerce. They have asked the Governor of New York to appoint a committee to co-operate with New Jersey in the development of the harbor, and they favored the proposal made to Bayonne. It remains to be seen how much of an obstacle to the greater proposal is the local prejudices of a district which controls so much of the limited total of the available water frontage.

PROMOTION OF FOREIGN TRADE.

Several months before we began to take part in the war, plans were made at Washington for a thorough inquiry concerning the lumber industry and market in Europe. The Government co-operated in this with associations of producers here. It was foreseen that there would be an unprecedented demand for lumber after the war. We had been exporting in recent years of peace about 10 per cent. of our annual output. Abnormal demand and reduction of imports have cut down supply in the importing countries. Northern France and Belgium have been stripped of timber. It is said that new ties on the French and Italian railroads have not been laid in the last two years. Owing to the destruction of buildings in war zones, large quantities of lumber will be needed when peace comes. Our Government's aim was to ascertain what and how much would be required, to study the methods of those who would compete with American exporting producers, and in every possible way to assist these producers in their foreign trade.

War conditions have changed since this work was undertaken, and peace is not yet in sight, but the plans have not been laid aside. Already the Federal Lumber Commission has sent two expert investigators to Europe. The field of one is Norway, Sweden, and Finland, and the other will make inquiry in Russia. Scandinavian countries will be our leading competitors in the export trade. Two more experts will sail a few days hence, the first to work in Southern Europe and the second to make investigation in France, Belgium, Holland, and England. Just now the American people are not inclined to turn their attention from the immediate demands of war to plans for the promotion of foreign trade in the peace days that are to come, but this project was a commendable one, and they will approve the beginning of the work, which will consume much time. The investigators expect to remain in Europe for a year.

Their reports will show, of course, that our competitors in the lumber export trade have been aided by combinations, two or three of which have been formed during the war. And undoubtedly they will say that our exporters should be permitted to use combinations, if they are to meet these competitors on equal terms. Plans for co-operative associations, to be used exclusively in trade abroad, were completed in our lumber industry last year, when the passage of the Webb bill in the House, by a majority of 8 to 1, led producers to expect that permission would soon be granted by statute. Unless the exporting manufacturers are allowed to use such associations they will lose a part of the benefit which should come to them as fruit of this investigation.

GERMAN COLONIES.

A Washington dispatch represents "a well-informed Entente diplomat" as saying that Germany's overpopulation "makes it necessary for her "to retain her colonies in Africa and "possibly some sphere of influence in "Asia."

Without discussing the grounds of German colonial expansion, it is permitted to point out to the well-informed diplomat that in the five years 1907-1911 German overpopulation was relieved to the extent of 180 emigrants to Africa. In that time she sent to Asia one emigrant. In the year the war began, in all her more than million square miles of colonial possessions, there were some 24,000 whites, mostly German; and these mostly bureaucrats and soldiers.

Germans do not seek copiously in Asia and Africa the restrictions of Junkerthum and bureaucracy. In the same five years more than 110,000 Germans came to the United States. The great tide of German emigration ceased years ago. The German avoidance of colonies over which the German flag flies is notorious.

Military and naval purposes, designs against the territories of her neighbors, have been characteristic of German colonial policy. Not till Germany is "either powerless or free" will New Zealand and Australia, for instance, cease to dread and oppose the restoration of her Pacific colonies.

AN UPSTART REBUKED.

Like King DAVID in the hymn, the Koelnische Zeitung is "grieved and moved." As it has long been its habit to express ideas furnished by the Home Office and the Foreign Office, its agitation may be official and pumped up. The Monroe Doctrine, so beloved in Germany, is turned pitilessly against the United States. What is that country interfering in European affairs for? From the hoary eld of an Empire less than fifty years old the Colonian editor rebukes the Yankee parvenu:

> Should the old cultural Powers of Continental Europe, which have been responsible for all the political development of the last hundred years, suffer the American upstart to interfere with and decide the history of Europe, according to her viewpoint, and not the least to her advantage?

One would think that a new Holy Alliance was to be formed. But there is one now, consisting of the four Kultural Powers, and they are reasonably busy. The Cologne paper talks of "a solidarity of Continental interests" which ought to be awakened by America's insertion of herself in European matters. The Monroe Doctrine, according to Cologne, requires America to keep her hands off. WILSON'S "extreme imperialistic policy"—the phrase is delightful—is a reversal of the traditional American diplomacy. There must be a European Monroe Doctrine. Europe must say to America: "Hands off European affairs!"

Most of which is old and all of which is amusing. The United States is strictly attending to its own business in Europe. It is fighting Germany to protect itself. The Monroe Doctrine is among the American principles which it will defend in Europe with millions of men. Its own history is there to be decided. It happens that we have to exercise "a "commanding influence in the Old "World" to maintain ourselves in the New. "Hands off!" says Germany. She may have some difficulty in getting that order obeyed.

"We energetically refuse," says the Zeitung, "to allow America any voice in Continental European affairs." This blustering talk is enough to make the Eleven Thousand Virgins of Cologne wake up and laugh. Are Germans, with all their simplicity, simple enough to believe that Germany can enforce a veto on the action of the United States? Some twenty years ago the Pan-German League published a pamphlet called "Great "Germany and Central Europe in the "Year 1950." By that date, the author said, the Germans "will have, "as in the Middle Ages, the sentiment "of being a race of masters. Nevertheless, they will so far condescend "that the less important work shall "be done by the foreigners under their "domination."

Is it imagined in Berlin and Cologne that this is 1950?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

'Tis Worst Because We're Tired.

Something of relief and consolation unquestionably is to be derived, in weather like this, from asserting, and getting other people to admit, that never before was such oppressive heat so long continued in this part of the country. That is why so many people are doing it, in all sincerity, and getting the sort of obscure enjoyment that always accompanies the suffering caused by any grievance unprecedented in kind or extent. Only too often, however, this poor pleasure is taken away by somebody with a memory running back inconveniently far and providing dates and statistics for the refutation of the "never before" contention.

Folk of that sort are now saying that this week's hot wave, so far, at least, as it has now gone, is a mere tepid ripple to the hot wave which in 1896 lasted as many weeks as this has lasted days, and long before its close was covering whole pages of the newspapers with lists of prostrations and deaths. That was real weather, they declare, while this—"Oh! yes, it's warm, but it might be and has been a lot worse!" So they nourish—or, as the Spaniards put it, foment—their own sense of superiority at the expense of their neighbors.

But the neighbors have some excuse for sticking to their belief that this is the most trying hot wave ever experienced by Americans. It is not altogether a matter of temperature and humidity in combination. There is also mental condition to be considered. In 1896 nerves had not been strained and powers of resistance weakened by the rages and anxieties, the hopes and fears, that have been excited in us all by three years of the great war. Not all of us, consciously, have felt these influences very much, and a good many of us, seemingly, have felt them a lot less than we should, but they have been at work on us all, nevertheless, and presumably they do account in some real though unmeasurable degree for the widely prevailing impression that the weather of the present week has been exceptionally hard to bear.

And what, anyway, are the sufferings of twenty-one years ago compared with those of the current moment? Of course this is the worst weather ever, just as never a Winter passes in which dozens of sea Captains do not come into this and every other port with solemn assurances that their last passage was made in storms of a violence not before approached in sailor annals.

May Repent in Jail at Leisure.

On two theories, in this instance closely related, there is reason for confidence that escape from military service cannot be attained by the young man who contracts for that purpose a marriage hastily arranged the moment he found that his name had been drawn for the earliest draft quota. In the first place, where there's a will there's a way, no less truly of recruiting Sergeants and their superiors than of other officials who really want to do a right thing.

On the other hand, it is a contention firmly maintained—and seemingly believed by lawyers, who ought to know—that for every wrong the law provides a remedy. At a safe distance from a Court House doubts as to the exact truth of that claim might be argued with some force, especially by those who had felt with personal dissatisfaction the drawing of any of the law's several halters, but certainly it is true enough for the present purpose of the draft law's executives. Already they have vindicated the accuracy of the apothegm by announcing that both the war bridegroom and the war bride are guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable under the statute, the one for evading the law and the other for assisting the evasion. Obviously, that is just what they are doing, and poor indeed would be the law, and without decent ingenuity would be its executors, if the former didn't bear stretching enough to cover these cases, and if the latter hesitated to do the elongation.

Prosecution that otherwise might be difficult is made easy by the fact that these deplorable specimens of American youth and beauty haven't the grace to be ashamed of themselves—that they openly boast the single motive of their mating, and endure with stolid composure the contemptuous ridicule of which they are the objects as they stand in line waiting for their licenses.

Of course not all who marry now belong to this wretched class of shirks and slackers. For some, participation in the "rush" to the Municipal Chapel is a last preparation for joining the ranks and beginning active service. They are the exceptions, however, and how easily marked is the difference between them and their momentary associates!

He'll Hear Applause for Once.

A novel experience is in store for the variously talented head of the Committee on Public Information. His proposal to abandon the censorship part of the duties assigned to him will meet with enthusiastic approval as a step certainly in the right direction, and while the approval would be still more enthusiastic if he made the same proposal with regard to the other, or publicity, section of his task, yet, with the one accomplishment effected, the second will be awaited with a fair semblance of patience.

Whether or not the censorship of the newspapers by themselves would be always and altogether effective and satisfactory might be held a bit dubious, even by those papers which would undertake it with the best of intentions and the most of efficiency. They would worry about the possibilities of full freedom for some of their neighbors, especially those printed in alien tongues and more than suspected of anti-American sentiments. There is plenty of law, however, to take care of people who give aid and comfort to the enemy, and there is no need to let it be done more than once, as a single example of severe punishment would go a long way toward encouraging the others to walk softly and carefully.

And Congress must be much pleased to find that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN agrees with it as to the needlessness of a censorship over the newspapers. It has hitherto been much saddened by the thought that he was in opposition to its ideas as to the proper means of maintaining the national safety.

In for a Heavy Disappointment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Wilson to Keep Fats from Germany."

As a representative of a large class of citizens, may I respectfully inquire whether this refers to a new exemption ruling by the Government? Are "stouts" to be exempted in addition to married men and physically unfit?

JOHN DOE,
Secretary,
Connecticut Fat Men's Association.
New Haven, July 31, 1917.

WHEAT FOR NORWAY?

The Position of That Country and the Nansen Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see from an editorial article in today's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES that Dr. Nansen wants 15,000,000 bushels of wheat for Norway. There are 2,500,000 people in Norway; that means six bushels pro persona, which, according to estimates generally accepted as correct, is precisely the amount which the average person consumes in a year.

When I studied Norwegian geography thirty years ago I learned that Norway at that time could produce enough of foodstuffs to feed a little more than one-half of her population. Since then the progress in agriculture and the reclaiming of waste tracts through Government activity have more than kept pace with the increase in population. What then is Norway to do with the seven or eight millions of bushels she will not actually need?

In the uplands of Norway people use barley and rye almost exclusively, and even on the coast and the lower parts of the valleys as much barley and rye is used as wheat.

Since Norway guarantees not to export to Germany she will, of course, export to Sweden, and Sweden will in turn set free some of her own food grains for exportation to Germany, so that indirectly Germany will get the benefit of the extra seven or eight millions of bushels of American wheat. Germany bites the hand that feeds her and Norway only feebly remonstrates. Was there ever such a humiliating spectacle?

The Norwegian Commission is a curious combination of intellectuals and professors. Nansen and Morgenstjerne, certainly no enthusiastic pro-Allies, are pro-Germans of the same type as Georg Brandes in Denmark and Björn Björnson and Sigurd Ibsen in Norway. A favorite pose of this class of men is to affect a certain superiority, claiming that "the world is mad" and, of course by inference, Norwegians, Danes, Swedes, Dutch, and Spaniards belong to the sane remnant. In their heart of hearts they would not regret to see France, England, Russia, and the United States beg for peace on the Prussian terms. They do not at all represent the general trend of opinion in their respective countries, which has been safely pro-Ally in all the countries mentioned. JOHN EIESLAND,
Professor and Head of Department of Mathematics, West Virginia University.
Morgantown, July 31, 1917.

DRIED FRUIT EXPORTS.

Scandinavian Taste for This American Food Increases Astonishingly.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a time when the British Government is urging upon the United States the necessity of stopping the export of foodstuffs and raw material to neutral countries adjacent to Germany, on the ground that these eventually find their way to the enemy's country, a recent cablegram from London is of interest. It reads:

> The President of the British Prize Court today decided that the 1,800 tons of dried fruit seized on the steamship San Francisco and the steamship Pacific should be released to Sweden.

What guarantee has England that these goods will remain in Swedish hands? The amount released represents about one-third of the total pre-war import of dried fruit to that country. Furthermore, before the war Sweden had on hand over 11,000 tons of these goods. What has become of them?

The increase of dried fruit imported by Scandinavia since the war is staggering. From the United States alone, according to the official trade returns, the exports were as follows:

	1913.	1915.	1916.
Denmark	6,188,743	33,299,975	13,828,396
Sweden	4,668,678	23,248,295	26,395,759
Norway	1,108,756	4,047,751	5,270,631

Is it conceivable that the population of Scandinavia has suddenly developed such an extraordinary taste for this particular kind of food as to justify an increase of over 400 per cent. in their import?

Judging from my own experience in Scandinavia, (not very long ago I was present at the loading of a German steamer on the quays at Copenhagen, and I saw 1,000 tons of dried fruit, mainly dried apples, going on board,) I am inclined to believe that the Germans have not run short of that commodity, in spite of the British blockade, and I am sure many are of my opinion.

Here an interesting question may be raised: Great Britain put no obstacle in the way of shipment of onions from Spain to Scandinavia, although fully aware of the fact that their ultimate destination was Germany, until those shipments began to assume such colossal proportions as to cause careful inquiries to be made which revealed the astounding fact that they were used by the Germans in the making of explosives; the ingenuity of Herr Chemist Professor is proverbial, and who knows if he has not been capable of putting these inoffensive dried apples to some deadly uses?

WM. FAIRWEATHR.
New York, July 30, 1917.

An American Army in Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been this long time past looking for a statement on the profound importance of the sending of an American army to Russia and Rumania. The argument for this expedition is overwhelming in its force. First, because the first great democracy owes it as a sacred duty to Russia in her present condition. An American army there would be an encouragement and moral stimulus to the Russian Army and people beyond all estimates in values, material and spiritual. The need of that stimulus is too deep to require emphasis, and it cannot be given too soon. Then, also, the Pacific Coast is wholly free from the submarine menace. Moreover, to send the coast and mountain troops westward would help to relieve the congestion of railway and ocean transportation to France. Finally, there is abundance of food products in Russia, and all that heavy and essential transportation would be avoided.

F. B. NASH.
New York, July 31, 1917.

PHYSICALLY UNFIT.

Now that the sweeping throng has left me still,
A broken man beside an empty flask
With not a hope before me but the task
Of sating useless hunger to my till;
And now that friends have joined the bracing drill
And passed beyond the seas to fight for me,
The dull, hard ache of insufficiency
Makes bold to lock and grind me in its mill.
I must look up or I shall die of pain;
I must be calm beneath a calmer fate;
I must be braver and all cheer again
To meet the struggles of a sadder state—
Not that the fight is slow, but so obscure!
Not that rewards are less, but never sure!

E. KEITH TORBERT.

FOR THOSE WHO STAY AT HOME.

The Enemy Within Must Be Combated by Men Who Cannot Go to the Front.

By EDWARD BLISS REED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the present moment, a great many thousand Americans are undergoing a new and painful experience. They have worked hard in their business or profession and have achieved success, but they have always stood for something more than mere personal ambition; they have been good citizens. They have read and traveled. There is nothing parochial in their outlook upon life, and the war has stirred them profoundly. From the invasion of Belgium, their sympathies have been with the Allies. They realized that America owed its protection to the British fleet and to the allied line stretching from the North Sea to Switzerland; and they were unwilling that other nations should make the supreme sacrifice for freedom while America in security made money. For them it was not enough to applaud the heroism of Belgium, the tenacity of England, the valor of France. They resented our neutrality; they chafed under the German propaganda, and only when our country entered the war did they feel she had been true to her highest traditions.

Holding such views, it is not enough for them to take off their hats to the flag; they wish to take off their coats and work for it. They feel a moral obligation to do something. For many years they have avoided running up to the net in tennis, and they know in their hearts they could not charge a German trench. The American army is to be a young army—and they are not wanted. They have had no military instruction worthy of the name, and they could not drill others to take their places in the ranks. Their scientific training has been so superficial that they cannot suggest even a device for trapping submarines. They are in a painful position, for they are conscientious objectors—to remaining idle in a world crisis. Addressing envelopes for Red Cross appeals is not soul-satisfying. They have been leaders in public enterprises, and in this, the most stupendous of all enterprises, whose stake is the freedom of the world, they cannot follow. They are restless and unhappy. "I would give anything to be in it," is their repeated exclamation. The more their sympathies have been aroused, the more discontented they become at enforced inaction. Thought and emotion not transmuted into energy turn to bitterness. "Remember Milton's line: 'They also serve who only stand and wait,'" I said to one of these men disenfranchised by forty-five years lightly carried. "Milton said that," he replied, "only after he had given his eyes in liberty's defense. Milton never stood and waited; he worked." My friend was right.

Never before has war been so completely a national enterprise. In the days of Queen Anne, John Churchill could invade Bavaria and win a palace, a dukedom, and Blenheim with an English army of some thirty thousand men. England pursued its normal course while he pursued the French. Several days after his victory The London Courant published a brief statement that a messenger from the English army had arrived with dispatches and that it was highly probable a battle had been fought. Today whole peoples fight. Armies need more men than the soldiers in the trenches, and unless the civilians at home work with them and for them, they face defeat. "The victory of this war," a soldier has said, "will rest with that people who have the strongest nerves and who hold out fifteen minutes longer than their enemies."

Americans are a highly nervous race; moreover, many of them are sentimentalists—a sign of weak nerves. At the present moment many forces are at work with the one aim of confusing the mind and breaking down the nervous system of America. Germany has made many mistakes, but it cannot be rashly assumed that she will always blunder. The highly organized and richly endowed German propaganda did not collapse with our declaration of war. It has been more prudent but not less determined. The snake has been scotched, not killed. The Fatherland has changed its name, but not its spots. That portion of the German-American press that is disloyal now attacks not America, but America's allies. Recently Senator Gronna asserted publicly that England is holding hundreds of thousands of her troops at home, sparing her own men by sacrificing Belgians, French, and Russians. He could offer no proof of this; he must have known that what he said was false, but men of his stamp—and there are unfortunately many of them—care nothing for the truth in their secret and open work of stirring up discontent and hostility to the war. The thousands of aliens who are in America with but two purposes—to make money and to avoid every duty to this country—are another menace to clear vision and calm nerves. It is no easy matter to set one's house in order.

Before long there will be in France tens of thousands of Americans who believe we should be in this war and who are ready to sacrifice themselves for this belief. They will be far off, and we cannot hear their words of loyalty and we cannot see the answer they are making to the call of duty. But the malcontents, honest and dishonest, the conscientious objector and the conscienceless ally of Germany remain. Mistaken idealist and paid propagandist work together for the same result. When the first casualty lists bring mourning to our homes and when the American forces receive their first check or defeat, (and we cannot escape what every other belligerent has experienced,) then will be needed Americans who can stand fast at home, and in the face of disappointed hopes and tragic mistakes keep alive the spirit of faith and devotion.

In place, then, of wasting time in vain regrets that they cannot fight abroad, Americans should defend their country from the enemies within. They must put aside their good-natured tolerance, which at the bottom has in it a certain element of baseness, a lazy dislike of making a row, and bring to bear upon the Senator, the Congressman, the newspaper obstructing the Administration and playing into the hands of Germany, the force of united and vigorous public censure. It will not be easy to do this, because to many Americans Germany is still the home of the Christmas tree, a land in which Nürnberg or Oberammergau overshadows Essen. The blandishments of an inconclusive peace, the sophistry of the negative formula, "No annexations, no indemnities," will have their appeal. To keep this country marching up the road it has chosen cannot be done by the Government at Washington unless in every community there are scores of men who are willing to forget their political prejudices, their personal ambitions, and to work but for one thing—the defeat of Germany. "That nation will win which has the strongest nerves." How Germany has tried to shatter the nerves of Belgium, and Northern France, and London is now historic record. She will not burn and plunder American towns or shoot American women and children, or carry civilians into slavery, or drop bombs on the east side of New York, but she will employ for the same end rumor and falsehood, sophistry, and sentimentalism, race prejudice, or race idealism, appeals to generosity, or to cupidity. Christ's sermon on the mount, or Bismarck's gospel of blood and iron. And if Germany is defeated in France but not in America, there will be no peace.

EDWARD BLISS REED.
Hancock Point, Me., July 28, 1917.

PRUSSIAN CRUELTY.

A Veteran of Three German Wars Believes the Reports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Von Buelow, in his book "Imperial Germany," on Page 324, writes as follows:

> Germany hopes and believes that the German qualities of unanimity and courage, which no nation has ever displayed with such deep and unswerving faith in God, such pure hearts, with never-failing devotion * * * will surely get its due reward.

Report from France:

> While at Vichy [Mr. Drexel reports] a wounded Prussian soldier was brought into the hospital. In his pocket was the hand of a woman with four diamond rings on her fingers.

Mr. Lansing's excellent sermon to the young men at Madison Barracks should be printed in book form and hung up by the side of the "Great Declaration" in every schoolroom of our fair land. For, as he truly intimates, we are not safe from Prussian cruelty. Having gone through the foul wars of conquest of '64, '66, and '70, I believe every reported Prussian cruelty.

Even Bismarck is being called at the Berlin Court a contemptible plotter and counterplotter!

Enough said!

HONEST SAXON.
Brooklyn, July 30, 1917.

A Veteran Views the Mobilization.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It thrills and warms the hearts of us old veterans when we hear the bands, the drums and trumpets, and see the street filled with soldiers. It vividly recalls to us those stirring scenes that were so familiar to us fifty years ago. It is a strange fact, but nevertheless true, that the bands today are playing many of the old "quicksteps" that were so popular and inspiring in those days when we had such leaders as Patrick Gilmore, Helmsmuller, Cappa, and Harvey Dodworth.

How proudly we marched down Broadway amid the cheers of the thousands who lined the streets to bid us good-bye. Every house along Broadway was profusely decorated with Old Glory. The flag then did not have as many stars as it has today. How well we remember how we were dragged from the ranks by our mothers, wives, and sweethearts, who embraced and wept over us, not knowing whether we would ever meet again.

We old veterans pray God to shower His blessings and throw His protecting arm around those thousands of brave lads, who for the past days we have seen in the streets of the city, waiting patiently to be called to arms. A more noble or manly looking set of lads would be hard to find, showing that intense display of patriotism and determination to protect and maintain the honor of our country and defend our dear old flag, the Stars and Stripes, the most beautiful emblem that has ever floated over God's footstool. Lord help our enemy on the other side of the pond should our boys ever get a whack at him.

M. BORNSTEIN,
Veteran of the Civil War.
New York, July 27, 1917.

Jobs for the Men Over 45.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad has suspended temporarily the rule prohibiting the employment of men over 45 years of age. Men over that age may be employed during the war.

I believe some eminent divine was taken to task for saying something from the pulpit which was construed to mean that this world war would eventually prove a benefit to mankind, and that he subsequently claimed he had been misquoted or misunderstood. Well, the probabilities are that a very large number of men who have reached the age of 45 and over are, deep down in their hearts, saying that it is a blessing; if not to all, certainly to them.

I am one who is not afraid to say that for the permanent good of humanity I certainly do believe the war will eventually be a benefit to the human race for more reasons than you would give me space to enumerate.

But why, may I ask, is it necessary to have a war in order that old men shall be handed the boon of labor? And why does not the Government set the example, Federal, State, and municipal?

GEORGE S. GAYLORD.
New York, July 33, 1917.

A War of All the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to newspaper reports, Bishop Williams, Episcopal Bishop of a diocese in Michigan, preached a sermon in New York in which he let his natural enthusiasm for the unfortunate run away with him in leading him into the utterly unjustified position of saying that "if this war is to be fought by the poor, it should be paid for by the rich." The foregoing quotation represents the newspaper report of his sentiments.

This war is being fought not by the poor and not by the rich, but by a complete representative citizenship of the United States. Rich and poor alike were drawn in the national draft. Prior to the draft an extraordinary proportion of sons of the well-to-do and the educated volunteered for service. Let Bishop Williams look at the contribution of Yale, Harvard, and other great universities, and then from some place equally public and important as the Cathedral of St. John the Divine recall from circulation through the country sentiments which must have escaped him in a moment of mental carelessness, sentiments which if circulated unchallenged would produce great harm in the minds of those who do not think and who do not investigate.

DWIGHT S. MARFIELD.
Cincinnati, July 26, 1917.

Between the Devil and the Deep Sea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of the 25th instant in a letter quotes Joost van Vollenhoven as saying, "I hope the Americans will learn to appreciate that Holland is between the devil and the deep sea!" Holland has the sea on one side, therefore the devil must be her other neighbor. Is it not, therefore, our duty to keep any supplies from getting to that devil by way of Holland? If such supplies are allowed to be sent, does that devil know which ships they are on, and therefore spare them?

If the U-boat warfare were restricted to legitimate activities this would become another question.

J. C. VAIL.
Morristown, July 28, 1917.

Times Current History in Australia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a regular subscriber to the Current History Magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES. In my opinion it is the best publication issued dealing with the great war. Now that America has taken her coat off I anticipate it will be even more interesting than in the past; in fact, the May issue fully bears out this idea.

CHARLES HANNEY.
Ashfield, New South Wales, June

GOVERNOR FIRM ON FOOD CONTROL BILL

Will Have Own Measure Introduced if Joint Committee's Fail to Meet His Views.

PLAN TO COERCE DEALERS

State Competition in Sale of Products If Necessary to Keep Prices Down Is Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—Governor Whitman announced today that, unless the bill providing for regulation of the traffic in foodstuffs now being drafted by the joint committee on war measures of the Senate and Assembly was in substantial accord with his own views on the subject of food control, he would cause to be introduced at the legislative session tomorrow, when the war committee measure is to be presented, the bill drafted under his own supervision, which has been pronounced too drastic by many influential lawmakers.

"It is my opinion," said the Governor, "that this bill is as nearly right as a food control bill can be made. It has been pronounced too drastic, but it is not nearly as far reaching as the food legislation proposed in some other States—the Dakotas, for instance. We are confronted with a very serious situation, and they had better take this bill now or they will be compelled to take something that will go a great deal further six months from now."

A member of the committee said tonight that in the first draft of the War Committee's bill many of the provisions embodied in the Governor's bill had been incorporated in a modified form either because they were regarded as too extreme or because it was thought that the Governor's plan did not make for the best system of food control.

Plan to Commandeer Ignored.

The recommendation that the Food Commission proposed by Governor Whitman in his message be equipped with power to commandeer food, either in the possession of the producer or in storage, has been ignored in the drafting of the bill. The initiative in emergencies calling for such drastic action has been left with the Federal food administration.

"It should be obvious," said a member of the committee, "that something broader than State powers is required to meet an emergency sufficiently grave to call for the seizure of food. The powers of the State of New York might readily be thwarted by any one desiring to hoard supplies of foodstuffs by establishing his storage plant in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or some other adjoining State. For this reason the War Committee bill will leave the right of action in the hands of the Federal authorities, and provide for our own State Commission only the function of certifying to the Federal food administrator that an emergency has arisen which in its opinion should be met by the seizure of food supplies of one character or another."

In the War Committee bill powers to deal with the hoarding of supplies within the State to provide safeguards against waste and make provision for the proper distribution of food by compelling common carriers to give preference to food consignments have been left with the State Commission.

Governor Whitman sent a letter to Senate Leader Elon R. Brown today in which he explained that he thought one of the recommendations in his message in relation to food seizure had been misunderstood.

"It is not my intention," said the Governor in this letter, "that the commission should be given power to seize food supplies in the hands of the producer, but that it should be allowed to seize food products stored in large quantities when it appeared to the satisfaction of the commission that the same were being held in unreasonable quantities for the purpose of exacting unfair profits, or where it would result in waste. I, therefore, suggest that in any bill which is prepared the bona-fide property of the producer be exempted from the provision giving the commission power to seize and distribute food products."

It was pointed out here that this supplemental recommendation, informally transmitted to the bill drafters of the War Committee, if acted upon, would have the effect of allaying much of the opposition to the proposed food legislation that has developed among the farmers. This opposition came to the surface again today when Assemblyman Louis M. Martin of Clinton presented to Senator Brown a protest signed by a large number of up-State Assemblymen against the proposal to give the proposed food commission the power to put its own appraisal on food products to be seized.

The protestant urged that the appraisal in all such cases be made by the dean of the agricultural college at Cornell, and that the money investment represented by the products to be seized, taxes, overhead charges and farm labor, computed on the basis of the prevailing rate paid for industrial employment in the section where the products originated, be considered in making the appraisal.

Competition with Dealers.

It was learned tonight that when the War Committee meets tomorrow a recommendation will be made that the Food Commission be empowered to enter into active competition with dealers in food products, with a view to keeping prices down to the consumer. With this end in view a substantial appropriation, the size of which will be determined tomorrow, will be made for the purpose of enabling the commission to purchase large quantities of foodstuffs, when obtainable at a low rate, for distribution at reasonable rates and at times when food products show a tendency of soaring unduly as the result of artificial stimulation.

Some members of the War Committee to whom the plan has been submitted informally by a fellow-member expressed the opinion that it was too socialistic in tendency to suit them. But it was generally admitted that it might prove the only method open to the committee in attempting to provide through legislation a way of keeping prices to the consumer within reasonable bounds, since insurmountable obstacles have confronted the bill drafters whenever their thoughts have turned to rate fixing.

"To recite only one factor that enters into the problem with which we would find ourselves confronted in trying to fix prices on foodstuffs," said a member of the committee, "overhead charges on Fifth Avenue and overhead charges on Tenth Avenue, in New York City, are too much at variance one with the other to make it possible to fix a uniform rate that would be fair to the dealers at the same time that it would be of any substantial benefit to the consumer, so we are up against it in this respect, and State competition, after all, may prove the only solution. It has been tried elsewhere with good results."

FORM FOOD BUREAU TO HELP CONSUMERS

New Organization Will Act as a Vigilante Committee in War on High Prices.

To protect the interests of the consumer in the war against high food prices, representatives of various taxpayers' and consumers' organizations met in the Municipal Building yesterday and organized the People's Bureau of Food, Fuel and Waste. Joseph J. Hartigan, whose resignation as Commissioner of the Bureau of Weights and Measures took effect yesterday, will become the consulting Director of the new bureau, with headquarters at 302 Broadway.

According to the provisional program outlined yesterday, the People's Bureau of Food, Fuel and Waste will act in the nature of a vigilante committee for consumers. The bureau will follow closely all legislation bearing upon the food problem, and keep the public constantly in touch with the various aspects of the situation. The plans of the bureau will be given out in detail at the next meeting to be held within ten days. At this meeting also the organization will elect its officers.

"The bureau," said Mr. Hartigan, "will be to the problem of food what the Bureau of Municipal Research is to the problems of municipal affairs. There are no private interests behind it, and no end to be served, excepting that of public welfare. The staff of the bureau will be made up of voluntary workers, willing and glad to give their services to such a cause. Our headquarters at 302 Broadway have been given to us free of rent, so that no financing to speak of will be necessary to conduct the enterprise.

"What we propose to do is briefly this: It will be the task of the bureau to observe and study national, State and city laws with reference to questions of food supply and prices. The bureau will make such recommendations as to put into operation, through suitable legislation, various remedies calculated to reduce the price of food to the consumer."

Mr. Hartigan said that the bureau would devote itself especially to finding ways by which the city could handle the supply of certain foods in an emergency, these foods being specifically meat, milk, fruits, vegetables and fish. In other words, the reforms upon which the bureau will work, according to Mr. Hartigan, will be of a "practical nature."

"The bureau will have a real place in the community," said Mr. Hartigan. "We know that every concrete food trade has its own organization to look after its own interests. Just as these organizations speak for their respective departments in the food trade, so the bureau will be the spokesman and representative of the consumer. Incidentally the bureau also will strive to arrange on behalf of the consumer a more direct relation between the producer and retailer."

Among the organizations represented at the meeting yesterday were the Brooklyn Board of Trade, the West Side Taxpayers' Association, the Daily Food Alliance and the Rainy Day Club. Morris Durkin presided.

The Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs announced yesterday that two farm camps had been established in New Jersey where Jewish boys could help increase the nation's food supply, and yet maintain their religious observances.

"A large number of Jewish boys under military age," the announcement reads, "have been anxious to render patriotic service by working on farms, but they have been confronted with the difficulty of finding farm owners who would make it possible for them to carry out the precepts of their religion. To solve this problem, Young Judea has established its camps."

The boys work on farms in the neighborhood of the camps, where they are housed and boarded, and their food is prepared. As a result of this arrangement, the farmers of New Jersey are clamoring for Jewish boys. As the boys acquire experience, they will be able to earn from $10 to $15 a month over and above their expenses. Jewish young men desirous of enlisting in the work may apply for information at the offices of Young Judea, 44 East Twenty-third Street.

There will be a meeting tonight in Public School 17, held under the auspices of the Food Aid Committee, to discuss the State Food bill now under consideration by the Legislature at Albany. Among the speakers will be members of the Food Aid Committee, and several of the women who appeared before Senator Brown's War Committee when it was in New York last week.

Dana-Flynn.

The wedding of Miss Florence F. Flynn, daughter of Mrs. Farington Flynn of the Hotel Buckingham, to Colonel John E. Dana of Charleston, W. Va., took place yesterday afternoon in the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church. The bride, whose brother, Robert F. Flynn, gave her in marriage, was attended by her sister, Mrs. Horace R. Maher of Roanoke, Va. Colonel Dana had as best man his son-in-law, Edward Knight of Charleston. Following the ceremony, which was witnessed by the nearest relatives and a few friends, a small reception was held at Sherry's. Colonel Dana, who is a retired coal operator, was for several years on the Governor's staff in West Virginia. This is his second marriage, his first wife having died some years ago. Colonel Dana and his bride will spend their honeymoon at his country place near White Sulphur Springs and will later make their home in Charleston.

Ireland-Allen Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Allen, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Allen, of 27 Washington Square North, to Robert Livingston Ireland, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Ireland of Cleveland, Ohio, has been told to their intimate friends. Mr. Ireland is with the Flying Corps Detachment of the United States Naval Reserve at Huntington, L. I. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

Clucas-Bull Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bull of Green Acre Farm, Peapack, N. J., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frederica Bull, to Edward Welsh Clucas of this City. Miss Bull is a member of the Junior League, and has a younger sister, Miss Helen Bull. Mr. Clucas, who recently purchased an estate at Far Hills, N. J., is a member of the brokerage firm of Gilman & Clucas of 34 Pine Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

Jones-Wardell Wedding.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Announcement is made of the marriage in the old South Church, Copley Square, of Wanda Evelyn Wardell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Wardell of Boston, formerly of New York, to Stephen George Jones of New York. The ceremony was performed at noon today by the Rev. Dr. Albert E. Dunning.

Halenbeck-Davis Engagement.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Cecil Davis, daughter of Mrs. Frank Gould Davis of Manhattan Beach, N. Y., to Arthur Elmore Halenbeck, son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto L. Halenbeck of Hoboken, N. J. Mr. Halenbeck is at present a member of the training camp at Fort Myer, Va. The wedding will take place upon his return.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $1 from "Anonymous" for the After Care of Infantile Paralysis Victims.

$75,000,000
Trade Balance in Cotton Goods

It is estimated that the United States will receive in 1917 from its cotton goods exports seventy-five million dollars more than the value of its imports.

This Bank maintains a Foreign Exchange Department which is experienced in the handling of textile business. The Citizens National Bank has been identified with the textile trade for sixty-six years.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK 320 Broadway
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $5,000,000

SOLDIER INSURANCE PLAN IS COMPLETED

Company Officials and Treasury Department Agree Upon Indemnity Fund.

TO TAKE PLACE OF PENSIONS

President Wilson Will Have Report In Few Days and Congress Will Be Asked to Act.

A strong plea for the immediate establishment by the Government of a Soldiers' Indemnity Fund is made in the August Public Bulletin of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, issued yesterday. For the last month a committee of life insurance officials have been working out, with the Treasury Department, a plan for the insurance of American soldiers to replace the old and abused pension system. The report of the plan will be presented to President Wilson within a few days, following which a bill will be introduced in Congress providing for the indemnification against death or injury of the soldiers and sailors of the nation. It is anticipated that there will develop in Congress considerable opposition to the measure from those who contend that the Government should care for any disabled soldier or the dependents of any soldier killed, for the period of their lives instead of making a stipulated indemnity payment or payments.

It was at first suggested that the insurance companies themselves insure the fighters, but because the wishes of the Government were in the direction of indemnity assurance rather than life insurance, the company officials advised Secretary McAdoo that it would be more economical for the Government itself to insure the men. The Equitable urges the public to insist upon these things:

1. Immediately to urge a law providing protection for the soldier's dependents during his absence.
2. To prepare to establish re-education schools to teach him a new trade if, through injury or sickness, he is prevented from following his usual occupation.
3. To provide a monthly cash indemnity, (heretofore misnamed a pension,) which the people shall pay through their Government to compensate him for loss of earning power due to personal injury or impaired health resulting from military service.
4. To give his dependents, if he loses his life, a monthly cash indemnity to guard them against want until they are able to take care of themselves.

"Let us abolish the old pension system with its opening for extravagance, scandal, and fraud and adopt a plan which will in effect extend the workmen's compensation or indemnity idea from our Government employes to the fighting men of our army and navy," the Equitable urges. "Inasmuch as this is a direct obligation and the money is rightfully due, the word pension, which smacks of charity, should be abandoned.

"Let Congress establish a Soldiers' Indemnity Fund and prepare an indemnity certificate or contract to be given every soldier when he enters the service. Let this indemnity contract state specifically, as similar private contracts do, the various contingencies in which the Government promises to pay the indemnity. This contract will give the soldier tangible evidence that the Government will take care of him and his family in case of need. To him it will be an asset as safe and secure and certain of realization as a Government bond. The claims under these soldiers' indemnity certificates should be investigated and adjusted by the Government as they are now by insurance companies. The operation of the entire plan can be carried on in a simple, direct, and inexpensive way.

"If you agree that our soldiers should have such a scientific and businesslike indemnity plan in place of the present wasteful, and in some ways disgraceful, pension system, Congress' Senators and Congressman accordingly. Life insurance officials responded to the request of the Government to give their views upon this subject of providing a substitute for the present pension system. At the conference it was made clear to the Government authorities that it was unwise to go to the expense of putting this plan into operation through the life insurance companies, for the Government could itself handle it directly at less cost. The companies were ready to undertake it if the Government so desired.

"It seems perfectly clear that if a workmen's compensation law is a good thing for Government employes, (and we now have it,) a Soldiers' Indemnity Fund on a similar plan would be a good thing for our soldiers and sailors. Why not let these men have the comfort of knowing when they enter this war that a grateful people have already provided financial protection for them and the loved ones whom they have left to go to the defense of the nation?"

BRITISH ADVANCE IN AFRICA.

Report Successes on Lugungu River and in Kilwa Region.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—British troops have driven the Germans from their positions on the Lugungu River, in German East Africa, and also are pushing forward in the Kilwa region, says on official statement issued today by the British War Office. The text reads:

"After sharp fighting the enemy has been driven with loss from his positions on the Luzungu River and at Nuuliras.

"In the Kilwa area a heavy rainfall checked our advance for some days after the successful action at Narongombe, but our forward movements have now been resumed."

AMERICANS RECEIVE CROSS.

French Honor Four Ambulance Men —Funeral of Two Others.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—William G. Rice of Albany, N. Y., and Durbin W. Rowland of Toledo, Ohio, Harvard students, and John S. Woodbridge of Shanghai, China, and John G. Rothermel of Reading, Penn., Princeton students, all acting as ambulance drivers in the American Field Service, have received the Cross of War for bravery in removing wounded men while under heavy shellfire.

Perley Raymond Hamilton of Clinton, Mass., and James Wilson Gailey of New Park, Penn., the two members of the American Field Service who were killed last Saturday, were buried at the front on Monday with full military honors. The War Cross was placed on each coffin by General Niessel.

ITALIANS REPEL RAIDERS.

Activity in Mountains Hampered by Violent Storms.

ROME, Aug. 1.—Today's War Office statement says:

"Early yesterday morning the enemy attacked our advanced posts in the Chiese Valley, between Faiti Promonte and Cima Palone, after intense artillery preparation. He was driven back with severe losses.

"On the remainder of the front there were the usual artillery activity and skirmishes. In the mountains the activity was hampered by violent storms.

FURTHER CREDIT FOR ALLIES

Great Britain Gets $185,000,000 and France $160,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A further extension of credit was made today to Great Britain and France by this Government. The amount advanced to Great Britain was $185,000,000 and the allowance to France was $160,000,000, a total of $345,000,000, leaving a balance yet to be granted of $55,000,000 of the regular program of $400,000,000 a month to be advanced to the Allies.

The total thus far given to Great Britain is now, including today's amount, $995,000,000, and that to France $530,000,000.

MAGISTRATE CORRIGAN WED.

Bride's First Husband Was Ben Ali Haggin, Painter.

City Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan and Mrs. Faith Robinson Haggin were married yesterday at the home of the bride, 139 East Thirty-eighth Street, by the Right Rev. Charles H. Mohr, abbot of St. Leo's, at Leo, Fla., where Magistrate Corrigan has a Winter home. There were no attendants, as the bride is in mourning for her father, Jeremiah P. Robinson.

Mrs. Corrigan's first husband was Ben Ali Haggin, a portrait painter, and a grandson of the late James B. Haggin. She was married to him in 1903. About three years ago she procured a divorce from him at Kingston, R. I. In June, 1916, Mr. Haggin divulged the fact that he had married Helen Roche, better known as Bonnie Glass, one-time dancing partner of Al Davis, who married Miss Eugenia Kelly.

Magistrate Corrigan's first wife was Miss Stone, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Stone of this city, who died at sea, going overboard from the Rochambeau in January, 1916, as she was returning from France after an arduous year and a half spent there in war relief work. His son by her died several years ago.

Mr. Corrigan is a nephew of the late Archbishop Corrigan, who left him part of his private fortune. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1901, was an Assistant District Attorney under William Travers Jerome, and later became a City Magistrate, and between two and three weeks ago Mayor Mitchel appointed him for another term of ten years, the salary being $7,000 per annum. He is a Democrat. He is 42 years of age, and his bride is 34. He has always been known for the strength of his convictions and his plain speaking. His attack on the Gaynor administration and the manner in which the Police Department was run during that time occupied considerable space in the newspapers in 1911-12.

No previous announcement had been made of the engagement.

8,500 TRAINMEN MAY QUIT.

Southern Pacific System Faces Big Strike Next Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—Eight thousand five hundred trainmen of the Southern Pacific Company have voted to go on strike next Saturday night unless grievance claims against the railroad company are settled. The engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen employed on the Southern Pacific lines from El Paso, Texas, to Portland, Ore., and on the Central Pacific line from San Francisco to Ogden, Utah, are included.

Southern Pacific officials admitted that the trainmen had served an ultimatum on them, but gave no information of what course the company intended to take.

GREETINGS TO PERU.

President Felicitates Republic on Anniversary of Independence.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—President Wilson has sent this message to the President of Peru:

His Excellency, the President of Peru:

Pray accept the felicitations of the people of the United States, as well as my own, on this anniversary of the independence of Peru. WOODROW WILSON.

The Peruvian President replied as follows:

To the President of the United States:

The people of Peru receive with pleasure the felicitation sent to me by your Excellency in your name and in that of the United States on this anniversary of their independence. JOSE PARDO.

Giovanni Starace.

Giovanni Starace of the firm of Achille Starace & Co., Inc., one of the oldest members of the Produce Exchange, formerly affiliated with Funch Edye & Co., Starace Brothers, and for the last ten years connected with Hartfield Solari & Co., died yesterday morning at his home, 755 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, in his seventieth year. He was born in Vico Equense, Italy, and came to this country in 1869. Mr. Starface was the founder of Starace Brothers, steamship agents, and also a steamship owner and the largest stockholder of Achille Starace Company, Inc., New York. Funeral services will be held Friday, 10 A. M., at his late residence.

Richard M. Jones, Educator.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 1.—Richard M. Jones, a widely known educator and for forty-two years Headmaster of Penn Charter School, the oldest preparatory school in America, died at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital today. He was born in Kennebec County, Maine, 74 years ago, and was a graduate of Haverford College.

Dr. Jones was the first school head to employ a professional football coach. He was credited with having put into successful operation nearly forty years ago the system of faculty control of athletics, with a director co-equal with members of the teaching staff.

Martin Green, Railroad Builder.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 1.—Martin Green, one of the pioneer railroad builders of the United States and a brother of the late Andrew H. Green, father of Greater New York, died last night as the result of a shock he suffered a week ago. Mr. Green was 90 years old. He was especially active in developing the railways of the West during the middle of the last century, and he was a close friend of President Lincoln.

Jefferson Davis Guard dead.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 1.—Lieutenant James R. Dickinson of the personal guards of Jefferson Davis died here yesterday, aged 80. He accompanied President Davis when he left Richmond at the time of the evacuation of the Confederate troops.

The Rev. Theodore La Rue.

The Rev. Theodore La Rue, 89 years old, for more than thirty years Protestant Chaplain at the Hudson County Penitentiary at Laurel Hill, was found dead in bed at his home, 268 Warren Street, Jersey City, on Tuesday. He leaves his wife, six sons, a sister, and two brothers.

Frank Richardson, Writer, Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Frank Richardson, barrister and novelist, was found dead in London today. He was born in 1870.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. FANNIE LINCH, mother of Charles Linch, a mining engineer, died in the Flushing Hospital on Monday. Her home was at 52 South Twenty-second Street, Flushing, L. I.

THOMAS EDWARD PROCTOR, 69 years old, died on Tuesday after a short illness, at his home, 283 Clifton Place, Brooklyn. He leaves a wife and one son.

Mrs. LOUISE HETTESHEIMER, wife of Dr. Charles Hettesheimer, died on Tuesday at her home, 300 Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 45 years.

ANDREW WILSON LAWRENCE, one of the oldest residents of the Eastern District section of Brooklyn and the possessor of one of the largest and most complete collections of sea shells in the country, died on Tuesday at his home, 509 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, in his eighty-first year. He was at one time a member of the Association of Conchologists, connected with the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

JOSEPH VAN HORNE of West Orange, N. J., is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Venter, 26 Tremont Avenue. He was 70 years old, and a native of Hunterdon County, N. J. Three children survive.

Mrs. ELLEN GUERY, widow of Patrick Guery, died at her home, 206 Watchung Avenue, West Orange. She was 70 years old, and a member of St. John's Church, Orange.

ARTHUR G. DRAKE, well known as an organist and choir leader in New Jersey, died yesterday at his home in Bound Brook after a long illness.

MICHAEL ZANDER, for thirty years Treasurer of the Mutual Savings Fund Harmonia, died yesterday at his home in Elizabeth, N. J.

Mrs. AMELIA APPLETON HAWES died at the Hotel Ansonia yesterday. She was born in Oswego, N. Y., in 1820, under the pseudonym of "Amelia Appleton," she published a novel entitled, "That Other Woman."

Mrs. KATE LA MONTAGNE, widow of Pierre La Montagne of New York, died yesterday at Atlantic City. She was the daughter of Captain Carlile Pollock Patterson of the United States Navy. Mrs. La Montagne was a member of the Colonial Dames of America.

JERE J. COHAN DEAD; GEORGE AT HIS SIDE

Old-Time Actor in the Varieties Succumbs to Arterio-Sclerosis at 69.

HEAD OF FAMOUS QUARTET

Eclipsed by Son In Later Years, He Became a Member of His Company in Broadway Successes.

Jere J. Cohan, who was founder of an old-time variety team that all America remembers yet as the Four Cohans, and whose son, George M. Cohan, came to be one of the ablest all-round theatrical men of a succeeding generation, died yesterday at his Summer home in Monroe, N. Y., of arterio-sclerosis. His wife and son were with him when he died. Mr. Cohan, who was in his seventieth year, had been ill for over a twelvemonth. Indeed, the first break in the family had occurred at that time, in the death on July 12, 1916, of his daughter, Josephine Cohan, the wife of Fred Niblo.

Mr. Cohan made his last public appearance on the stage at the Friars' Frolic two years ago, when he toured the country with that organization. His last regular season was in his son's "Yankee Prince" company on a tour to the Pacific Coast about nine years back. The Cohans descended from a West of Ireland harper of the name of O'Caomhan, it is said, and the grandfather, O'Cohan, emigrated to America and settled in Rhode Island, where Jere Cohan later married Helen F. Costigan.

Their son George was born at Providence, July 4, 1878, and first acted with his parents as the child in "Daniel Boone," at Haverstraw. The boy wrote the family's vaudeville sketches, and after he had dramatized his father and himself in "The Governor's Son," a manager had him expand it to a three-act piece, and the Four Cohans soon advanced from the dollar houses to a place among the headliners in Broadway.

The parents still acted after the marriage of Josephine ended the Four Cohans' partnership, but they were content to let their son represent them under the style of "George M. Cohan and his company." Jere John Cohan in his early days was among the most popular figures on the variety circuit, when an admirer said of him: "His cheery face and voice and his light feet and inextinguishable good humor made him a favorite everywhere." In the transition to regular theatre plays the family later appeared in "Running for Office," "Little Johnny Jones," "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway," and "George Washington, Jr."

When they left the stage their son gave up writing musical pieces and turned to "straight" drama, as in "Broadway Jones," or dramatized novels like "Get Rich Quick Wallingford" or "The Seven Keys to Baldpate." Back in the time of the Four Cohans, it was said, the children "could not be kept off the stage," and young George never went on for a performance without stopping at his father's and mother's dressing rooms for a greeting, and often following up afterward by dashing off a new song for the famous four.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first Street, tomorrow, at 10 o'clock.

Wolf Aisenman.

Wolf Aisenman, Chief of the Russian Trade Division of the National Association of Manufacturers, died suddenly on Tuesday of heart disease at 321 St. Nicholas Avenue. Leaving Russia in early manhood he came to the United States and entered its military service. In this service he participated in various campaigns which enabled him to see much of the United States itself and also of Mexico and the Philippine Islands. When the Russian Division of the Foreign Trade Department of the National Association of Manufacturers was established Mr. Aisenman accepted an offer of a position on the staff and later was placed in charge of it.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

BERDECKER—MILDEBERGER.—On Tuesday, July 31, Miss Lillie A. Mildeberger to Walter J. Berdecker, at 305 West 80th.

BROWN—TIERS.—One Tuesday, July 31, in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Martin, Esther L. H. Tiers, daughter of the late Alexander Harvey Tiers, to Bache Hamilton Brown of New York City.

CORRIGAN—HAGGIN. — On Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1917, by the Right Rev. Abbot Charles, O. S. B., in this City of New York, Faith Robinson Haggin, daughter of the late Jeremiah Potter Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, to Joseph E. Corrigan.

ELTING—SIMPSON.—Married Aug. 1, 1917, by the Rev. John Lewis Jerome Addison, Lillian Sampson to William Jesse Elting.

GINZBERG — WALLACH. — Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wallach announce the marriage of their daughter, Beatrice F., to Mr. Arthur H. Ginzberg, at the Hotel Plaza, Aug. 1, 1917.

RICKARD—NUNAN.—On Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1917, at Spring Lake, N. J., by the Rev. Walter Landry, Eugene Thomas Nunan to Richard D. Rickard of Summit, N. J.

Died.

ALTHOLZ.—Rose, beloved wife of Louis. Funeral from her late residence, 1,837 Madison Ave., Thursday, 10 A. M.

ANTOINE.—Mathilde, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, after a short illness, at the house of J. F. Lavigne, Locust Point, N. J. A requiem mass will be said at St. Vincent de Paul's Church, West 23d St., New York, at 9:15 A. M. Friday, Aug. 3. Interment private.

AYLIFFE.—On Aug. 1, 1917, Mary V., widow of Richard Ayliffe, in her ninety-second year. Funeral services at the House of Good Shepherd, Orange, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 2, 3 P. M.

BRAIDER.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Aug. 1, Benjamin S., beloved husband of Laura T. Braider. Funeral at his late residence, 1,334 Putnam Av., Friday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M.

BRESNAN.—Peter J., Sr., Aug. 1, 1917, formerly of West 47th St. Due notice of funeral will be given from the residence of his son, 554 West 181st St., Manhattan.

BROWER.—On Tuesday, July 31, 1917, Edward S. Brower, Jr., beloved son of Edward and Ethel Brower. Funeral Friday, Aug. 3, from Church of Lady of Mount Carmel, Ridgewood, N. J., at 10 A. M. Interment private.

BROWN.—July 31, Bertha Lennox Brown, widow of Hersey Brown. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 8 Clark St., Brooklyn, Friday, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BUERGER.—Arthur, on Monday, July 30. Services at his late residence, 1,245 Madison Av., at 10 o'clock on Thursday, Aug. 2. Manhattan Council No. 217, Royal Arcanum, invited. Montreal papers please copy.

BUERGER.—Manhattan Council No. 217, R. A.: Brethern—You are requested to attend the funeral services of our deceased brother, Arthur Buerger, from his late residence, 1,245 Madison Av., Thursday, 10 A. M.

JULIUS LEFKOWITZ, Secretary.

BURKHARDT.—Margaretta, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, at her residence, 237 West 29th St.

COHAN.—Jere J., on Aug. 1, 1917, at his country home, Monroe, New York, in his 69th year. Funeral services at Church of Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and 71st Street, Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

COHN.—On Tuesday, July 31, after a short illness, in his 76th year, Salo Cohn, beloved father of Martin B. Cohn. Funeral services from the residence of his son, 220 West 98th Street, Thursday, Aug. 2, at 9:30 A. M. Cleveland, Ohio, and Mt. Gilead, Ohio, papers please copy.

COHN.—Wor. Bro. Salo Cohn, beloved father of Martin B. Cohn of Adelphi Lodge, No. 23, F. and A. M. Masonic services at 270 West 98th St. at 9:30 o'clock Thursday morning. Masonic friends and brethren are invited to attend.

COLL.—Bridget Coll. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 86th, (Frank Campbell Building.) Time later.

COURVOISIER.—Edward H., at his home in Port Jervis, N. Y., on Aug. 1, after a long illness. He was aged 81 years. He was formerly a resident of New York City, and had conducted a large garage in Port Jervis for four years. The funeral will take place at 2:30 P. M. on Aug. 3.

DAVENPORT.—At Somerville, N. J., July 31, 1917, Maria Remsen Davenport, widow of the late James S. Davenport. Funeral from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Sarah E. Sheldon, 127 West Cliff St., Somerville, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 3, at 2:30 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited without further notice. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J., at 1 P. M.

DAVIDSON.—Harris Davidson, at 216 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 31, 1917, beloved husband of Eva Davidson and father of Irving M., David, Julius, Jacob, Mrs. Matilda Fink, Beatrice, Fannie, and Lillie. Funeral will take place from his late residence at 1 P. M., Aug. 2. Please omit flowers. Burial at Mount Lebanon Cemetery.

DEE.—On Tuesday, July 31, Michael, beloved husband of Mary E. Dee. Funeral Friday, Aug. 3, 249 Park Av., Yonkers, thence to St. Mary's Church, where solemn requiem mass will be offered at 10 o'clock. Interment at St. Mary's Cemetery, Yonkers. Automobile cortege.

D'HYVERS.—Eugenie, beloved wife of Gaston d'Hyvers, on Aug. 1, at her residence, 34 Morningside Av. Notice of funeral in Friday's paper.

DONLON.—On Tuesday, July 31, 1917, at Lake View, L. I., Thomas Donlon, husband of Mary Butler. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, Aug. 3, 1917. Thence to the Church of St. Agnes, Rockville Centre, L. I., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, at 9:30 A. M. Trains leave Long Island depot at 8:35 A. M. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

DURIEU.—On July 31, Leon, husband of Selma Ascher and father of E. Adrian Durieu. Funeral private. New Orleans, La., papers please copy.

EWALD.—Suddenly, on Aug. 1, 1917, George M. Ewald, the beloved husband of Katherine Ewald, nee Von Buchold. Funeral from his late residence, 120 West 122d St., on Friday, Aug. 3, 1917, at 9:30, thence to Church of Our Lady Queen of Angels, East 113th St. Automobile cortege. Interment St. Raymond Cemetery.

FERGUSON.—On July 31, 1917, Janet M., wife of H. S. Ferguson, in her forty-fourth year. Funeral service at her late residence, 194 Riverside Drive, on Friday, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock.

FLEMING.—Entered into rest, Aug. 1, 1917, at Rye, N. Y., Charles Guelth Fleming, in his 71st year, son of the late Commander Charles Edward Fleming, U. S. N., and Elizabeth Babcock Fleming. Burial service at Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 4, at 11:16 A. M.

FREYTAG.—On Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1917, Charles, son of the late Charles and Elizabeth Irving. Funeral private.

Died.

GORDON.—Dora, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, aged 64, after a short illness; survived by a son and six daughters, thirteen grandchildren. Funeral Friday morning, 10 o'clock, from residence of Mrs. F. Segal, 524 West 134th St. Interment Maimonides Cemetery, Cypress Hills, L. I.

GREGORY.—Suddenly, on July 30, at Spring Lake, N. J., George F., beloved husband of Margaret A. Gregory and son of the late Samuel J. and Susan Morrison Gregory. Funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, West Sixty-ninth Street, near Broadway, on Thursday, Aug. 2, at 10 A. M.

HANNAN.—Dr. James C., on July 31, at his late residence, 1,209 Woodycrest Av., Highbridge, Bronx. Funeral Friday morning, 9:30 A. M., from residence, thence to the Sacred Heart Church, Bronx. Albany papers please copy.

HARRISON.—On Aug. 1, 1917, Lilly Johnston, widow of Julien Harrison, late of Elk Hill, N. Y., at the residence of her son, Bernard J. Harrison, Shore Hills, N. J. Interment Thursday, Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va. Richmond papers please copy.

HARRISON.—At Flushing, L. I., on Aug. 1, Fannie S. Harrison, aged 83 years, widow of the late George W. Harrison. Interment private.

HAWES.—On her residence, Hotel Ansonia, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1917, Amelia Appleton (Prendergast,) wife of James W. Hawes. Funeral service at above address on Friday, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment Punchard, Mass.

HAY.—On Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1917, Mary, daughter of the late Allan Hay. Funeral services at her late home, 247 St. James Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

HEATLY.—Manuel H., July 30, in his sixty-fifth year, retired patrolman. Funeral Thursday at 1:45, from his late residence, 3,110 Webster Av. Interment Woodlawn.

HILL.—William L., on Aug. 1, in the 79th year of his age, at Owego, N. Y. Funeral services at Owego, Thursday. Interment private.

HINNERS.—Margaretha Brueck, on Aug. 1, beloved wife of the late Fred'k J. Hinners, in her fifty-sixth year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, 585 East 135th St., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Burial private.

IRELAND.—Suddenly, July 30, at his Summer residence, Spring Lake, N. J., John H. Ireland. Funeral services Greenwood Cemetery Chapel, Brooklyn, Thursday, Aug. 2, at 12 noon.

JACKMAN.—John, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, in his eighty-second year. Funeral services will be held at his home, 403 West 123d St., on Thursday evening, Aug. 2, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

JESSUP.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 1, J. Eaton, son of the late S. A. Jessup, in his 50th year. Funeral services from the Church of the Covenant, 310 East 42d St., New York City, Friday, Aug. 3, at 1:30 P. M.

KEPPY.—At Bayport, L. I., on July 31, 1917, Dr. Frederick Beardsley Keppy. Funeral services at his late residence, Bayport, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 2, at 7:45 P. M. Train leaves Penn. Sta. and Flatbush Av. Sta., L. I. R. R., at 5:33 P. M., arriving Sayville 7:28 P. M. Returning, leave Sayville 9:20 P. M.

KESSLER.—On Aug. 1, 1917, Louise Kessler, in her 67th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 355 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn, Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

KORTZ.—On Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1917, at the Home for Incurables, Caroline Lockwood, wife of the late James W. Kortz and daughter of the late Od

NAMES OF NEW YORK CITY MEN SUMMONED FOR EXAMINATION FOR DRAFT

THE LISTS OF NAMES IN THIS SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES INCLUDE ALL THUS FAR CALLED IN THE FOLLOWING MANHATTAN DISTRICTS IN ADDITION TO THOSE ALREADY PUBLISHED: 92ND, 100TH, 101ST, 106TH, 111TH, 118TH, 125TH, 161ST.

Eight Exemption Boards in Manhattan yesterday made public their lists of men summoned for physical examination for the draft. These lists are printed below. Any man who sees his name in any of the lists and has not received a notice instructing him when to appear for his examination should communicate with his Exemption Board.

DISTRICT NO. 92.

Office of Exemption Board, P. S. 2, 116 Henry Street.

QUOTA 195—In this district the following 390 men have been called for examination:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Lombargo, Philip, 21 Hamilton St.
2—Klitzman, Israel, 55 Rutgers St.
3—Falco, Agostino, 39 Hamilton St.
4—Silverstone, Joseph, 42 Rutgers St.
5—Florentino, Frank, 102 Monroe St.
6—Zalle, Antony, 32 Henry St.
7—Feisher, Henry, 100 Monroe St.
8—Goldstein, Morris, 107 Madison St.
9—Catrales, Peter, 81 Madison St.
10—Cenetal, Martin, 103 Madison St.
11—Stupatchuk, Bnetchku, 149 Madison St.
12—Occobon, John, 13 Monroe St.
13—Helmowitz, Morris, 149 Madison St.
14—Attino, Tony, 27 Pike St.
15—Garfinkel, Sam, 107 Madison St.
16—Newman, Hyman, 66 Rutgers St.
17—Kaplan, Robert, 104 Madison St.
18—Krupnick, Paul, 45 Monroe St.
19—Micowitz, Tony, 32 Henry St.
20—Pujes, Salvatore, 91 Monroe St.
21—Brady, Joseph, 227 Cherry St.
22—Korenstein, Alexander, 97 Monroe St.
23—Sipel, Joe, 78 Market St.
24—Marrone, Frank, 57 Madison St.
25—Bedlowsky, Stephen, 193 Madison St.
26—Horlbawa, Serga, 96 Madison St.
27—Riddbera, Kutnalki, 96 Madison St.
28—Mongnita, Antonio, 40 Monroe St.
29—Francisco, Antonia D., 10 Hamilton St.
30—Kaplan, Morris, 30 Henry St.
31—Taguchi, Unzo, 98 Madison St.
32—Tenario, Dominick, 285 Cherry St.
33—Sterling, Isidor, 38 Market St.
34—Fishbein, Max, 40 Rutgers St.
35—Scarpone, Joseph, 86 Madison St.
36—Fromowitz, Louis, 249 Cherry St.
37—Furman, Samuel, 89 Madison St.
38—Warshofsky, Gregory, 74 Rutgers St.
39—Sadao, Mikus, 96 Madison St.
40—Schnek, David, 168 Madison St.
41—Levine, Harry, 56 Rutgers St.
42—Wozney, Nicolas, 106 Madison St.
43—Alberti, Nicolas, 51 Monroe St.
44—Mordewitz, Benjamin, 143 Madison St.
45—Gargano, Frank, 4 Henry St.
46—Orazio, Domenio, 10 Monroe St.
47—Levinsky, Max, 96 Henry St.
48—Perl, Vincenzo, 9 Monroe St.
49—Battagi, Anthony, 84 Monroe St.
50—Rabinowitz, Hyman R., 140 Henry St.
51—Rabinowitz, Sam, 100 Henry St.
52—Appelbaum, Jacob, 168 Madison St.
53—Valinsky, Isidor, 38 Pike St.
54—Cohen, Benjamin, 282 Cherry St.
55—Schulberg, Abe, 84 Madison St.
56—Guiffrida, Louis, 76 Madison St.
57—Marrinberg, Zelig, 100 Henry St.
58—Fung, Chin, 28 Henry St.
59—Friedland, Jacob, 28 Rutger St.
60—Nohachina, Santoro, 96 Madison St.
61—Cohen, Abraham, 100 Monroe St.
62—Peter, Dickas, 22 Monroe St.
63—Randell, Harry, 84 Madison St.
64—Scularo, Paul, 10 Hamilton St.
65—Carivilla, Salvatore, 180 Madison St.
66—Murahan, Rubin, 76 Madison St.
67—Rubin, Harry, 111 Monroe St.
68—Jaffee, Sam, 152 Madison St.
69—Liverman, Herry Louis, 190 Madison St.
70—Dinari, Nicholas, 28 Monroe St.
71—Kapetanan, Theodoro G. 80 Madison St.
72—Fioredion, John, 6 Monroe St.
73—Zuckerman, Sam, 28 Rutgers St.
74—Schulberg, George, 84 Madison St.
75—Caffaro, Michael, 116 Madison St.
76—Tannenbaum, David, 50 Market St.
77—Kantovsky, David, 149 Madison St.
78—Rappaport, Ruben, 100 Henry St.
79—Fiekbank, Isidor, 26 Monroe St.
80—Bruno, Andrea, 32 Henry St.
81—Siegel, Isidor M., 25 Market St.
82—Leone, Vincenzo, 51 Monroe St.
83—Kurcka, John, 16 Pikam St.
84—Gamano, Nicolas, 12 Monroe St.
85—Contrandis, Frifin, 77 Madison St.
86—Krompaka, Nick, 77 Madison St.
87—Koyama, Kiochi, 96 Madison St.
88—Obiosy, Henry, 285 Cherry St.
89—Fedoruk, Pavel, 114 Madison St.
90—Zitner, Mayer, 112 Henry St.
91—Gallanah, Charles, 84 Monroe St.
92—Cohen, Rubin, 150 Madison St.
93—Bernstein, Sam, 48 Pike St.
94—Buger, Isidor, 84 Rutgers St.
95—Basslinelli, Louis, 98 Madison St.
96—Cohen, Michael, 81 Market St.
97—Lieberman, Bernard, 196 Madison St.
98—Zibrisky, Nikaka, 149 Madison St.
99—Loratti, George, 58 Pike St.
100—De Falce, Salvatore, 1 Hamilton St.
101—Driscoll, Joseph P. 27 Catherine St.
102—Zacher, Louis, 149 Madison St.
103—Bridinsky, Herman, 180 Madison St.
104—Nezzagna, P., 53 Catherine St.
105—Addaris, Salvatore, 81 Monroe St.
106—Graff, Alfred B., 87 Pike St.
107—Rubinstein, Mayer, 168 Madison St.
108—Silman, Max, 178 Madison St.
109—La Placa, Salvatore, 107 Monroe St.
110—Waxman, Rubin, 114 Madison St.
111—Carmin, Morris, 168 Madison St.
112—Grisman, Morris, 27 Market St.
113—Smith, Rubin, 102 Monroe St.
114—Chesner, Israel, 61 Pike St.
115—Fugi, Kichi, 66 Madison St.
116—Curran, James F., 158 Madison St.
117—Graellano, Arcangelo, 7 Monroe St.
118—Saculo, Agatino, 25 Monroe St.
119—Shapiro, Sam, 91 Madison St.
120—Sharfman, Joe, 103 Monroe St.
121—Pelegrino, Joseph, 44 Monroe St.
122—Klakoswsky, Alex, 143 Madison St.
123—Siciliano, Joseph, 28 Monroe St.
124—Holden, Stanley, 48 Pike St.
125—Steyerowitz, Morris, 100 Monroe St.
126—Cirinclone, Antonio, 66 Henry St.
127—Rosenbloom, Jacob, 175 Monroe St.
128—Thomas, Benjamin, 95 Henry St.
129—Levine, Meyer, 114 Monroe St.
130—Spigel, Joseph, 60 Madison St.
131—Nigeski, Kintari, 60 Madison St.
132—Rusilchinsky, Joseph, 90 Monroe St.
133—Shlsern, Soiucha, 96 Madison St.
134—Mullingham, John, 108 Madison St.
135—Crowley, Stephen, 91 Madison St.
136—Moslon, Samuel, 143 Madison St.
137—Cohen, Charles, 26 Henry St.
138—Dvidanowitz, John, 147 Madison St.
139—Mc Carthy, Robert E., 16 Pike St.
140—Bellof, Joe, 203 Cherry St.
141—Fleischman, Samuel, 247 Cherry St.
142—Monastikin, Philip, 24 Market St.
143—Augustine, Marco, 25 Monroe St.
144—Berman, Solomon, 107 Madison St.
145—Smulman, Sam, 40 Rutgers St.
146—Bonfillio, Sebastiano, 23 Monroe St.
147—Potonelli, Joseph, 148 Madison St.
148—Sheehan, James, 47 Catharine St.
149—Di Gallo, Charles, 77 Monroe St.
150—Galletta, Mario, 7 Monroe St.
151—Scarpa, Joseph, 80 Monroe St.
152—Contartano, Rosario, 81 Catharine St.
153—Simmid, Jacob, 105 Madison St.
154—Pace, Frank, 30 Monroe St.
155—Stalnofsky, Truman, 90, Rutgers St.
156—Fontides, Stefeanos, 100 Madison St.
157—Sherman, Harry, 100 Monroe St.
158—Neoposisky, Isidor, 84 Rutgers St.
159—Grasio, Orlolo, 92 Hamilton St.
160—Rihan, Jacob, 146 Madison St.
161—Stall, Abraham, 147 Madison St.
162—Vincenzo, Lo Re, 93 Monroe St.
163—Foltis, John, 902 Cherry St.
164—Dyca, Frederick, 80 Market St.
165—Cohen, Max, 80 Rutgers St.
166—Parisis, John, 86 Madison St.
167—Pace, Salvatore, 20 Catharine St.
168—Puch, John, 93 Monroe St.
169—Rose, Luigi, 28 Catharine St.
170—Wollines, Michael, 107 Madison St.
171—Slotovsky, Philip, 68 Monroe St.
172—Lakowski, John, 90 Market St.
173—Schiuma, Vincenzo, 83 Monroe St.
174—Rabinow, Nathan, 156 Madison St.
175—Santo, Gaetano, 56 Monroe St.
176—Rubin, Abe, 200 Madison St.
177—Suzuki, Rokuro, 96 Madison St.
178—Alois, Sam, 161 Madison St.
179—Marino, Michaele, 83 Catharine St.
180—Vilesowitch, John, 107 Madison St.
181—Provato, Nicolas, 81 Hamilton St.
182—Dragoni, Filerson, 130 Madison St.
183—Gadzalo, Harry, 77 Monroe St.
184—Finkelstein, Ivanska, 84 Market St.
185—Abe Y., 94 Market St. and 69 Roses St.
186—Moronelli, Harry, 58 Pike St.
187—Goldstein, Max, 112 Henry St.
188—Chesin, Max, 76 Monroe St.
189—Jarace, George, 87 Monroe St.
190—Mussolli, Carmelo, 84 Monroe St.
191—Spatall, Sam, 80 Monroe St.
192—Audesan, John, 195 Madison St.
193—Rasner, Henry W., 113 Henry St.
194—Litchfield, Arthur, 180 Madison St.
195—Milione, David, 56 Henry St.
196—Miller, Abe, 180 Madison St.
197—Hemlick, Terentz, 97 Rutgers St.
198—Wolinsky, Joseph, 107 Madison St.
199—Friedman, Philip, 98 Rutgers St.
200—Shellanansky, Vladimir, 56 Pike St.
201—Mail, Joseph, 78 Monroe St.
202—Hechtman, Runeen, 86 Madison St.
203—Chan, Kee, 58 Pike St.
204—Merlin, Nellie, 115 Monroe St.
205—Rus, Ellas C., 182 Madison St.
206—Adelsky, Sam, 99 Monroe St.
207—Ferami, Salvatore, 91 Rutgers St.
208—Levanthal, Isidor, 50 Rutgers St.
209—Privitera, Orazio, 81 Catharine St.
210—Cardinale, Gennaro, 87 Monroe St.
211—Silver, Louis, 80 Market St.
212—Rickowitz, Harrison, 98 Market St.
213—Parnsky, Peter, 110 Madison St.
214—Sarusky, Isidor, 170 Madison St.
215—Smilk Alfonso, 75 Monroe St.
216—De Francesco, Antonio, 85 Mulberry St.
217—Federico, Joseph, 108 Madison St.
218—Halpern, Harry, 108 Madison St.
219—Unlgeld, Isidor, 108 Henry St.
220—Chiskare, Mannuy, 96 Madison St.
221—Yagi, Moshi, 84 Monroe St.
222—Bernstein, Nathan, 182 Madison St.
223—Manis, Abraham, 84 Henry St.
224—Servace, Antonino, 61 Market St.
225—Casariff, Morel, 102 Monroe St.
226—Mitchell, Meyer, 76 Madison St.
227—Spitellaro, Barase, 82 Monroe St.
228—Goldman, Benjamin, 190 Monroe St.
229—Porter, David J., 1464 Bleecker St.
230—Longo, Pablo, 75 Madison St.
231—Cavallaro, Dave, 110 Madison St.
232—Leerkartig, Thorne, 175 Madison St.
233—Tropea, Costantino, 67 Catherine St.

Order No. Name and Address.
234—O'Rourke, James, 101 Monroe St.
235—Touney, William J., 45 Catherine St.
236—Bloom, Hyman, 237 Cherry St.
237—Corisalve, Agostino, 55 Catherine St.
238—Starnsky, Harry, 176 Madison St.
239—Levine, Morris, 140 Henry St.
240—Butchewsky, C., 149 Madison St.
241—Blank, Jacob, 56 Rutgers St.
242—Propeito, S., 89 Catherine St.
243—Goldman, Joseph, 191 Madison St.
244—Dumansky, Jacob, 218 Cherry St.
245—Polinsky, David, 178 Madison St.
246—Hajda, Sam, 202 Madison St.
247—Grossman, Samuel, 60 Rutgers St.
248—Pallsano, Giuseppe, 6 Monroe St.
249—Tastaalis, John P., 82 Henry St.
250—Borenstein, Samuel, 172 Madison St.
251—Bibera, Giuseppe, 81 Hamilton St.
252—Amtipovitch, Ignat, 50 Pike St.
253—Pransky, Julius, 233 Cherry St.
254—Pogliesi, Vincenzo, 6 Monroe St.
255—Stein, Morris, 245 Cherry St.
256—Gersky, Philip, 102 Monroe St.
257—Beller, Morris, 286 Cherry St.
258—Goldberg, Samuel, 170 Madison St.
259—Schifman, Isidore, 161 Madison St.
260—Harkavy, Israel, 81 Market St.
261—Yuvico, John, 55 Catherine St.
262—Schaff, Solomon, 180 Madison St.
263—Paley, Abraham, 174 Madison St.
264—Bagon, Isidore, 145 Madison St.
265—Mandlowitz, Max, 118 Monroe St.
266—Goldberg, Isidor, 178 Madison St.
267—Mandlowitz, Max, 118 Monroe St.
268—Postorello, Michael, 40 Monroe St.
269—Mills, James, 76 Madison St.
270—Corami, Joseph, 58 Monroe Et.
271—Cramer, Max, 238 Cherry St.
272—Durgerian, Zakar, 77 Madison St.
273—Korohan, Michael, 198 Madison St.
274—Derlin, Joe, 99 Monroe St.
275—Gnglvo, Vincenl, 10 Hamilton St.
276—Alessi, Sam, 108 Monroe St.
277—Chiard, Salvatore, 82 Monroe St.
278—Haahe, John P., 100 Madison St.
279—Brandwahan, Isidor, 191 Madison St.
280—Crowley, John J., 86 Madison St.
281—Catania, Antonio, 218 Cherry St.
282—Pianpiano, John, 50 Market St.
283—Goden, Samuel, 181 Cherry St.
284—Weinberg, Reuben, 84 Henry St.
285—Levison, Maurice, 27 Pike St.
286—Wada, Kiyoshi, 90 Madison St.
287—MacNamara, Thos., 66 Catherine St.
288—Sallnsky, Dave, 194 Madison St.
289—Metsovich, Jacob, 155 Madison St.
290—Paterno, Charles, 91 Hamilton St.
291—Blondi, Pasquale, 85 Madison St.
292—Pasuarello, Antonio, 50 Market St.
293—Durgirian, Sahag, 77 Madison St.
294—Singer, Sam, 66 Rutgers St.
295—Rubinstein, Nathan, 82 Madison St.
296—Connolly, James, 78 Madison St.
297—Morgaucis, Joseph, 111 Madison St.
298—Smith, Marion, 45 Market St.
299—Abramowitz, David, 66 Rutgers St.
300—Levinowitz, Sam, 250 Cherry St.
301—Schreiber, Harnet, 62 Henry St.
302—Seropani, Emmanuel, 25 Monroe St.
303—Carmelo, Lofefice, 81 Monroe St.
304—Russo, John, 21 Hamilton St.
305—Antonio, Joseph, 108 Madison St.
306—Yanowlotz, Samuel, 52 Pike St.
307—Cataldes, Peter, 28 Henry St.
308—Levine, Michael, 158 Madison St.
309—Isaacson, Leon, 84 Rutgers St.
310—Schultz, Sam, 80 Pike St.
311—Cohen, Carl A., 99 Monroe St.
312—Delaura, Patrick, 31 Monroe St.
313—Lazuk, Antonio, 96 Pike St.
314—Lazuk, Tarez W., 96 Pike St.
315—Wilkin, Louis, 113 Monroe St.
316—Kaplan, William, 245 Cherry St.
317—Schmidt, Sam, 52 Henry St.
318—Zicema, Giliano, 253 Cherry St.
319—Rosenthal, Joseph, 108 Madison St.
320—Hoarshul, Isidore, 66 Henry St.
321—Kratkuzik, John, 74 Rutgers St.
322—Oratz, Samuel, 268 Cherry St.
323—Keating, Cornelius, 176 Water St.
324—Peter, Antonio, 55 Catherine St.
325—Kramer, Julius Mayer, 160 Madison St.
326—Isodinsky, Nathan, 80 Madison St.
327—Wallmish, Harry, 150 Rutgers St.
328—Hoagonbaum, Wing Louis, 48 Pike St.
329—Hennig, Louis, 71 Hamilton St.
330—Rosenberg, Isidor, 66 Henry St.
331—Legin, Tom, 90 Madison St.
332—Miller, Sarah, 89 Monroe St.
333—Cohen, Max, 108 Madison St.
334—Gacugal, Harry, 9 Monroe St.
335—Mayerowitz, Bell, 160 Madlsen St.
336—Hagon, Hyman, 107 Monroe St.
337—Tenasi, Salvatore, 112 Madison St.
338—Goldberg, Isidor, 178 Madison St.
339—Goldberg, Abraham, 140 Madison St.
340—Rosenberg, Morris, 155 Madison St.
341—Abel, Abe, 26 Market St.
342—Rodkiewa, Nikolay, 84 Madison St.
343—Tourlanes, Daniel, 49 Catherine St.
344—Laucha, Peter, 83 Pike St.
345—Strolligo, Mike, 81 Bethune St.
346—Morton, Thomas, 221 W. 10th St.
347—Muninos, Jesus, 167 Perry St.
348—Israeli, Dominick, 286 W. 10th St.
349—Barone, Antonio, 162 W. 4th St.
350—Campiglia, Anthony, 19 Leroy St.
351—Regan, John, 40 Morton St.
352—Ampreno, Giuseppe, 76½ Bedford St.
353—Miller, Louis, 26 Grove St.
354—Gould, Thomas, 713 Washington St.
355—Swovoda, Herman, Pier 48, N. R.
356—Droyan, Nester, 117 Bank St.
357—Mescali, Mario, 584 Washington St.
358—Barry, Thomas, 126 Christopher St.
359—Seyller, Leon, 23 Grove St.
360—Ward, John, 301 W. 11th St.
361—Schettine, Giuseppe, 11 Carmine St.
362—Burke, Edward F., 655 Greenwich St.
363—Wade, Robert, 228 W. 10th St.
364—Hoey, George F., 12 Barrow St.
365—Forrest, James, 25 Bethune St.
366—Alexiades, Thomas, 17 6th Av.
367—Bartolo, Nolil, 28 Jones St.
368—Gibbons, Joseph, 115 Perry St.
369—Giovanni, Tarroni, 22 Morton St.
370—McCann, Joseph, 725 Greenwich St.
371—Lilly, Richard, 260 W. 10th St.
372—Sabaretti, Paul, 10 Barrow St.
373—Russo, Sebastian, 62 Barrow St.
374—Anacleto, Serra, 111 Christopher St.
375—Rubilio, Antonio, 277½ Morton St.
376—Powers, Patrick J., 74 Clarkson St.
377—Arses, Fredico, 116 Perry St.
378—Cafaro, Antonio, 57 Leroy St.
379—Backstein, Max, 401 Hudson St.
380—Bona, Charles, 115 Perry St.
381—Litino, Charles, 47 Carmine St.
382—Kelhum, William, 397 West St.
383—Aidao, Bernandino, 76 Washington St.
384—Gaetano, Williano, 356 W. 11th St.
385—Burke, William, 150 Bank St.
386—Rolle, Alfred, 238 W. 10th St.
387—O Meara, David, 62 Barrow St.
388—Vilent, Giovanno, 50 Leroy St.
389—Gallagher, August, 11 Carmine St.
390—Dudley, Denis, C. W. Chapin, foot Clarkson St., N. R.

Order No. Name and Address.
391—Bell, Joseph, 61 Charles St.
392—Castaliano, Luigi, 321 Bleecker St.
393—Cassey, Thomas F., 390 Bleecker St.
394—Allimer, Michael, 75 Bedford St.
395—Schini, Leo, 38 Carmine St.
396—Rev. Anthony, 416 West St.
397—Ferrara, Antonio, 5 Weehawken St.
398—Lindquest, Oscar, 93 Barrow St.
399—Carmano, Jasa, Pier 48, El Valle, (Morgan Line.)
400—Brennard H., 352 Bleecker St.
401—Gomez, Antonio, 385 West St.
402—Saladino, John, 28 Cornelia St.
403—Lopez, John, 107 Perry St.
404—Cascalenzo, Antonio, 395 West St.
405—Zukis, Peter, 171 Perry St.
406—Lentini, Frank, 165 W. 4th St.
407—Gallagher, Felix, 658 Washington St.
408—Lopez, Julian, 658 Washington St.
409—Tallalli, Nicholas, 285 Bleecker St.
410—Zagardo, Angelo, 286 Bleecker St.
411—Suares, Emilio, 160 Charles St.
412—Baptiste, Eugene, 80 Barrow St.
413—Vallance, Walter, 388 W. 10th St.
414—Higley, John L., 700 Greenwich St.
415—Partello, Pasquale, 259 Bleecker St.
416—Guerra, Juan, 307 West St.
417—Walsh, John, 673 Bleecker St.
418—Mc Guinness, Michael, 103 Charles St.
419—Marbeck, John H., 657 Greenwich St.
420—Van Kurck, Harry, Jr., 660 Hudson St.
421—Cohen, Peter, 14 Jones St.
422—Paxon, Anthony, 642 Washington St.
423—Pomilio, Giuseppe, 39 Bedford St.
424—Lago, Andres, 688 Washington St.
425—Comerford, Nicholas, 85 Bedford St.
426—Porzio, Vincent, 260 Bleecker St.
427—Bonilla, Daniel, 275½ Morton St.
428—Williams, Elijah, 133½ Cornelia St.
429—Egan, John P., 584 Washington St.
430—Butta, John, 92-94 Leroy St.
431—Weber, Richard, 58, El Valle, N. Y.
432—Fech, Theo. A., 26 Grove St.
433—Ramices, Otoo, 158 Christopher St.
434—Carrano, Amutio, 321 Bleecker St.
435—Carroll, Daniel H., 528 W. 11th St.
436—Monovato, Santnick, 117 Perry St.
437—Roberts, Wm. J., 85, Cascapedia P. 47.
438—Farrena, Michael, 21 Jones St.
439—Di Giovanio, Cherubino, 7 Morton St.
440—Piccini, Alfredo, 110 Christopher St.
441—Pellegrino, John, 119 Christopher St.
442—Giamleim, Chas., 321 W. 11th St.
443—Caruso, Tyco, 58 Bedford St.
444—Lopez, Juan, 658 W. 11th St.
445—Lopez, Manuel, 418 West St.
446—Fernano, Emilio, 5 Weehawken St.
447—Mc Grath, John, 366 W. 12th St.
448—Fonnfeldt, Herman, 718 Washington St.
449—Eberhardt, John, 68 Grove St.
450—Fernandez, Edward, 302 W. 11th St.
451—De Vincenzo, John, 41 Leroy St.
452—Turner, Geo. C., 287 W. 10th St.
453—Francesco, Mitelli, 150 W. 4th St.
454—Ballaro, Joseph, 10 Jones St.
455—Mc Garty, John, 526 Hudson St.
456—Tobin, Jas., 300 W. 10th St.
457—Cupnalo, Salivatore, 18 Jones St.
458—Frisino, Marco, 65 Carmine St.
459—Reilly, Phillip, 64 Morton St.
460—Harris, Joseph R., 187 Charles St.
461—Zentino, Jacob John, 24 Grove St.
462—Hafner, Arthur, 424 Hudson St.
463—Dwyer, Wm., 150 Christopher St.
464—Pascale, Leonard, 52 Jones St.
465—Brescianl, Chalio, 16 Carmine St.
466—Mc Garrity, Jas., 117 Perry St.
467—Lopez, Joseph, A Weehawken St.
468—De Maddio, Dominick, 68 Christopher St.
469—Levy, Julius, 70 Morton St.
470—Wergand, August, 19 Grove St.
471—Varano, Nicholas, 48 Grove St.
472—Finnegan, Jas., 5 Phillips, P. 48.
473—Perotti, Bardolli, August, 146 Charles St.
474—Perotti, Sabbatine, 25 Cornelia St.
475—Ara, Francisco, 580 W. 13th St.
476—Kalashinsky, Peter, 197 Bank St.
477—Avano, Peter, 174 W. 11th St.
478—Maiatis, Alfanso, 69 Carmine St.
479—Principivitti, Louis, 29 Cornelia St.
480—Mc Elleon, Chas., 30 Grove St.
481—Progetti, Peter, 525 W. 10th St.
482—Urbano, Joseph, 9 Morton St.
483—Graham, John J., 29 Grove St.
484—Schafer, Wm., 500 W. 10th St.
485—Vilanova, Walther, 98 Perry St.
486—Grasso, Alfonso, 671 West St.
487—Head, Walter, 528 W. 11th St.
488—Smith, Alexander, 280 W. 10th St.
489—Presento, Joseph, 166 Charles St.
490—Fascarla, Florenzo, 240 Bleecker St.
491—Guerita, Anthony, 106 Bedford St.
492—Damiensio, Salva, 10 Carmine St.
493—Burns, Thomas, 93 Bethune St.
494—Burns, Thomas, 93 Bethune St.
495—Bruno, Carmelo, 10 Jones St.
496—Fiorito, Carmelo, 40 Jones St.
497—Adasi, Frank, 10 Jones St.
498—Lopez, Girardo, 740 Washington St.
499—Mc Mullin, Julius W., 91 Bank St.
500—Brocuse, Joseph S., 91 Bank St.
501—Rugney, Edward J., 949 W. 10th St.
502—Nixon, Daniel, 10 Jones St.
503—Nixon, Daniel, 10 Jones St.
504—Charlie, Jas. J., 458 Hudson St.
505—Charlie, Jas. J., 458 Hudson St.
506—Fiorello, Frank, 10 Jones St.
507—Fiorello, Frank, 10 Jones St.
508—Vitagliano, Pasquale, 10 Jones St.
509—Vitagliano, Pasquale, 10 Jones St.
510—Lopez, Manuel, 418 West St.
511—Lopez, Manuel, 418 West St.
512—Fonnfeldt, Herman, 718 Washington St.
513—Fonnfeldt, Herman, 718 Washington St.
514—Eberhardt, John, 68 Grove St.
515—Eberhardt, John, 68 Grove St.
516—Fernandez, Edward, 302 W. 11th St.
517—Fernandez, Edward, 302 W. 11th St.
518—De Vincenzo, John, 41 Leroy St.
519—De Vincenzo, John, 41 Leroy St.
520—Turner, Geo. C., 287 W. 10th St.
521—Turner, Geo. C., 287 W. 10th St.
522—Francesco, Mitelli, 150 W. 4th St.
523—Francesco, Mitelli, 150 W. 4th St.
524—Ballaro, Joseph, 10 Jones St.
525—Ballaro, Joseph, 10 Jones St.
526—Mc Garty, John, 526 Hudson St.
527—Mc Garty, John, 526 Hudson St.
528—Tobin, Jas., 300 W. 10th St.
529—Tobin, Jas., 300 W. 10th St.
530—Cupnalo, Salivatore, 18 Jones St.
531—Cupnalo, Salivatore, 18 Jones St.
532—Frisino, Marco, 65 Carmine St.
533—Frisino, Marco, 65 Carmine St.
534—Reilly, Phillip, 64 Morton St.
535—Reilly, Phillip, 64 Morton St.
536—Harris, Joseph R., 187 Charles St.
537—Harris, Joseph R., 187 Charles St.
538—Zentino, Jacob John, 24 Grove St.
539—Zentino, Jacob John, 24 Grove St.
540—Hafner, Arthur, 424 Hudson St.
541—Hafner, Arthur, 424 Hudson St.
542—Dwyer, Wm., 150 Christopher St.
543—Dwyer, Wm., 150 Christopher St.
544—Pascale, Leonard, 52 Jones St.
545—Pascale, Leonard, 52 Jones St.
546—Brescianl, Chalio, 16 Carmine St.
547—Brescianl, Chalio, 16 Carmine St.
548—Mc Garrity, Jas., 117 Perry St.
549—Mc Garrity, Jas., 117 Perry St.
550—Lopez, Joseph, A Weehawken St.
551—Lopez, Joseph, A Weehawken St.
552—De Maddio, Dominick, 68 Christopher St.
553—De Maddio, Dominick, 68 Christopher St.
554—Levy, Julius, 70 Morton St.
555—Levy, Julius, 70 Morton St.
556—Wergand, August, 19 Grove St.
557—Wergand, August, 19 Grove St.
558—Varano, Nicholas, 48 Grove St.
559—Varano, Nicholas, 48 Grove St.
560—Finnegan, Jas., 5 Phillips, P. 48.
561—Finnegan, Jas., 5 Phillips, P. 48.
562—Perotti, Bardolli, August, 146 Charles St.
563—Perotti, Bardolli, August, 146 Charles St.
564—Perotti, Sabbatine, 25 Cornelia St.
565—Perotti, Sabbatine, 25 Cornelia St.
566—Ara, Francisco, 580 W. 13th St.
567—Ara, Francisco, 580 W. 13th St.
568—Kalashinsky, Peter, 197 Bank St.
569—Kalashinsky, Peter, 197 Bank St.
570—Avano, Peter, 174 W. 11th St.
571—Avano, Peter, 174 W. 11th St.
572—Maiatis, Alfanso, 69 Carmine St.
573—Maiatis, Alfanso, 69 Carmine St.
574—Principivitti, Louis, 29 Cornelia St.
575—Principivitti, Louis, 29 Cornelia St.
576—Mc Elleon, Chas., 30 Grove St.
577—Mc Elleon, Chas., 30 Grove St.
578—Progetti, Peter, 525 W. 10th St.
579—Progetti, Peter, 525 W. 10th St.
580—Urbano, Joseph, 9 Morton St.
581—Urbano, Joseph, 9 Morton St.
582—Graham, John J., 29 Grove St.
583—Graham, John J., 29 Grove St.
584—Schafer, Wm., 500 W. 10th St.
585—Schafer, Wm., 500 W. 10th St.
586—Vilanova, Walther, 98 Perry St.
587—Vilanova, Walther, 98 Perry St.
588—Grasso, Alfonso, 671 West St.
589—Grasso, Alfonso, 671 West St.
590—Head, Walter, 528 W. 11th St.
591—Head, Walter, 528 W. 11th St.
592—Smith, Alexander, 280 W. 10th St.
593—Smith, Alexander, 280 W. 10th St.
594—Presento, Joseph, 166 Charles St.
595—Presento, Joseph, 166 Charles St.
596—Fascarla, Florenzo, 240 Bleecker St.
597—Fascarla, Florenzo, 240 Bleecker St.
598—Guerita, Anthony, 106 Bedford St.
599—Guerita, Anthony, 106 Bedford St.
600—Damiensio, Salva, 10 Carmine St.
601—Damiensio, Salva, 10 Carmine St.
602—Burns, Thomas, 93 Bethune St.
603—Burns, Thomas, 93 Bethune St.
604—Bruno, Carmelo, 10 Jones St.
605—Bruno, Carmelo, 10 Jones St.
606—Fiorito, Carmelo, 40 Jones St.
607—Fiorito, Carmelo, 40 Jones St.
608—Adasi, Frank, 10 Jones St.
609—Adasi, Frank, 10 Jones St.
610—Lopez, Girardo, 740 Washington St.
611—Lopez, Girardo, 740 Washington St.
612—Mc Mullin, Julius W., 91 Bank St.
613—Mc Mullin, Julius W., 91 Bank St.
614—Brocuse, Joseph S., 91 Bank St.
615—Brocuse, Joseph S., 91 Bank St.
616—Rugney, Edward J., 949 W. 10th St.
617—Rugney, Edward J., 949 W. 10th St.
618—Nixon, Daniel, 10 Jones St.
619—Nixon, Daniel, 10 Jones St.
620—Charlie, Jas. J., 458 Hudson St.
621—Charlie, Jas. J., 458 Hudson St.
622—Fiorello, Frank, 10 Jones St.
623—Fiorello, Frank, 10 Jones St.
624—Vitagliano, Pasquale, 10 Jones St.
625—Vitagliano, Pasquale, 10 Jones St.

DISTRICT NO. 100.

Office of Exemption Board, P. S. 3, Hudson and Grove Streets.

QUOTA 174—In this district the following 348 men have been called for examination, beginning on Monday morning at 9 o'clock:

Order No. Name and Address.
1—Lalli, Alberto, 50 Bleecker St.
2—Augustael, Phillip, 304 W. 10th St.
3—O'Donohue, John, 59 Barrow St.
4—Bruce, Julio, Manila, Island.
5—Fuorino, Antonio, 171 Christopher St.
6—Guerriaro, Louis, 393 Greenwich St.
7—Gleason, Wm., 528 Hudson St.
8—Schreiber, Wm., 500 W. 10th St.
9—Welsh, Patrick, 550 Hudson St.
10—Hall, Frank, Jersey City.
11—Keyes, Frank, 136 W. 4th St.
12—Hall, Frank, 139 Greenwich St.
13—Hall, Frank, 139 Greenwich St.
14—Keyes, Frank, 136 W. 4th St.
15—Keyes, Frank, 136 W. 4th St.
16—Jarma, Manuel, 404 West 11th St.
17—Jarma, John, 500 Hudson St.
18—Hawley, John, 770 Greenwich St.
19—Lacca, Gennaro, 111 Christopher St.
20—Lacca, Gennaro, 111 Christopher St.
21—Lacca, Ivello, 501 Washington St.
22—Lacca, Ivello, 501 Washington St.
23—Reese, Raphael, 740 Washington St.
24—Reese, Raphael, 740 Washington St.
25—Byrrion, John, 408 West St.
26—Byrrion, John, 408 West St.
27—Rapert, Thomas F., 874 Bleecker St.
28—Rapert, Thomas F., 874 Bleecker St.
29—Mc Neille, Pat., 43 Jones St.
30—Mc Neille, Pat., 43 Jones St.
31—Halbersel, John, 286 W. 11th St.
32—Halbersel, John, 286 W. 11th St.
33—Fiorito, Dominick, 17 Christopher St.
34—Fiorito, Dominick, 17 Christopher St.
35—Mallito, Michael, 10 Morton St.
36—Mallito, Michael, 10 Morton St.
37—Vigiano, Victor, 94 Morton St.
38—Vigiano, Victor, 94 Morton St.
39—Pasani, Joseph, 60 Barrow St.
40—Pasani, Joseph, 60 Barrow St.
41—Pasani, Fiorio, 103 Christopher St.
42—Pasani, Fiorio, 103 Christopher St.
43—Stone, John, 80 Barrow St.
44—Stone, John, 80 Barrow St.
45—Hilton, Albert, 61 Morton St.
46—Hilton, Albert, 61 Morton St.
47—Durato, Marco, 14 Jones St.
48—Durato, Marco, 14 Jones St.
49—Villani, Guido, 10 Barrow St.
50—Villani, Guido, 10 Barrow St.
51—Magee, Michael, 7 Carmine St.
52—Magee, Michael, 7 Carmine St.
53—Sheehan, John, 80 Barrow St.
54—Sheehan, John, 80 Barrow St.
55—Bonello, Charles, 90 Morton St.
56—Bonello, Charles, 90 Morton St.
57—Trivelo, Vito, 253 Bleecker St.
58—Trivelo, Vito, 253 Bleecker St.
59—Hall, Harold, 337 11th St.
60—Hall, Harold, 337 11th St.
61—Garcia, Ramon, 681 Washington St.
62—Garcia, Ramon, 681 Washington St.
63—Lamb, Thomas J., 48 West St.
64—Lamb, Thomas J., 48 West St.
65—Pinello, Cornelio, 10 Jones St.
66—Pinello, Cornelio, 10 Jones St.
67—Ianiello, Francisco, 16 Bedford St.
68—Ianiello, Francisco, 16 Bedford St.
69—Bonello, Alfonso, 1464 Bleecker St.
70—Bonello, Alfonso, 1464 Bleecker St.
71—Noble, Peter, 340 W. 11th St.
72—Noble, Peter, 340 W. 11th St.
73—Rieter, Adam, 340 W. 11th St.
74—Rieter, Adam, 340 W. 11th St.
75—Cosolino, Putini, 40 Grove St.
76—Cosolino, Putini, 40 Grove St.
77—Cavalaro, Angelo, 693 Greenwich St.
78—Cavalaro, Angelo, 693 Greenwich St.
79—Ferguson, Daniel, 528 W. 10th St.
80—Ferguson, Daniel, 528 W. 10th St.
81—Brahner, Joseph, 693 Greenwich St.
82—Brahner, Joseph, 693 Greenwich St.
83—Carl, Vincent, 11 Cornina St.
84—Carl, Vincent, 11 Cornina St.
85—Leonardi, Tesse, 114 Christopher St.
86—Leonardi, Tesse, 114 Christopher St.
87—Lac

NAMES OF NEW YORK CITY MEN SUMMONED FOR EXAMINATION FOR DRAFT

Order No. Name and Address.
114—Marino, Thomas, 318 W. 40th St.
115—Gomulo, George, 424 W. 43d St.
116—Bratesky, Wonlau, 445 W. 36th St.
117—Duda, Stanislaus, 548 W. 35th St.
118—Pappodimetric, Kark, 324 W. 41st St.
119—Hunter, Henry, 503 W. 42d St.
120—Brondi, Charle, 318 W. 43d St.
121—Jaunis, Frank, 510 10th Av.
122—Zalts, Marula, 550 W. 41st St.
123—Jenkins, James, 321 W. 40th St.
124—La Barbera, Guido, 448 W. 42d St.
125—Capio, Salvator, 550 W. 41st St.
126—Seferlis, Harry, 509 W. 41st St.
127—Gilmartin, Hugh, 881 10th Av.
128—Bossi, George, 560 11th Av.
129—Seto, Salvadore, 502½ W. 40th St.
130—Green, Charles, 544 W. 39th St.
131—Sampin, Salvatore, 542 W. 39th St.
132—Conaty, Thomas, 518 9th Av.
133—Mitchell, Charles, 500 W. 40th St.
134—Bruno Angelo, 318 42d St.
135—Balistano, Antonio, 506 9th Av.
136—Cunningham, Weist, 558 W. 40th St.
137—Grez, Banjomin, 321 W. 40th St.
138—Hiem, Walter, 446 W. 40th St.
139—Rihanski, Stephen, 550 W. 43d St.
140—Hindle, Mathew, 417 W. 39th St.
141—Germaley, William, 550 W. 41st St.
142—Schmidt, Casper, 421 W. 42d St.
143—Halligan, Thomas, 551 W. 39th St.
144—Wichal, Pachatko, 538 W. 38th St.
145—Granza, Joseph, 555 9th Av.
146—Sayano, E. Carpo, 550 W. 40th St.
147—Mannles, George, 513 W. 40th St.
148—Smith, Wingate, 300 W. 42d St.
149—Halley, James, 516 W. 43d St.
150—Chrezuk, Peter, 441 W. 40th St.
151—Farley, John, 504 W. 42d St.
152—Kamelios, Charles, 400 W. 42d St.
153—Meisterley, Frank, 557 W. 39th St.
154—Kosta, Chas., 414 W. 38th St.
155—Matthams, John, 500 W. 43d St.
156—Faile, James, 412 W. 39th St.
157—Di Certis, Antonio, 405 W. 42d St.
158—Quinn, Thomas, 445 W. 40th St.
159—Brayton, James, 502 W. 42d St.
160—Stevens, Thomas, 535 W. 40th St.
161—Chackenan, Geo, 416 W. 39th St.
162—Fiore, Joseph, 504 W. 40th St.
163—Wilson, John, 319 W. 39th St.
164—Hochoswelk, Pallo, 544 W. 39th St.
165—Kuchesk, Frank, 538 W. 39th St.
166—Matthams, John, 500 W. 43d St.
167—Megz, Herman, 400 W. 38th St.
168—Rosci, Dominico, 544 W. 39th St.
169—McIlray, George, 541 W. 39th St.
170—Kuchesk, Frank, 538 W. 40th St.
171—Giovanni, Guaranta, 421 W. 38th St.
172—Rubens, Michael, 428 W. 41st St.
173—Malnes, Paul, 539 W. 39th St.
174—Cuneay, Joseph, 550 W. 42d St.
175—Lorenstein, Lester, 500 10th Av.
176—Sullivan, Frank, 413 W. 41st St.
177—Holmes, Harvey, 503 W. 40th St.
178—Morros, James, A., 500 W. 42d St.
179—Adhenides, Menelas, 509 W. 42d St.
180—Georgas, Stefo, 512 W. 40th St.
181—Chollesh, Tady, 509 10th Av.
182—White, Willy, 550 W. 42d St.
183—Wareschinski, Joseph, 526 W. 39th St.
184—Allen, Sam, 517 W. 39th St.
185—Clements, James, 526 W. 43d St.
186—Gred, Peter, 528 10th Av.
187—Sinatra, Martolo, 440 W. 39th St.
188—Preda, Fred, 408 W. 39th St.
189—Rond, William, 900 W. 40th St.
190—Milne, Haralambos, 500 W. 42d St.
191—Miletich, George, 528 10th Av.
192—Vaccarella, James, 337 W. 39th St.
193—Berlin, Vincent, 503 W. 42d St.
194—Michel, Joseph, 540 W. 40th St.
195—Pezzano, Frank, 548 W. 39th St.
196—Guiustowski, Edw., 541 W. 39th St.
197—Dunbrowski, Kaimon, 400 W. 41st St.
198—Fulton, Daniel, 518 W. 42d St.
199—Goilet, Samuel, 435 W. 41st St.
200—Carr, Harry, 436 W. 41st St.
201—Thomas, Ismal, 344 W. 41st St.
202—Williams, Richard, 500 W. 41st St.
203—Cooken, Edward, 521 W. 41st St.
204—Lawber, Frank, 522 W. 42d St.
205—Pioleneh, Stanley, 500 11th Av.
206—Nassville, Leolis, 524 W. 40th St.
207—Reynolds, Leo, 424 W. 41st St.
208—Ryan, Thomas, 515 10th Av.
209—Subloski, Mike, 422 W. 40th St.
210—Mulvey, Michael, 411 W. 42d St.
211—Soller, John, 501 W. 41st St.
212—Fox, Harry, 414 W. 42d St.
213—Laman, Ignatz, 341 W. 39th St.
214—Hamilton, Richard, 521 W. 42d St.
215—Gilbert, Fontannas, 331 W. 39th St.
216—Wisneswoski, Anastela, 447 W. 40th St.
217—McCormick, John, 564 10th Av.
218—Mandla, Albert, 560 W. 41st St.
219—Dennis, Thomas, 546 W. 39th St.
220—Thomas, Iesak, 528 W. 40th St.
221—Caswell, Duncan, 446 W. 39th St.
222—Wickert, George, 509 W. 41st St.
223—Crescullos, Savirio, 514 10th Av.
224—Kowkark, Hulnko, 410 W. 42d St.
225—Brownstein, Morris, 503 W. 39th St.
226—Cunningham, John, 434 W. 42d St.
227—Skiff, John, 536 10th Av.
228—Tvanvu, Anite, 314 W. 43d St.
229—Malton, Thomas, 558 11th Av.
230—Perzico, James, 506 W. 39th St.
231—Iskatvetz, Michael, 406 W. 42d St.
232—Defendentz, Guaschino, 416 W. 39th St.
233—Da Silva, Manuel, 452 W. 39th St.
234—Sulmonelte, George, 339 W. 39th St.
235—Swanson, Alfred, 555 8th Av.
236—Krenski, Peter, 341 W. 39th St.
237—Arobrose, James, 423 W. 39th St.
238—Ranch, Louis, 438 W. 41st St.
239—Gray, Lawrence, 321 W. 40th St.
240—Papalranson, Christ, 340 W. 41st St.
241—Mayer, J., South Charleston, W. Va.
242—Yurkopevle, Ante, 531 W. 40th St.
243—Zips, Levy, 350 W. 42d St.
244—McLoonst, Ball, 308 W. 41st St.
245—Morra, Hyman, 536 9th Av.
246—Nikos, John, 308 W. 41st St.
247—Romanowski, Charles, 509 W. 41st St.
248—Smith, James, 303 W. 41st St.
249—Courttone, Giovanni, 408 W. 39th St.
250—Sahao, Pelt, 517 W. 42d St.
251—Backnos, Demitos, 319 W. 42d St.
252—Nikitradis, George, 309 W. 42d St.
253—Ernavich, 583 11th Av.
254—Leonder, Theodor, 308 W. 41st St.
255—Morton, Paul, 440 W. 40th St.
256—Backaszekel, Theodan, 421 W. 39th St.
257—Rasero, Joseph, 416 W. 41st St.
258—Rozih, Mike, 560 11th Av.
259—Mager, Peter, 522 W. 40th St.
260—Johnson, Marlin, 425 W. 39th St.
261—Statono, Bileo, 536 9th Av.
262—Kina, Edgar, 308 W. 43d St.
263—Beach, George, 561 W. 42d St.
264—Staviawikes, George, 555 W. 42d St.
265—Shachan, John, 438 W. 43d St.
266—Boabata, Nicolo, 416 W. 40th St.
267—Foster, Frederic, 332 W. 40th St.
268—Rolg, Raymond, 522 W. 42d St.
269—Sotes, Frank, 513 W. 40th St.
270—Gergulills, Steven, 415 W. 40th St.
271—Fernaria, John, 422 W. 40th St.
272—Koelmin, Max, 427 W. 34th Av.
273—Sutters, Thomas, 559 W. 42d St.
274—Menikotz, John, 537 W. 39th St.
275—Nalyen, Mich, 556 11th Av.
276—Brokaw, Jack, 465 W. 41st Av.
277—Tirodimos, Sotirios, 301 W. 40th St.
278—Meekan, William, 570 W. 42d St.
279—Bruce, Allison, 511 W. 41st St.
280—Micos, George, 319 W. 41st St.
281—Jones, John, 516 W. 42d St.
282—Schmidt, Eugene, 400 W. 41st St.
283—White, Mathew, 329 W. 39th St.
284—Dragon, Yosher, 428 W. 39th St.
285—Hahn, William, 439 W. 42d St.
286—Pipe, Nicholas, 411 W. 40th St.
287—De Alcantra, Petro, 846 W. 41st St.
288—Iahanshal, James, 504 W. 42d St.
289—Kavolleki, Joseph, 509 W. 42d St.
290—Fray, Ludwig, 508 11th Av.
291—Aiken, David, 321 W. 40th St.
292—Phillips, Hugh, 584 9th Av.
293—Halligan, Thomas, 489 W. 38th St.
294—Lourea, William, 348 W. 40th St.
295—Autumn, Charles, 400 W. 40th St.
296—Canning, Patrick, 512 W. 42d St.
297—Post, Lorens, 534 W. 42d St.
298—Taylor, John, 426 W. 39th St.
299—Murphy, Dominick, 507 W. 42d St.
300—Elebael, Edmund, 308 W. 41st St.
301—Sinnons, Eugene, 323 W. 40th St.
302—Saemz, Rilario, 416 W. 40th St.
303—Dumas, Frederick, 321 W. 42d St.
304—Kotonki, Nicholas, 342 W. 39th St.
305—Regis, Battesta, 309 W. 42d St.
306—McLaughlin, Charles, 554 W. 43d St.
307—Johnson, Frank, 383 W. 39th St.
308—Kellwen, Andrew, 413 W. 39th St.
309—Faul, Hugo, 489 W. 38th St.
310—Hsirene, Edward, 336 W. 40th St.
311—Hoss, Peter, 550 10th Av.
312—Doherty, John, 320 W. 42d St.
313—Scaglione, Carmine, 445 W. 39th St.
314—Schellone, Louis, 448 W. 39th St.
315—Byrnes, Michael, 524 W. 39th St.
316—Bacullas, Anthony, 617 8th Av.
317—Zampatti, Antonio, 341 W. 39th St.
318—Sauhunowiz, Wachanpo, 341 W. 39th St.

DISTRICT NO. 118.

Office of Exemption Board, Stuyvesant High School, Fifteenth Street and First Avenue.

QUOTA 192—The names of the first 250 men called in this district were printed in THE TIMES on Monday. The remaining men called, beginning with the 251st, up to double the quota, are:

Order No. Name and Address.
251—Alcide, Joe, 421 E. 14th St.
252—Raab, George, 518 E. 14th St.
253—Apfelberg, Samuel M., 340 E. 18th St.
254—Caruso, Peter, 409 E. 14th St.
255—Conzoneri, Carlo, 240 Avenue A.
256—Guretakko, Michael, 261 Avenue B.
257—Herman, Adolph S., 332 E. 18th St.
258—Bowell, Fernando T., 208 E. 15th St.
259—Carradino, Jake, 305 E. 14th St.
260—Ludwig, Wm. M., 317 E. 20th St.
261—Clayton, Jerry, 525 E. 14th St.
262—Nigrelli, Lorenzo, 509 E. 13th St.
263—Tekel, Morris, 601 E. 13th St.
264—Saitta, Sebastiano, 512 E. 12th St.
265—Rizzo, Salvatore, 198 Avenue A.
266—Sherman, Louis, 347 E. 17th St.
267—Zangler, George, 289 Avenue A.
268—Kinzelberg, Joseph, 277 1st Av.
269—Feagano, William, 539 E. 14th St.
270—Buttacavli, Anthony, 509 E. 15th St.
271—Metter, William, 24 E. 19th St.
272—Fasio, James C., 619 E. 15th St.
273—Rosemay, Arthur C., 253 3d Av.
274—Schurter, Emil, 211 E. 18th St.
275—Stacki, Mike, 253 Avenue B.
276—Elacqua, Salvatore, 515 E. 15th St.

Order No. Name and Address.
277—Kalback, Rubin, 16 Livingston Place.
278—Barchisal, Vincenzo, 550 E. 14th St.
279—Pasti, Alphinso, 400 E. 15th St.
280—Salvatore, Giuseppe, 507 E. 15th St.
281—Siegelman, Jaidor, 240 E. 17th St.
282—Montagna, Eugene, 903 E. 14th St.
283—Valino, John R., 512 W. 40th St.
284—Kumicas, Blasius, 418 E. 18th St.
285—Rumore, Tony, 517 E. 18th St.
286—Sirna, Angelo, 508 E. 14th St.
287—Papal, Johan, 340 E. 17th St.
288—Guttermen, Sol., 526 E. 16th St.
289—Afmao, Gastano, 455 E. 14th St.
290—Patchak, John, 502 E. 18th St.
291—Gitlerman, Philip, 543 E. 18th St.
292—Savarauta, Guiseppe, 506 E. 11th St.
293—Kunke, Joseph, 525 E. 14th St.
294—Lucca, Anthony, 550 E. 14th St.
295—Kenke, Evan, 502 E. 15th St.
296—Desimone, Nick, 526 E. 14th St.
297—Calvatho, Antonio, 514 Avenue A.
298—Chianella, Natale, 550 E. 18th St.
299—O'Brien, Patrick F., 264 Avenue A.
300—Miller, Stanley G., 417 E. 14th St.
301—Gallaghan, Wm., 411 E. 20th St. 1st Av.
302—Levy, William, 222 E. 14th St.
303—Ostrowsky, Joseph, 253 Avenue B.
304—Hurley, Jeremiah, 414 E. 10th St.
305—Kraeutler, Harry, 1892 2d Av.
306—Rodrigues, Joseph, 308 E. 16th St.
307—Hurley, Frank, 347 E. 15th St.
308—Opalinski, Joe, 528 E. 11th St.
309—Spinello, Carmen, 1892 Avenue A.
310—Capnana, Charles, 326 E. 23d St.
311—Faraci, Pietro, 538 E. 14th St.
312—Nolan, Simon, 222 E. 18th St.
313—Margiotta, Frank, 524 E. 14th St.
314—Garfinkel, David, 211 E. 15th St.
315—Maroach, Arthur N., 411 E. 14th St.
316—Sterm, Frederick, 288 Avenue B.
317—Gillmann, Abraham L., 238 E. 14th St.
318—Spinello, Albert, 550 E. 14th St.
319—Farkachanski, Kosta, 347 Avenue A.
320—Sapp, Frank, 300 E. 17th St.
321—Iacario, Giovanni J., 417 E. 14th St.
322—Stavich, Mike, 550 E. 18th St.
323—Skouse, Frank, 130 3d Av.
324—Garfinkel, David, 211 E. 15th St.
325—Maroach, Arthur N., 411 E. 14th St.
326—Courland, Alfred A., 207 E. 14th St.
327—Rettig, Bruno W., 404 E. 18th St.
328—Columbi, William, 241 Avenue B.
329—Iacono, Rossario, 543 E. 18th St.
330—Grossman, Sigmund, 340 E. 17th St.
331—Giurdella, Tony, 900 E. 14th St.
332—Pita, Lawrence, 502 E. 16th St.
333—Rogovinsky, Victor, 507 E. 12th St.
334—Baumgarten, Louis, 328 E. 15th St.
335—Popinluh, Andy, 350 E. 14th St.
336—Thnaton, William, 250 E. 15th St.
337—Schmeltzer, Hyman, 222 E. 18th St.
338—Fagio, Pasquale, 517 E. 13th St.
339—Taomino, Orasio, 502 E. 14th St.
340—Doras, Peter, 400 15th St.
341—Ben, Peter, 508 E. 14th St.
342—Montague, Hainsoim, 16 Livingston Pl.
343—Koler, Morris, 842 E. 15th St.
344—Feigen, Abe, 323 E. 17th St.
345—Spinello, Anthony, 437 E. 14th St.
346—Vasell, Frank, 550 E. 10th St.
347—Bartaro, Giuseppe, 483 E. 14th St.
348—Capposso, Francesco, 524 E. 15th St.
349—Ripp, Frank, 640 E. 10th St.
350—Emmer, Andrew, 228 Avenue B.
351—Spinello, Philippo, 228 Avenue B.
352—Komitsky, Morris, 330 E. 15th St.
353—Trabulak, George, 846 E. 17th St.
354—Challsi, Achille, 321 E. 14th St.
355—Crapani, Salvatore, 509 E. 15th St.
356—Touchicky, John, 600 E. 10th St.
357—Melitta, Mariano, 429 E. 14th St.
358—De Gigiorgia, Andrew, 519 E. 13th St.
359—Zielinsk, Matthew, 321 2d Av., (222 W. 22d St.)
360—Pappas, James, 209 E. 14th St.
361—Barrenecher, Pedro, 218 E. 18th St.
362—Lown, Edward H., 601 E. 15th St.
363—Sarnofsky, Paul, 504 E. 13th St.
364—Zenzevit, Feodato, 405 E. 15th St.
365—Gasty, Willy, 319 E. 14th St.
366—Abrams, Mayer, 349 E. 17th St.
367—Reilly, Thomas F., 640 E. 10th St.
368—Prusteln, Herman, 329 E. 18th St.
369—Clarke, Edith, 526 E. 14th St.
370—Peters, George, 425 E. 15th St.
371—Zietz, Morris, 224 Avenue B.
372—Davogna, George, 127 E. 14th St.
373—Adasskievas, Ignac, 543 E. 13th St.
374—Glass, Frank, 197 3d Av.
375—Berlin, Nathan, 310 E. 18th St.
376—Gordon, Herman M., 210 E. 17th St.
377—Seever Charles, 501 E. 14th St.
378—Marinsky, Fred, 512 E. 14th St.
379—Feuerstein, Sam, 255 2d Av.
380—Perrick, Jake, 527 E. 13th St.
381—Favorito, Jchn, 400 E. 14th St.
382—Ricceboni, Louis, 537 E. 14th St.
383—Di Grolamo, John, 330 E. 15th St.
384—Oblacsinski, Felix, 533 E. 13th St.

DISTRICT NO. 125.

Office of Exemption Board, P. S. 87, Seventy-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

QUOTA 168—In this district the following 336 men have been called for examination:

1—Kai, Hirokiahi, 37 Riverside Drive.
2—Smith, Herbert Diz, 229 W. 75th St.
3—Morrson, Joseph, 448 Amsterdam Av.
4—Thompson, Axel B., 170 W. 83d St.
5—Nunke, Wm. R., 446 Columbus Av.
6—Neill, Harmon, 2,237 Broadway.
7—Campbell, E. H., 410 West End Av.
8—Grady, Thos. R., 101 W. 75th St.
9—Manheimer, Louis, 440 Columbus Av.
10—Halligan, F. J. R., 374 Columbus Av.
11—Jackson, Edward C., 208 W. 80th St.
12—Trucco, Guilio D., 168 W. 76th St.
13—Del Cueto, Alfred, 206 W. 80th St.
14—Christian, Eugene, 171 W. 81st St.
15—Wood, Stanley, 229 W. 78th St.
16—David, Alfred, 410 West End Av.
17—Moyses, Leon E., 322 West End Av.
18—Teets, Arthur, 219 W. 81st St.
19—Gumbiner, Ben H., 250 W. 78th St.
20—Serphos, Norman, 151 Central Park W.
21—Burke, Patrick J., 156 W. 84th St.
22—Knack, August, 200 W. 81st St.
23—Sheeky, John Jay, 262 W. 77th St.
24—Cavanaugh, E., 496 Amsterdam Av.
25—Bunn, Richard, 331 West End Av.
26—Schwartz, Jerome J., 101 W. 78th St.
27—Price, Henry M., 131 W. 74th St.
28—Fita Randolph, Reuben, 101 W. 75th St.
29—Bershois, Edward L., 170 W. 81st St.
30—Place, Willard F., 268 W. 77th St.
31—Schramm, Ole P., 27 W. 74th St.
32—Baird, Harry W., 170 W. 75th St.
33—Mosher, Joseph H., 52 W. 76th St.
34—Bartlett, John H., Jr., 148 W. 76th St.
35—Leckman, W. C., 126 W. 84th St.
36—Dee, Frank A., 143 W. 80th St.
37—Regan, Edward L., 57 W. 75th St.
38—Hanlon, Joseph T., 142 W. 78th St.
39—Duffy, James, 187 W. 80th St.
40—Harts, Jacques H., 172 W. 79th St.
41—Littin, Aaron D., 228 W. 82d St.
42—Wedge, George A., 329 Amsterdam Av.
43—Weiner, Max, 366 Amsterdam Av.
44—Glimartin, M. J., 494 Columbus Av.
45—Millhauser, Sidney, 219 W. 81st St.
46—Bryant, William S., 114 W. 79th St.
47—Standerman, C., 493 Amsterdam Av.
48—Donahue, Frank P., 221 W. 83d St.
49—Parker, Ralph A., 140 Central Park W.
50—Nauer, Nils J., 70 W. 83d St.
51—Haldeman, H. W., 389 West End Av.
52—Slattery, Frank V., 317 W. 80th St.
53—Butcher, George, 475 Amsterdam Av.
54—Beutel, Albert H., 100 W. 81st St.
55—Kaufmann, Alfred G., 108 W. 84th St.
56—Hestres, Jean, 24 W. 75th St.
57—White, Paul Marcy, 57 W. 78th St.
58—Davison, Allen C., 140 W. 75th St.
59—Sax, Henry, 252 W. 76th St.
60—Kenny, Patrick J., 200 W. 84th St.
61—Snow, Hugh Edward, 73 W. 82d St.
62—Frascino, Battisto, 463 Columbus Av.
63—Beck, Ernest, 169 W. 80th St.
64—Arias, Francisco J., 182 W. 79th St.
65—Lipson, Leo, 221 W. 78th St.
66—De Forest, Charles L., 100 W. 78th St.
67—Wheeler, Joseph P., 158 W. 77th St.
68—Escobar, Gabriel L., 102 W. 81st St.
69—Carlson, Gustaves A., 328 W. 80th St.
70—Poohop, Rudolph F., 175 W. 78th St.
71—Steinle, E. L., Colonial Hotel, 81st St. and Columbus Av.
72—McAllister, R. E., 203 W. 81st St.
73—Cook, H. P., 215 W. 88d St.
74—Sollenberger, Walter S., 2,173 B'way.
75—Sweeny, Francis J., 172 W. 81st St.
76—Frayne, Henry, 70 W. 83d St.
77—Alsop, Samuel, 46 Riverside Drive.
78—Canavan, F. J., 353 Amsterdam Av.
79—Campbell, H. J., 146 Central Park W.
80—De Gens, Cornelius, 128 W. 84th St.
81—Freidman, Sidney B., 35 W. 82d St.
82—Dallimore, Edward K., 208 W. 82d St.
83—Samilson, Jesse M., 802 W. 79th St.
84—Ferroinole, Louis, 56 W. 76th St.
85—Francino, Ambroglo, 463 Columbus Av.
86—Hunt, Walter Roger, 73 Riverside Dr.
87—Hunt, Joseph J., 351 Amsterdam Av.
88—Lawson, Robert, 2 W. 83d St.
89—Wolff, Jacob E., 18 W. 75th St.
90—Ryan, Michael J., 100 W. 77th St.
91—Damian, Arthur A., 455 Columbus Av.
92—Dreher, Paul R., 502 Columbus Av.
93—Essoover, Benjamin, 100 W. 74th St.
94—Rakes, Lorin L., 173 W. 78th St.
95—Salgado, Francisco, 109 W. 80th St.
96—Altschul, Paul F., 5 W. 74th St.
97—Baker, Louis H. D., 138 W. 78th St.
98—Pao, Suge, 200 W. 79th St.
99—Mergenthelm, C. B., 229 W. 78th St.
100—Holahan, Harvey, 144 W. 83d St.
101—Dorotka, Bela E., 410 Amsterdam Av.
102—Bittner, Albert, 100 W. 81st St.
103—Fajan, Henry, 471 Columbus Av.
104—Cuomo, Stephen, 118 W. 88d St.
105—Chanquet, Gregory, 152 W. 80th St.
106—Mitter, Charles H., 471 Amsterdam Av.
107—Butts, Fred W., 167 W. 80th St.
108—Loew, Albert E., 814 W. 78th St.
109—Donohue, Owen, 232 W. 78th St.
110—Smith, Paul V., 324 West End Av.
111—Alexander, Samuel, 100 W. 80th St.
112—McKenna, Raymond C., 165 W. 82d St.
113—Adler, Lawrence, 152 W. 77th St.
114—Carlestam, Olaf F., 114 W. 79th St.
115—Richmond, Melville F., 201 W. 79th St.
116—Weber, William D., 202 W. 84th St.
117—Loeb, Monroe, 134 W. 75th St.
118—Gross, Milton, 166 W. 81st St.
119—Mallon, Patrick J., 107 W. 78th St.
120—Lynch, Michael, 156 W. 84th St.
121—Birnbaum, Irving, 171 W. 80th St.
122—Stavola, John J., 159 W. 83d St.
123—Anastaston, Peter, 212 W. 84th St.
124—Jones, C. M., Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Av.
125—Harima, Fugi, 434 West End Av.
126—Muntzing, Rudolf, 143 W. 80th St.
127—Harrington, Jere. F., 122 W. 84th St.
128—Mode, George, 2,187 Broadway.
129—Herzig, Benjamin H., 226 W. 78th St.
130—Wyrschank, Leopold, 107 W. 76th St.
131—Mason, George E., 223 W. 83d St.
132—Keashey, Robert Q., 216 W. 79th St.
133—Feshheimer, Richard, 2 178 Broadway.
134—McNally, Jas. E., 2,178 Broadway.
135—McAlvine, Ray A., 151 W. 79th St.
136—Handfus, Henrik S., 100 W. 80th St.
137—McQueeney, Thomas, 201 W. 77th St.
138—Targilves, Michael, 490 Columbus Av.
139—Seaman, E. D., 305 Columbus Av.
140—Garcia, Paul, 137 W. 83d St.
141—Smith, Sidney, 162 W. 84th St.

Order No. Name and Address.
142—Weiter, Harry C., 201 W. 77th St.
143—Brewer, Herbert, Bt. W. 76th St.
144—Rodriguez, Alfr., 214 W. 80th St.
145—Ehrenreich, Revis, 2,181 Broadway.
146—Tove, Harry R., 221 W. 83d St.
147—Bendt, George W., 178 W. 76th St.
148—Valino, John R., 512 W. 40th St.
149—Kumicas, Blasius, 418 E. 18th St.
150—Rumore, Tony, 517 E. 18th St.
151—Sirna, Angelo, 508 E. 14th St.
152—Papal, Johan, 340 E. 17th St.
153—Guttermen, Sol., 526 E. 16th St.
154—Afmao, Gastano, 455 E. 14th St.
155—Patchak, John, 502 E. 18th St.
156—Gitlerman, Philip, 543 E. 18th St.
157—Savarauta, Guiseppe, 506 E. 11th St.
158—Kunke, Joseph, 525 E. 14th St.
159—Lucca, Anthony, 550 E. 14th St.
160—Kenke, Evan, 502 E. 15th St.
161—Desimone, Nick, 526 E. 14th St.
162—Calvatho, Antonio, 514 Avenue A.
163—Chianella, Natale, 550 E. 18th St.
164—O'Brien, Patrick F., 264 Avenue A.
165—Miller, Stanley G., 417 E. 14th St.
166—Gallaghan, Wm., 411 E. 20th St. 1st Av.
167—Levy, William, 222 E. 14th St.
168—Ostrowsky, Joseph, 253 Avenue B.
169—Hurley, Jeremiah, 414 E. 10th St.
170—Kraeutler, Harry, 1892 2d Av.
171—Rodrigues, Joseph, 308 E. 16th St.
172—Frank, Harold, 50 W. 77th St.
173—Stanley, Douglas, 114 W. 79th St.
174—Rattery, A. J., 349 Amsterdam Av.
175—Hill, W. W., 101 W. 74th St.
176—Boteler, Wade, 88 W. 76th St.
177—Harris, Harry, 56 W. 76th St.
178—Casedemont, Camilo, 107 W. 81st St.
179—Mala Iasco, D., 403 Columbus Av.
180—Baldwin, Clarence M., 2,185 Broadway.
181—Virtue, Wm. Lopes, 808 West End Av.
182—Levy, Arthur, 131 W. 74th St.
183—Brown, Matthew, 414 Amsterdam Av.
184—Foley, Patrick J., 145 W. 82d St.
185—Burbank, S. McKee, 171 W. 76th St.
186—White, Edward, 472 Columbus Av.
187—Beck, John J., 255 W. 77th St.
188—Alexander, Robert J., 264 W. 77th St.
189—Maulme, Emilo A., 410 West 72nd Av.
190—Duffy, Michael J., 74 W. 82d St.
191—Green, Leo, 134 W. 74th St.
192—Macfarlan, Fred, M., 225 W. 80th St.
193—Hallack, Frank Thos., 179 W. 80th St.
194—Walters, Harry A., 200 W. 80th St.
195—Jacobson, R. D., Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Av.
196—Heath, William E., 206 W. 80th St.
197—Pisacani, Tony, 462 Amsterdam Av.
198—Grosso, Sebastiano, 509 Columbus Av.
199—Buckle, John, 132 W. 84th St.
200—Groesbeck, E. Jr., 311 W. 80th St.
201—Healy, James A., 155 W. 80th St.
202—Nekranoff, Alesey, 110 W. 77th St.
203—Miller, Charles, 349 Amsterdam Av.
204—Offik, William J., 101 W. 76th St.
205—Uhaldini, Antonio, 138 W. 80th St.
206—Miller, Henry L., 106 W. 77th St.
207—Weingarten, M. E., 203 W. 77th St.
208—Grets, Louis S., 176 W. 78th St.
209—Heim, Fred D., 106 W. 79th St.
210—La Salle, Victor, 815 W. 79th St.
211—Arthur, Gilbert, 472 Columbus Av.
212—Petrichko, Hugo, 140 W. 76th St.
213—Downs, Ward John, 45 W. 74th St.
214—Richmond, Harold H., 201 W. 79th St.
215—Harlan, Joseph M., Jr., 235 W. 76th St.
216—Mulvey, Angus J., 82 Elm St., Oneida.
217—Innes, Wallace B., 158 W. 81st St.
218—Rhologon, Stefan, 136 W. 77th St.
219—Waxel, Gordon, 140 W. 79th St.
220—Amend, Carl G., 33 W. 81st St.
221—Theodorus, Spiros, 189 W. 83d St.
222—Davino, Carlo, 180 W. 83d St.
223—Hyrne, Joseph J., 167 W. 76th St.
224—Caburres, Michael, 471 Columbus Av.
225—Santiago, Alfredo, 440 Columbus Av.
226—Miller, Benjamin H., 250 W. 78th St.
227—Hallam, George W., 54 W. 84th St.
228—Hepperle, Frank W., 141 W. 82d St.
229—Cody, Lawrence T., 235 W. 77th St.
230—O'Flaherty, Robert E., 106 W. 83d St.
231—Henkins, Lloyd W., 101 W. 84th St.
232—Young, Clyde H., 100 W. 74th St.
233—Tate, Harry J., 202 W. 79th St.
234—Bolster, Harold, 47 Riverside Drive.
235—Craig, John E., 131 W. 74th St.
236—Boultrois, Armand, 210 W. 80th St.
237—Kester, Richard Clay, 67 Riverside Dr.
238—Buscher, George J., 159 W. 83d St.
239—Curran, George M., 122 W. 83d St.
240—Fischer, Guido, 142 W. 80th St.
241—McDonald, Thomas J., 159 W. 78th St.
242—D'Alton, Clarence J., 203 W. 81st St.
243—Sternbergen, W. M., 117 W. 74th St.
244—Miller, Walter J., 105 W. 77th St.
245—Rose, Isidore, 202 W. 84th St.
246—Strassenreuter, Carl, 232 W. 78th St.
247—Grebbler, Sidney, 221 W. 83d St.
248—Finlayson, Frank L., 102 W. 84th St.
249—Plummer, William C., 175 W. 81st St.
250—Flyn, Kirtland, 200 W. 70th St.
251—Streib, Bernhardt, 304 Columbus Av.
252—McBride, Lawrence B., 171 W. 83d St.
253—Darby, Phelps D., 24 Columbus Av.
254—Young, Malcolm J., 104 W. 83d St.
255—Mendelson, Ben, 200 W. 83d St.
256—Springs, James, 112 W. 77th St.
257—McNulty, Donald S., 122 W. 77th St.
258—Hummel, Gustav, 70 Riverside Drive.
259—Berg, Karsten, 227 W. 83d St.
260—Gray, Edward Paul, 101 W. 76th St.
261—Seabury, William G., 221 W. 80th St.
262—Sleeman, Marcus Adams, 50 W. 77th St.
263—Grossholtz, George, 430 Amsterdam Av.
264—Owens, Martin P., 372 Columbus Av.
265—Brennan, John J., 201 W. 77th St.
266—Nordeman, Jaques C., 2,170 Broadway.
267—Scott, Charles, 308 W. 80th St.
268—Wood, Harry A., 140 W. 76th St.
269—Graham, John L., 219 W. 81st St.
270—Hall, John, 486 Amsterdam Av.
271—Ashmore, William J., 165 W. 83d St.
272—Nola, Cost, 130 W. 83d St.
273—Dougherty, A. J., Jr., 104 W. 86d St.
274—Ewendson, Christy F., 222 Columbus Av.
275—Logelin, Leon N., 127 W. 88d St.
276—Crieman, F. B., 410 West End Av.
277—Gluck, Julius C., 141 W. 82d St.
278—Goldthwaite, George E., 140 W. 76th St.
279—Lasker, Franck, 130 W. 83d St.
280—Raudnils, Earle H., 16 W. 82d St.
281—Brassard, J. Herbe, 128 W. 84th St.
282—Hoff, Ragnar, 121 W. 74th St.
283—Anderson, Paul H., 237 W. 76th St.
284—Patterson, Harvey S., 62 W. 83d St.
285—Ribet, John, 142 W. 83d St.
286—West, Noel Elliot, 162 W. 84th St.
287—Schuilkind, David C., 205 W. 81st St.
288—Friedberg, Herbert J., 128 W. 77th St.
289—Cuomo, Louis, 118 W. 83d St.
290—Deveny, James J., 173 W. 78th St.
291—Irving, John Jr., 180 W. 81st St.
292—Seibert, Walter E., 51 W. 82d St.
293—Schroeder, B. A. C. H. J., 140 W. 75th.
294—Belknap, Ward B., 204 W. 83d St.
295—Keeney, Chapin R., 490 Columbus Av.
296—Minella, Luigi, 488 Amsterdam Av.
297—Driver, George, 52 W. 82d St.
298—McCormack, W. W., 237 W. 74th St.
299—Way, John H., 211 W. 79th St.
300—Dowling, Frank J., 408 Amsterdam Av.
301—Carrys, George, 169 W. 80th St.
302—Siebick, William B., 179 W. 76th St.
303—Wright, Floyd V., 151 W. 80th St.
304—Ennis, James S., Jr., 165 W. 79th St.
305—Farley, Francis J., 185 W. 83d St.
306—Laird, Ridgley Powers, 22 W. 83d St.
307—Doughty, Wm., Jr., 471 Columbus Av.
308—Wagner, Maurice F., 169 W. 78th St.
309—Robinson, Robert, 57 W. 75th St.
310—O'Boyle, John, 127 W. 74th St.
311—Cushman, John E., 186 W. 80th St.
312—McCormick, D. W., 130 W. 84th St.
313—Basmajian, Minas, 126 W. 77th St.
314—Winkler, Otto, 2,185 Broadway.
315—Scarpelli, Peter A., 261 E. 112th St.
316—Cohen, Irving, 110 E. 111th St.
317—Arditto, John, 2,186 2d Av.
318—Steinberg, Louis, 1,758 Lexington Av.
319—Pappas, George, 209 E. 111th St.
320—Aglnsky, Isidore, 111 E. 113th St.
321—Wervickoff, Solomon, 128 E. 113th St.
322—Mintzer, Solomon, 157 E. 112th St.
323—Zayer, David, 158 E. 112th St.
324—Rosansky, Ryman, 220 E. 113th St.
325—Kass, Jacob, 111 E. 119th St.
326—Plagdaca, S., 1,809 Lexington Av.
327—Ferraro, Louis, 311 E. 112th St.
328—Ej Greci, Pete, 2,130 2d Av.
329—Amendola, Vincenzo, 151 E. 110th St.
330—Calbo, Charley, 207 E. 111th St.
331—Crimi, Tony, 105 E. 113th St.
332—McLoughlin, John, 2,007 3d Av.
333—Katskin, Sam, 152 E. 112th St.
334—Perri, Vincenzo, 248 E. 111th St.
335—Levy, Benny, 124 E. 111th St.
336—Schaen, Louis, 138 E. 112th St.
337—Kesserman, Max, 156 E. 112th St.
338—Rubenstein, Philip, 101 E. 110th St.
339—Sarll, Pasquale, 241 E. 110th St.
340—Bernstieuma, Samuel, 210 E. 112th St.
341—Colangelo, Viganzo, 2,170 2d Av.
342—Cleary, William, 171 E. 112th St.
343—Zagarello, Louis, 245 E. 112th St.
344—Molloy, John, 1,884 Lexington Av.
345—Rotto, Louis, 317 E. 112th St.
346—Rosiello, Pasquale, 232 E. 112th St.
347—Galuskain, Benny, 117-19 E. 110th St.
348—Playanis, Aristidies, 120 E.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Warm Weather Restricts Business to Minimum—Industrial Stocks Gain Ground.

Sweltering heat was a potent factor in keeping business in securities on the Stock Exchange to the smallest turnover yesterday for any full session in a year. Price changes, while mostly on the upward side at the end of the day, indicated little of the real sentiments of traders and investors for the reason that the bulk of transactions put through represented merely the operations of professional interests. The Steel Corporation's quarterly statement received much favorable comment, which was not surprising in view of the enormous earnings, yet was not altogether of the sort to increase the enthusiasm of the rampant bulls because of the proof presented that the Government's war chest is to receive a very large proportion of the income this year. Steel common moved forward a point, and a firm to strong tone was evident most of the day among the other steel issues and other stocks in the industrial list.

The railroad stocks, on the other hand, were inclined to drag, influenced presumably by the June statement of the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Atchison, and other prominent companies, which showed rather generally the effect of increasing costs on net income. The rails did not display the effect of liquidation, but moved with the discouraged sort of sluggishness which has come into evidence on frequent occasions in recent weeks. Doubtless railroad managements are watching closely the progress being made in steel price-fixing at Washington, for it is in the needed supplies of cars, locomotives, track material, &c., that the carriers find important elements for further unsettlement of the net income account. Rising rates of expenditure for goods and labor have become rather shopworn from much discussion, but the reality of these economic factors in the railroad situation has been emphasized, nevertheless, whenever monthly reports have appeared this year.

The news of the day contained indications that the Government, irrespective of ultimate prices, was receiving excellent co-operation from steel and railroad equipment companies in arranging for war supplies. Contracts for 150,000 tons of heavy rails for track work necessary for the maintenance of the American Army in France were reported, together with orders for other material for rapid railroad construction. While further slackening in the domestic demand for steel was mentioned by trade periodicals, this product of uncertainty over prices was said to be of small concern at the moment to manufacturers, who already have more business handled for some months to come.

The Government report on the condition of the growing cotton crop as of Aug. 1 created considerable surprise in the trade where a fair improvement during July was looked for. The Federal bureau found that the state of the crop was the same as a month before, 70.3 per cent. of normal. Private advices from Southern points had previously given the impression that better weather had worked favorably for the growing plant. The August forecast does not, of course, decide the size of the actual crop, and not infrequently in the past subsequent weeks have brought marked changes.

The money market continued in a state of great ease, and news that the Treasury would call upon the banks shortly for $300,000,000 on certificates contained no disturbing factor for the bankers. In discussing the pending financing of war operations, bankers expressed satisfaction that the interest rate had been raised a half per cent. over the figure prevailing when the last certificates were sold.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 5 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 50 centimes ex-coupon.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Money in Better Supply and Discount Rates Are Quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The stock market maintained a cheerful tone today despite the slackness of business. Consols advanced a fraction and stimulated Colonial bonds and allied stocks. Scandinavian issues were firm, as sales of these are profitable at present exchange rates. Argentine rails and South African mines were in good request, but oil, rubber, and American securities were quiet. Brewery stocks were features on excellent dividends.

Money was in better supply and discount rates were quiet.

Treasury bills amounting to £59,000,000 were sold last week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High ..... 2 Last 1½
Low ..... 1½ Renewals 2

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLA'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....4 @4¼ Sixty days....4¼@4½
Ninety days...4¼@4½ Ninety days...4½@4¾
Four months..4¼@4½ Four months..4½@4¾
Five months...4½@4¾ Five months...5 @5¼
Six months....4½@4¾ Six months....5 @5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days..... 3 @3½
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 3½@3¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days..... 3¾@4

Commercial Paper.

Best Known Names.

30 to 90 days..... 4½
4 to 6 months..... 4¾@5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months..... 5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	...
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	...
Francs—				
Demand	5.76¾	5.76¾	5.76¾	...
Cables	5.75¼	5.75¼	5.75¼	...
Rubles—				
Demand	21.75	21.15	21.65	+.20
Cables	21.85	21.25	21.75	+.20

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76¼
5.1825 Paris	5.76¾	5.75¾
China—		
Hongkong	63.25	63.35
Peking	99.00	99.125
Shanghai	98.25	98.35
19.296 Greece	4.49	4.49
40.10 Holland	39.80	39.90
42.44 India—	42.00	42.25
Bombay	32.75	33.00
Calcutta	32.75	33.00
5.1826 Italy	7.24	7.23
49.84 Japan—		
Kobe	51.25	51.25
Yokohama	51.25	51.25
50.00 Philippine Islands		50.25
Manila	51.25	51.25
51.50 Russia	50.12¼	
26.79 Scandinavia—	21.62	21.75
Stockholm	33.25	33.50
Copenhagen	29.50	29.75
Christiania	30.75	31.00
18.285 Spain	22.75	22.90
South America—		
32.41 Rio	25.00	25.125
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.625	43.75
5.1826 Switzerland	4.52	4.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69¼	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $355,177,436; balance, $38,672,816; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,106,569; Federal Reserve credit balance, $12,793,844.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.50@2.8125 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 40¼d, up ¼d; dollars, 51¼d.

Bar silver in New York, 79c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 61¼c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	264,515	360,642	658,373
Year to date	114,657,516	94,885,073	78,548,880

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
13¼	13⅝	200	Advance Rumely	14	14	13¼	13¼	– ¾
66	67½	400	Ajax Rubber	67	67	67	67	...
5	6	100	Alaska Gold Mines	5	5	5	5	...
29½	29¾	2,000	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29½	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
92	92¼	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	88¾	89	88¾	89	+ ½
91⅝	92	500	Am. Agricul. Chem.	91⅝	92	91⅝	92	+ ⅛
48¾	48¾	200	Am. Beet Sugar	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	...
76¼	76⅝	200	Am. Can	76½	76⅝	76½	76⅝	+ ⅛
38	39½	200	Am. Car & Fdry	38	38	38	38	– ⅛
14	14¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil	14	14¼	14	14	– ⅛
61¾	62	100	Am. H. & Leather	61¾	62	61¾	62	+ ⅛
54	55	200	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	54	54	54	54	– ⅛
57¾	57½	900	Am. Ice pf.	57	57	57	57	– ⅛
26½	27	600	Am. International	54½	54½	54½	54½	+1
72¼	73	300	Am. Linseed	57½	57½	56¾	57½	+ ⅝
103	104	200	Am. Locomotive	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	16¼	100	Am. Locomotive pf.	72½	73	72¾	73	+ ⅝
69	69¾	600	Am. Malting	108½	103½	103½	103½	+ ¾
103	103¼	1,500	Am. Malting 1st pf.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
113	114	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	69½	69¾	69	69¾	+ ½
103	104	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	103⅝	103⅝	102½	103	+ ¼
122¼	122¾	2,100	Am. Steel F'dries	113	113	113	113	...
48½	49	100	Am. Sugar Ref.	68¾	68¾	68½	68½	– ¼
118⅝	118¾	700	Am. Sumat. Tob. x d.	121½	122½	121½	122½	+1
203½	206	900	Am. Tel. & Tel.	49	49	49	49	...
37½	39	100	Am. Tobacco	118¾	118¾	118	118	– 1
59½	60	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	204	206¾	204	206¾	+2½
77⅛	77⅝	100	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf.	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
96¾	97	100	Anaconda Copper	60	60	60	60	...
103½	104¼	300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	77	77½	77	77¼	+ ⅛
61¼	62	100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
74	74¼	6,800	At., Gulf & W. I.	96¾	96¾	96¼	96⅝	– ⅛
69¾	69⅞	600	At., Gulf & W. I. pf.	106	106	105	105	– ⅛
68½	68⅝	90	Baldwin Loco.	61¼	61½	61¼	61½	...
1⅝	1¾	500	Baltimore & Ohio	73⅞	74¼	73¾	74	+1
127⅞	127½	12,800	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	– ⅛
58½	59½	700	Batopilas Mining	68	68	68	68	...
89½	90	100	Beth. Steel B t.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
30½	30¾	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	128⅜	127¾	126¼	127⅜	– ¼
87½	87¾	100	Brklyn Rapid Tran. pf.	59½	60½	59⅜	59⅜	– ⅛
161¼	161½	200	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	80	80	80	80	...
91¼	91½	11,000	Butte & Superior	36⅞	36⅞	36¼	36⅜	– ⅝
34	34½	225	California Packing	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅜
81	82	300	Canadian Pacific	161	161	160½	160½	– ½
60¼	60½	600	Central Leather Co.	88¼	91⅜	88¼	91⅛	+2⅜
39½	40	1,600	Cerro de Pasco	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
63¼	63¾	600	Chandler Motor	82	82	81½	81½	– ⅝
60¼	60¾	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	60¼	60¼	59¾	60¼	+ ⅛
107⅛	107½	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	60⅜	60⅞	60⅜	60⅞	+ ⅛
38¾	38¾	1,900	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	110⅜	110¼	110¼	110¼	– ¼
72¼	72⅜	200	C., R. I. & P. t. cfs.	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	– ⅛
			Chi., Rock Island & P. T. p. c. pf. w. i.					
58⅞	59	1,200	Chi., Rock Island & P. 6 p. c. pf. w. i.	72½	72½	72½	72½	– ⅝
19¾	20¼	400	Chile Copper	58¾	58⅞	58⅜	58⅞	...
54⅝	55¼	400	Chino Copper	19⅞	20	19⅞	20	...
50	50½	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	55¼	55¼	55	55	– ⅛
39¼	39⅝	100	Colorado Gas. & El.	50½	50½	50½	50½	– ⅛
34⅝	35	2,300	Corn Products	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼	– ⅛
81⅝	81¾	6,400	Corn Products Ref.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅜	84⅜	– ⅛
102	102½	300	Crucible Steel Co.	81¼	82⅜	81¼	81¾	+ ⅛
39½	40	1,400	Crucible Steel pf.	102⅝	102⅝	102	102	– ⅛
87	89	400	Cuba Cane Sugar	40¼	40¼	39½	39½	– ⅛
193	197¾	200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf.	88½	88½	88	88	– ⅛
26¼	27	900	Cuban-Am. Sugar	195	195	195	195	– 1½
5½	6	600	Distillers Secur.	26¾	27¼	26½	26½	+ ⅛
24¾	25	1,000	Dome Mines	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	...
25	25¼	300	Erie	24¾	25¼	24¾	25	+ ⅛
48	52	700	Federal Min. & S.	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
38	40½	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	53	53	53	53	...
87½	89	50	Fisher Body	40	40	51¼	51¼	– ¼
33⅝	33¾	900	Fisher Body pf.	89	89	40	40	...
114¼	115	2,300	Gaston, W. & W. x d.	88	88	89	89	...
33¼	33¾	100	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	114	115	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
42	43	100	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	33¾	33¾	115	113⅜	– 1½
56	56½	1,500	Greene-Cananea	43	43	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
10	10¼	200	Inspiration Copper	56½	56½	43	43	– ¼
100	100	100	Interboro Consol.	9¼	9¼	56	56¼	+ ¼
99	99½	3,300	Int. Mer. Marine	29	29	9¼	9¼	– ⅛
87¼	87⅝	1,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	88¼	88¼	29	29	+ ⅛
38⅝	38⅞	100	Int. Nickel	87⅛	87⅜	87⅛	87⅜	+ ⅛
92	93	300	Int. Paper rf. sta.	38⅜	38½	38⅜	38⅜	– ⅛
48	48¾	200	Kan. City Southern	68	68	68	68	+1
92	93	200	Kennecott Copper	22	22	22	22	...
43¼	43⅝	300	Lackawanna Steel	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	– ⅛
92⅝	92⅞	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	92⅝	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜	– ⅛
21¼	21½	200	Louisville & Nash.	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	– ⅛
124	125	300	Maxwell Motors	124	124¾	124¾	124	– ⅛
34⅛	34⅜	200	Max. Mot. 1st pf.	34¼	34½	34¼	34¼	– ⅛
63	65	200	Max. Mot. 2d pf.	63¼	63¾	63¼	63¼	– ⅛
24	24½	200	Mex. Petroleum	24¼	24½	24¼	24¼	– ⅛
96	96¼	700	Miami Copper	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	– ⅛
38⅜	38⅞	900	Midvale Steel	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛
58⅞	59	1,000	Minn. & St. L. new	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	– ⅛
6¼	6¾	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	16⅝	16⅝	17¼	16⅝	– ⅛
32½	32¾	6,300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	6	6	6	6	...
37	37⅜	800	Pac. tr. ctfs.	31⅝	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅛
43¼	44	900	Nat. Conduit & C.	37⅜	37½	37	37	– ⅛
22½	23	100	Nat. Enam. & Stp.	44	44	43½	43½	– ⅛
32	34	600	Nev. Consol. Copper	22⅜	23	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
88½	88¾	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex.	33	33	33	33	...
36	36½	1,500	New York Central	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	– ⅛
101	101⅜	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	36½	36¾	36¼	36¼	– ⅛
99	102	100	Northern Pacific	101	101½	101	101	– ⅛
		25	Novia Scotia S. & C.	100	100	100	100	– ⅛
50¼	50½	1,200	Ohio Cities Gas	57⅞	58¼	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	5½	500	Ohio Fuel Supply	48⅞	50	48⅞	48⅞	– ⅛
92	93½	300	Ontario Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	– ⅛
52¾	52¾	1,400	Pan. Am. P. & T. pf.	92½	93¼	92½	92½	+1½
75½	77	462	Penn. Railroad x. d.	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	– ⅛
38½	39	2,900	People's Gas Chi. x. d.	75¾	75¾	75	75	– ⅛
56¾	56¾	5,400	Philadelphia Co.	38⅝	39	37¼	38¼	+ ⅛
82¾	82¾	1,000	Pitts. Coal c. of d.	56	56¾	55¾	56¾	+ ⅛
62½	63	200	Pitts. & W. Va.	31⅞	32⅜	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅛
72¾	73	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅛
28	28¼	500	Pressed Steel Car	73	78	73	78	+ ⅛
94¾	94⅝	1,900	Ray Consol. Copper	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¼	– ⅛
91¼	91½	3,800	Reading	94	94¾	94	94¾	+ ⅛
103½	103¾	300	Rep. Iron & Steel	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	– ⅛
103¾	104	20	Rep. Iron & St. pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103¾	103¾	+ ¼
63⅜	64⅜	200	Do., odd lot	104	104	104	104	...
93	94¾	500	Royal Dutch t. r.	64¾	64¾	63¾	63¾	– ¼
18	20	200	Savage Arms	96½	96½	94¾	94¾	– 1¼
27¾	28	100	Saxon Motor	19	19	19	19	– ½
124	126¾	23	Seaboard A. L. pf.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅝
43¼	43¾	4,500	Sears-Roebuck pf.	126½	126½	126½	126½	+ ⅝
53	55	100	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	42½	43¾	42½	43⅜	+ ⅝
94¼	94½	200	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	54	54	54	54	...
27⅜	27⅝	1,200	Southern Railway	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	+ ¼
55½	55¾	200	Southern R'way pf.	27½	27½	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
18	18¼	1,400	Studebaker Co.	56	56	56	56	– ⅛
187⅜	188	1,100	Tenn. Cop. & Chem.	55⅞	56¼	55½	55⅝	– ⅛
		500	Texas Co.	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	18	1,968	Texas Co. rights	186	187½	186	187½	+ ⅛
65¼	65⅝	1,900	Texas & Pacific	19⅜	20¼	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
135½	136	2,200	Tobacco Products	17	17⅞	17	17½	+ ⅛
79¼	79½	500	Union Pacific	65	65⅝	65	65⅜	+ ⅛
117	117⅜	200	Union Pacific pf.	135⅜	135⅞	135⅜	135⅝	+ ⅛
164½	165	6,200	United Cigar Stores	79⅝	79¾	79⅝	79⅝	– ⅛
60¾	61	7,500	U. S. Indus. Alco.	117	117⅜	116⅞	117¼	+ ⅜
124¼	125	100	U. S. Rubber	162	165	162	164¾	+3¼
119½	119½	88,000	United States Steel	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼	– ⅝
104	105	400	U. S. Steel pf.	124	124¾	123¾	124¼	– ⅛
49¾	50	400	Utah Copper	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	– ⅛
38⅜	38¾	400	Wabash pf. A	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅞	+ ⅛
19¾	20¼	1,600	Wabash pf. B	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
48¾	49	200	West. Maryland	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
15⅝	16¼	300	Westinghouse E. & M.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅛
33¾	34	15,800	Wheel. & L. E.	49¾	49¾	48¾	48¾	+ ⅛
95¾	96	100	Willys-Overland	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
49	49⅜	600	Willys-Overland pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33⅞	+ ⅛
			Wisconsin Central	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ⅛
				49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛

EARNINGS

Railroads.

BOSTON & MAINE—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
June gross	$4,982,670	$4,692,206	$290,462
Net aft. tax.	981,589	1,679,505	*697,916
Sur. aft. chgs.	5,971	668,127	*662,156
Six mos. gross	28,049,618	26,441,123	1,608,495
Net aft. tax.	4,471,406	7,246,373	*2,774,989
Def. aft. chgs.	1,081,659	†1,837,730	2,919,389

*Decrease. †Surplus.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

	1916.	1915.
June gross	4,624,409	4,221,824	3,636,151
Net aft. tax.	1,159,439	1,496,612	1,194,584
Sur. aft. chgs.	512,488	860,288	370,624
Six mos. gross	26,022,513	24,602,722	19,944,552
Net aft. tax.	6,795,460	7,210,740	6,174,811
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,467,752	5,142,617	1,365,423

ERIE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
June gross	7,837,141	6,588,568	5,487,512
Net aft. tax.	2,009,774	1,726,607	1,544,860
Six mos. gross	37,905,516	36,113,550	29,614,040
Net aft. tax.	4,848,940	8,651,648	6,331,600

MAINE CENTRAL—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
June gross	1,217,359	1,106,184	885,879
Net aft. tax.	342,102	341,757	160,992
12 mos. gross	13,632,798	12,000,672	10,338,800
Net aft. tax.	3,254,100	3,171,505	2,308,478

NEW YORK CENTRAL and controlled and affiliated lines for June—

New York Central.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	19,544,344	17,308,066	13,985,068
Net aft. taxes	5,491,629	5,484,126	4,326,018
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,393,073	4,632,039	3,027,978
6 mos. gross	101,079,633	97,628,858	75,956,989
Net aft. taxes	20,983,917	29,638,486	18,357,932
Sur. aft. chgs.	7,783,896	18,582,216	8,820,246

Boston & Albany.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	2,017,889	1,879,656	1,437,845
Net aft. taxes	462,354	733,803	521,551
Sur. aft. chgs.	54,497	338,077	173,775
6 mos. gross	10,800,779	10,622,093	8,119,507
Net aft. taxes	2,078,859	3,234,941	1,994,858
*Surplus.	216,415	942,051	104,294

Michigan Central.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	4,350,707	3,96,759	3,118,289
Net aft. taxes	1,020,236	1,219,154	1,015,999
Sur. aft. chgs.	292,312	631,449	517,726
6 mos. gross	24,945,624	21,861,882	18,568,053
Net aft. taxes	4,909,578	6,438,057	3,323,557
*Surplus.	223,798	*2,772,020	*195,676

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	4,491,251	3,845,510	2,985,253
Net aft. taxes	1,812,178	1,096,162	445,458
Sur. aft. chgs.	787,455	667,014	33,058
6 mos. gross	24,877,352	22,156,175	17,042,260
Net aft. taxes	6,816,690	6,216,826	2,810,445
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,827,279	3,540,418	*178,883
*Deficit.			

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	2,300,514	1,909,402	1,518,339
Net aft. taxes	904,988	861,395	707,002
Sur. aft. chgs.	777,332	809,776	676,006
6 mos. gross	11,836,653	11,477,053	7,037,941
Net aft. taxes	3,402,457	5,533,975	2,537,585
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,766,481	4,646,756	2,352,093

Lake Erie & Western.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	723,918	605,483	483,499
Net aft. taxes	232,804	198,599	99,394
Sur. aft. chgs.	182,924	184,299	21,582
6 mos. gross	4,016,279	3,467,817	2,766,140
Net aft. taxes	1,058,578	1,053,289	449,707
Sur. aft. chgs.	488,888	651,203	*43,835
*Deficit.			

Cincinnati Northern.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	238,675	161,534	127,114
Net aft. taxes	73,914	45,298	16,610
Sur. aft. chgs.	49,130	32,041	3,110
6 mos. gross	1,120,315	895,309	707,480
Net aft. taxes	307,327	223,183	89,642
Sur. aft. chgs.	96,048	144,704	6,187
*Deficit.			

Toledo & Ohio Central.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	742,452	507,250	424,589
Net aft. taxes	179,679	86,972	105,781
Sur. aft. chgs.	134,689	40,481	62,231
6 mos. gross	3,409,184	2,753,631	2,272,084
Net aft. taxes	463,115	406,775	159,067
Sur. aft. chgs.	172,520	174,529	*359,513
*Deficit.			

Kanawha & Michigan.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	337,291	322,642	284,989
Net aft. taxes	125,619	103,447	90,119
Sur. aft. chgs.	173,809	114,468	72,347
6 mos. gross	1,639,803	1,323,114	1,225,818
Net aft. taxes	330,897	574,837	514,556
Sur. aft. chgs.	616,977	662,216	216,581

Total All Lines.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	84,747,241	30,436,302	24,441,880
Net aft. tax.	9,803,484	9,808,950	7,867,910
6 mos. gr.	164,025,622	172,520,750	131,583,265
Net aft. tax.	30,046,462	53,820,251	30,021,850

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for June—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	388,432	306,386	330,059
Net aft. tax.	112,857	60,958	107,065
6 mos. gross	2,205,183	2,188,910	2,003,030
Net aft. tax.	894,401	1,020,253	630,953

PENNSYLVANIA System for June—

Lines East:

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross	28,740,165	24,909,785	21,500,653
Net aft. tax.	6,360,582	6,848,905	5,801,288
6 mos. gr.	155,419,758	140,757,582	112,761,731
Net aft. tax.	28,116,500	33,765,127	19,938,737

Lines West:

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915

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COTTON CROP HURT BY WEATHER IN SOUTH

Picking Delayed by Drought in Some Places and Too Much Rain in Others.

LABOR SUPPLY ADEQUATE

Department of Agriculture Predicts Total Production of 11,949,000 Bales.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The cotton crop was unfavorably affected by the weather and other conditions during July, but an improvement to the extent of more than 800,000 bales was indicated in the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture today, which forecast a total production of 11,949,000 equivalent 500-pound bales from a yield of 166.9 pounds an acre. The crop averages about two weeks late over practically the entire cotton belt.

Summarizing conditions, the Crop Reporting Board issued this statement:

"Serious drought in portions of Texas and Western Oklahoma; too much rain in many parts of the Eastern, Southern, and Central belts; weevil damage in Arkansas; Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia; late crops everywhere, with poor stands in many places, are the influences which have unfavorably affected the cotton crop in July.

"The drought has assumed serious proportions in much of Southern, South-Central, and Western Texas, and Western Oklahoma. The crop over that entire section is very poor and nothing less than several inches of rain at an early date can help it.

"There has been too much rain in the Eastern section of the Carolinas, and in some portions of other cotton States, excepting Texas and Oklahoma.

"Weevils are doing damage in the wet portions of the States embraced in the infested area, but some sections in the oldest infested area report splendid crop prospects. Except where it has been too wet, cultivation is better than usual.

"Dry weather in May and June enabled the farmers to clean out their crops and they have remained clean. South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana report wilt or black-root on some sandy soils.

"The crop has recovered some of its lateness, but will average probably two weeks late over the entire South. In many sections in the Eastern belt top dressing with nitrate of soda or other fertilizers has been resorted to. Where conditions have been any way favorable, the crop looks well, has a splendid color, and is fruiting splendidly. To date the labor supply has been generally adequate, though there is some fear expressed as to the supply of pickers later on. Cotton is opening in Texas and Florida."

The condition of the crop on July 25 was 70.3 per cent. of a normal, compared with 70.8 per cent. on June 25 this year, 72.3 on July 25 a year ago, 75.4 two years ago, and 77.5, the July 25 average of the last ten years.

Comparisons of conditions, by States, follow:

State.	July 25,	June 25.	10 Yr. Av.
Virginia	75	82	83
North Carolina	65	67	78
South Carolina	74	71	76
Georgia	69	69	78
Florida	80	79	80
Alabama	65	65	75
Mississippi	73	68	74
Louisiana	74	74	75
Texas	68	72	78
Arkansas	71	67	80
Tennessee	71	70	81
Missouri	78	75	81
Oklahoma	77	74	78
California	94	93	*99
Arizona	88	87	..

*Seven-year average.

ROADS SHOW BIG EARNINGS.

June Increase Nearly 10 Per Cent. Over the Same Month Last Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Preliminary returns of railroad earnings to the Interstate Commerce Commission, covering approximately one-third of the railroads, show an increase in net revenues for June of nearly 10 per cent. over June, 1916, the most marked increase of recent months.

Earnings of sixty-eight roads are shown. Operating revenues increased almost one-sixth over June, 1916, totaling $142,173,000. Operating expenses increased from $80,000,000 in June, 1916, to $95,682,000, leaving net revenues from railroad operations of $46,491,000, as compared with $42,878,183 a year ago. Net revenues per mile show an increase of $48, rising from $501 in June, 1916, to $549.

The roads for the first time since February show an increase in net revenue over the same month a year ago, net revenues having increased from $18,806,076 to $19,104,284 within that period. Western railroads showed an increase in net revenue of $3,000,000, or nearly 20 per cent. over June, 1916.

MIDVALE EARNS $18,966,135.

Quarter Shows $3,106,397 Gain—$4,619,524 Reserved for Taxes.

The quarterly report of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, made public yesterday, shows that during the quarter ended June 30 last this company realized net earnings amounting to $18,966,135, as compared with $15,859,738 for the previous quarter. Following the example of the United States Steel Corporation, the Directors of Midvale Steel reserved $4,619,524 of this sum to meet probable Federal excess profits taxes. During the preceding quarter they had reserved $1,636,755 for this purpose.

Deducting interest and depreciation charges in addition to this heavy increased taxation reserve, the company showed a net profit for the quarter of $12,224,302, against $12,026,687 for the previous quarter. The former figure represents $6.11 on each of the 2,000,000 shares of capital stock of the Midvale Company.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$15,805,129	$15,805,129
Ord. int. rev.	50,895,959	50,895,959
Income tax	9,478,880	9,478,880
Miscellaneous	7,575,979	7,575,979
Total receipts	$83,755,949	$83,755,949
Excess of ord. disburse over ord. recpts.	$124,543,081	$124,543,081
Excess of tot. disburse. over tot. recpts.	626,778,729	626,778,729
Expenditures	208,299,031	208,299,031

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Rec.
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	1¼	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 24
Am. Sm. & Ref. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Am. Tobacco	5	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Am. W. G. Mch. pf.	1	Q	Aug. 14	Aug. 7
Deere & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Eastern Steel	2½	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Eastern Steel	5	Ex.	Sep. 1	Aug. 18
Do. 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Gen. Asphalt pf.	1¼	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Inland Steel	$.2	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 10
Savage Arms	1½	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Savage Arms 1st pf	1¾	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Savage Arms 2d pf.	1½	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
White (J. G.) Inc., pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do Managemt pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Do Engin'ring pf.	1¾	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	.28	.30	Iron Cap.	15½	16½
B S Gas.	8	9	Do pf.	15¼	16½
Bingham	12¾	12¾	Iron Blos.	80	90
Begole	50	75	Jerome V.	1½	1⅝
Bohemia	1¼	1½	La Rose.	45	50
Bost Ely.	50	60	Majestic	40	43
Bost & M.	76	78	Mex Met.	28	29
Butte & L.	14	16	Mojave T.	58	60
Butte & D.	25	50	New Balt.	1¼	1⅜
Bost & Ar.	1¾	2	New Doug.	5⅛	5⅝
Calaveras	3	4¼	N U Bing.	..	50
Chief Cons.	2¾	2¾	Nixon	30	32
Crown Res.	25	80	N. Cornelia	17	17½
Con Ariz.	2	2¼	N Y Z & L.	50	68
Cortez	20	25	Ohio Cop.	1¾	1⅞
Champ C.	7	8	Oneco	..	45
Cal Corbin.	1	2	Onondaga.	30	45
E & B B.	2¾	3½	Plon Con.	1½	1⅞
Earl Eagle.	15	17	Rilla	12	14
Fortuna	5	7	Ray Herc.	3¾	4
Gold Lake.	2	5	*S W M.	1	2
Gila C S.	15½	15⅞	S W M.	1	1¾
Houghton.	75	85	Trurc	1¼	1½
Homa Oil.	1¾	1⅞	U V Ext.	37	38
Humboldt.	80	90	†Yukon G'd.	1¾	2

*Full paid. †Part paid.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market moved within a comparatively wide range, but the close was 1c net higher for the September position in Chicago, which is the only month in which operations are being made. The situation at large was still a very uncertain one, and the trade is still waiting for the passage of the Food Control bill. The Snow report indicated a gain of about 40,000,000 bushels in Winter wheat from the last report, and an equal loss in the Spring wheat outlook. The Winter wheat crop was placed at 440,000,000 bushels, and the Spring wheat crop at 220,000,000 bushels, an estimated total of 660,000,000, which compares with the last Government report of 678,000,000, although on the Government acreage the estimate will be 14,000,000 more Spring wheat.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	2.20¼	2.16	2.18	2.17	1.80¾

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $1.90, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CORN.

The Chicago Board of Trade has suspended all further operations in September corn, and this leaves trading open only in the new crop months. These positions were under increased pressure, and closed 1¾ to 1¾c net lower. The drought in the Southwest has been broken by good rains, and in consequence the trade felt more optimistic over the crop outlook. The monthly report by B. W. Snow indicated a yield of 3,175,000,000 bushels, which compares with the last Government estimate of 3,124,000,000. The Oklahoma State report showed a loss in condition during the past month of 26 per cent. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $2.45, and No. 2 mixed at $2.43, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	1.16⅞	1.15¾	1.15¾	1.17⅛	70¾
May	1.15½	1.13⅝	1.14	1.16⅛	68⅝

OATS.

Sentiment in the oats market was more bearish owing to the elimination of the July position as a factor and on reports of increased offers from the country. B. W. Snow estimated the crop at one and a half billion, or about the same as the last Government estimate. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 90½c; No. 2 white, 91c; No. 3 white, 89½@90c; No. 4 white, 88½@89c; fancy clipped white, 92@94c; ordinary clipped white, 90@92c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Last Year.
September	59⅝	58½	58⅝	59⅝	42
December	60¼	59⅝	59⅝	60¾	44⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was comparatively quiet with only moderate price changes. The monthly statement of stocks was expected to be slightly bearish, although the hog movement for the day was again moderate. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 24,000, estimated for Thursday, 18,000; Kansas City received 11,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—Sept.	21.17	21.05	21.10	21.15	12.55
Oct.	21.32	21.17	21.22	21.30	12.57
Ribs—Sept.	22.05	21.97	22.00	21.97	13.30
Oct.	21.97	21.87	21.92	21.90	13.10
Pork—Sept.	40.85	40.75	40.78	40.70	24.42

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was very feverish, with wide fluctuations both ways. At the outset there was an easier tone under further selling on apparent heaviness in the lard market and other greases. The Government report on cotton, showing no improvement during the past month, and the very sharp early advance in the cotton market caused a quick rally, and at one time values showed substantial net gains. The higher level failed to hold, however, as the trade again took the selling side when cotton reacted and final quotations were 5 to 11 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 87,600 barrels.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	14.20	14.35
August	..	..	14.20@14.30	14.35
September	14.31	14.28	14.40@14.44	14.31
October	14.71	14.28	14.40@14.44	14.45
November	14.56	14.17	14.20@14.22	14.28
December	14.56	14.18	14.19@14.20	14.25
January	14.35	14.20	14.21@14.24	14.27
February	..	..	14.20@14.25	14.25
March	14.32	14.32	14.25@14.33	14.30

COFFEE.

The coffee market was very quiet yesterday and price changes were correspondingly slight. The opening was nominally unchanged to 2 points lower, but the actual business was generally a shade above last night's prices, and the market closed net unchanged to 2 points higher. Sales were only 6,000 bags.

The trade evidently found nothing in the day's news to create any fresh sentiment of consequence. There seemed to be some scattered covering early, but after selling at 7.97, March reacted to 7.95, while December held around 7.86 to 7.84.

The spot market was quiet at 9¼ for Rio 7s and 10½ for Santos 4s.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	..	..	7.69@7.71	7.67
September	7.74	7.74	7.75@7.76	7.73
October	..	..	7.78@7.79	7.76
November	..	..	7.81@7.82	7.80
December	7.85	7.84	7.84@7.86	7.83
January	..	..	7.88@7.89	7.88
February	..	..	7.93@7.94	7.92
March	7.97	7.95	7.97@7.98	7.96
April	..	..	8.02@8.03	8.01
May	..	..	8.07@8.08	8.06
June	..	..	8.12@8.13	8.11

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened unchanged to a decline of 5 points, with trade interests on both sides of the market. Trading during the day was only of moderate proportions, and while recent supporters of the market hesitated to follow the advance further, at the same time the strong conditions in the spot article held selling in check. The market closed net unchanged to a decline of 3 points, with sales for the day 6,850 tons. Many of the local raw sugar brokers' offices were closed early in the day, due to the fact that refiners appeared to hold out of the market, and with the closing, temporarily, of the refineries and the extreme heat, no business was expected to be put through. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 7.02c; molasses, 6.14c; cost and freight, 6c.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	5.94	5.94	5.91@5.92	5.94
September	5.92	5.88	5.87@5.89	5.90
October	5.85	5.84	5.82@5.84	5.84
November	5.79	5.76	5.76@5.78	5.77
December	5.53	5.52	5.50@5.52	5.52
January	5.13	5.12	5.12@5.14	5.12
February	..	..	4.87@4.89	4.88
March	4.90	4.88	4.87@4.89	4.87
April	..	..	4.89@4.90	4.80
May	..	..	4.92@4.93	4.92

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 13,794 packages. There is a continued firm tone to the market, but demand is not especially active and position is about the same as reported. Some receivers are inclined to advance asking prices somewhat on high grades, but buyers are slow to take hold. Medium and low grades keep pretty well cleared. Renovated firm. Ladles quiet. Packing stock still scarce. Creamery, higher than extras, pound, 39¾@40¾c; extras, 92 score, 39¼@39¾c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 38¼@39¼c; seconds, 88 to 87 score, 37¼@38¼c; thirds, 37c; unsalted, higher than extras, 41@41½c; extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 38@38½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 39@39½c; good to prime, 37½@38½c; common to fair, 35¼@36½c; renovated, extras, 37@37¼c; firsts, 36@36½c; lower grades, 34@35½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 34¼@35c; seconds, 33¾@34c; lower grades, 33c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 33@33½c; lower grades, 32@32½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 9,069 cases. Trading is restricted by the extreme heat prevailing, but there recently has been a fair movement in the better and average grades, and, with decreasing receipts, receivers are more hopeful of reaching a clearance in the near future. Fancy qualities are still scarce and becoming scarcer and held firm. Some revision of quotations for firsts and seconds were made to place them more nearly in accordance with official inspections of stock held at definite prices, but there is really very little change in the range of values, and there is still a very strong pressure to sell the ordinary and lower qualities, which comprise a considerable part of the supply. Nearby white eggs continue scarce in the highest grades, and these are taken promptly at comparatively high prices. Undergrades irregular. Fresh-gathered extras, dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 37@38c; firsts, 34@36c; seconds, 30@33c; thirds and poorer, 25@29c; dirties, No. 1, 28@29c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@27c; checks, good to choice, dry, 28@27c; undergrades, 18@25c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 47@48c; ordinary to good, 43@46c; gathered whites, good to fine, 42@46c; poor to fair, 32@40c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 32@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 40@44c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@40c.

THE COTTON MARKET

Sharp Rise Follows Publication of Government Report—Net Gain 63-77 Points.

The Government's crop report, indicating a condition of 70.3 per cent., exactly the same as a month ago, was a great surprise to the cotton trade which had looked for a condition of about 73.3 per cent., and immediately upon its publication yesterday morning there was a rush to cover which sent prices up a cent and a half a pound within ten or fifteen minutes. October contracts, which had sold at 23.74 just before the report was issued, advanced to 25.30, or 156 points from the lowest and 129 points above Tuesday's closing figures. Sharp reactions followed, but the market closed steady with final prices showing net advances of from 63 to 77 points for the day.

While the Government report showed no change in the condition of the crop as compared with last month, the indicated crop was larger, amounting to 11,949,000 bales, compared with 11,633,000 the indication as of June 25. This increased indication was due to the fact that on the average the crop has shown a deterioration for the month of July, and these monthly forecasts are based on average growing conditions for the balance of the season.

The market was easier before the Government Bureau was published, and after opening at a decline of 14 to 23 points, sold 25 to 27 points net lower during the first hour. Reiterated talk of a Government report in the neighborhood of 73 and expectations that the weekly report of the Weather Bureau would show a further improvement in the crop's condition were in evidence on the decline. There was buying by trade interests as well as urgent covering on the advance after the report was issued, but once the first rush of buying subsided, the market became nervous and irregular. The disposition to take profits was promoted, and the confidence of remaining shorts restored to some extent by the weekly weather report indicating an improvement of crop prospects since the Government report was compiled. There were also numerous reports from the South criticising the condition figures and claiming that the crop was dong well.

Exports for the day and season amounted to 13,367 bales, against 1,906 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues.
August	25.22	25.22	25.22	25.18@25.25	24.53
Sept.	..	..	..	24.08 Bid	24.28
Oct.	23.90	25.30	23.74	24.78@24.80	24.01
Nov.	..	..	..	24.35 Bid	23.85
Dec.	23.65	24.90	23.50	24.49@24.50	23.78
Jan.	23.52	24.80	23.42	24.41@24.43	23.69
March	23.60	25.00	23.56	24.53@24.55	23.84
May	23.70	25.18	23.70	24.66 Bid	23.99

The local market for spot cotton was quiet at 60 points advance on the basis of 25.65c for midupland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 25c; Savannah, 25.00; Augusta, 25.00; Galveston, 26.00; Memphis, 25.50; Houston, 28.00.

Yesterday's cotton statistics follow:

	Wednesday.	Last Wk.	Last Year.
Port receipts	3,298	6,630	6,639
Exports	13,367	1,619	1,856
Port stocks	585,596	622,484	548,653
N. Y. arrivals	2,251	6,985	1,799
N. Y. stocks	59,883	51,340	104,420

Liverpool cables: Spot, good inquiry; unchanged at 19.03d for American middling. Sales, 3,000 bales, all American. Imports, 1,000 bales, all American. Futures unchanged. Aug.-Sept., 17.37d; Oct.-Nov., 16.65d; Jan.-Feb., 16.00d; March-April, 15.82d; May-June, 15.66d.

Trust Company Joins Reserve Bank.

The Northern New York Trust Company of Watertown, N. Y., became yesterday a member of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. An announcement made by the bank stated that the Northern was the first State institution to join the system since the passage of the recent amendments to the Reserve act. The Northern New York Trust Company has a capital and surplus of $400,000 each and undivided profits of $115,000. Its deposits aggregate about $6,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A. B. Leach & Co. are offering $2,500,000 of first and refunding mortgage 5 per cent. 40-year sinking fund gold bonds, Series A, of the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company, at 97½ and interest, yielding about 5.15 per cent. Authorization of these bonds is $15,000,000, and there are $8,936,000 outstanding.

The American Steel Export Company has appointed Woodburn's, Limited, of Montreal, its exclusive agents for Ontario and Quebec.

The Northern New York Trust Company of Watertown, N. Y., has become a member of the Federal Reserve System, being the first trust company or State bank to take advantage of the amendment to the law of June 21. The Northern New York Trust Company has a capital and surplus of $400,000 each, and undivided profits of $115,000. Deposits aggregate approximately $6,000,000.

The American Window Glass Machine Company has declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on the preferred stock. This brings the total dividends declared since November, 1915, to 88⅛ per cent. and reduces the arrearages of the accumulated dividends to approximately 12 per cent.

The Sub-Treasury has transferred $3,750,000 to San Francisco on account of a shipment of an equal amount of gold to Japan.

Halsey, Stuart & Co. of Chicago, successors to N. W. Halsey & Co., have opened a New York office at 49 Wall Street. The firm now has offices in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, St. Louis, and Milwaukee.

Subsidiaries of the American Gas & Electric Company have filed schedules, or have made application for permission to do so, for increases in power rates in practically all the communities served by them, having already made such increases in most of their territory in Ohio and Pennsylvania. The increase is about 25 per cent., and is intended to offset increased fuel and material cost.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street:

969 65-100 shares Knox Hat Company, Inc., common voting trust certificates, $1,000 lot; 1,481 shares Knox Hat Company, Inc., second preferred and $70 scrip, $100 each, $10,000 lot.

$10,000 Richmond Light and Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1952, interest January and July, 62.

25 shares Superior Coal Company, $100 each, $10,000 lot.

32 shares Ennis Realty Corporation, $100 each, $1 lot.

1,000 shares New Utah-Bingham Mining Company, last assessment of 5 cents per share unpaid, $2.50 each, 10 cents per share.

10 shares Federal Company, Inc., preferred, $1 each, $5 per share.

2 shares State Bank, $100 each, 102.

$38,000 Spokane Valley Orchard and Land Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1920, January, 1918, and subsequent coupons attached.

1 7-15 shares Loton H. Slawson Company, Inc., preferred, $100 each, $200 lot.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	43.75	..	43.50	..
Lead	10.75	..	10.62½	..
Spelter	..	8.75	..	8.75
Antimony	*15.00	*15.50	*15.00	*15.50
Quicksilver	..	115.00	..	115.00
Aluminium	..	*90.00	..	*90.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	53.75	54.75	53.75	54.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 29@29½c, carload lots, spot delivery; 28@28¼c, third quarter; 26@26c, fourth quarter delivery.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	a.	d.	Tuesday. £	a.	d.
Copper, spot	125	0	0	125	0	0
Copper, futures	124	10	0	124	10	0
Tin, spot	247	10	0	247	0	0
Tin, futures	243	10	0	243	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4	@4½	5.08	4.80
Buff., R. & P.	1918-'30	4½	@5	5.18	5.00
Can. Northern	1917-'26	4½	@5	6.80	5.80
Can. Pacific	1916-'38	4½		5.30	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½		5.80	4.85
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'23	4½		4.95	4.70
C., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½	@5	5.85	5.20
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'30	5		5.05	4.75
C., C. C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5		5.75	5.10
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5		6.30	5.15
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		5.10	4.80
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½	@5	5.40	5.00
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½		5.20	5.40
Ill. Central	1917-'26	4½	@5	4.95	4.75
Louis. & Nash	1917-'23	5		4.95	4.65
Mich. Central	1917-'30	5		5.05	4.75
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'25	5		6.15	5.40
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5		5.90	5.10
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	@5	5.40	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines	1917-'32	4½	@5	5.35	5.00
Norf. & West	1917-'24	4½		4.95	4.70
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½	@5	5.35	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fyt.	1917-'23	4	@4½	4.92	4.60
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½	@5	5.35	5.00
Seaboard A. Lin.	1917-'26	5		5.35	5.00
So. Pacific	1917-'26	4½		5.30	4.95
So. Railway	1917-'26	4½	@5	5.30	5.00

West Porto Rico Sugar Company

We are offering the Preferred Stock of the West Porto Rico Sugar Company at a price to yield 8%. This investment may be briefly described by the following attractive features:

1—Assets back of the stock are appraised at $150 per share.
2—The dividend is being earned more than four times.
3—The preferred stock carries with it a bonus of 10% in Common stock on which earnings amount to $40 per share.
4—The 8% yield is unusually attractive for the Preferred Stock of a company in such a strong position.

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BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
Acts as Trustee and Agent for Persons and Corporations.

ELECTRICAL SECURITIES CORPORATION
Eighth Series Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Five Per Cent. Bonds.
To the Bondholders:
The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as successor to The Standard Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the indenture securing the above, invites proposals for the sale of as many bonds of the EIGHTH SERIES as can be purchased for the sum of Twenty-eight thousand seven hundred twenty-four dollars and twenty-five cents ($28,724.25), at not exceeding 103 and accrued interest.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon Friday, August 3, 1917.
All bonds accepted will be paid for on Tuesday, August 7, 1917, and interest will not be allowed thereon after that date.
This notice is given pursuant to the provisions of Article 4 of the Indenture securing the EIGHTH SERIES.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By C. H. SABIN, President.
New York, July 20, 1917.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.
STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ss.:
This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the NEPTUNE MOTION PICTURE EFFECTS, INC., a domestic corporation, has filed in this office on this 24th day of July, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.
Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City [Seal] of Albany, this twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.
Secretary of State, State of New York.
C. W. TAFT.
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

NEW LOAN
$2,500,000
The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company
First & Refunding (Now First) Mortgage 5% Forty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
(Series "A")

Dated, April 1, 1916. Due April 1, 1956. Interest payable April and October 1 in New York and Cincinnati. Coupon bonds, $1,000 each, registerable as to principal, and registered bonds of $1,000 and multiples thereof. Coupon and registered bonds interchangeable. Subject to call as a whole or in part, at 102 and interest on any interest day upon thirty days' previous notice. Columbia

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INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
48 WALL STREET NEW YORK

FOREIGNERS SELLING U. S. STEEL SHARES

Report of U. S. Corporation Shows Decrease of 35,476 in Six Months.

CANADA IS AN EXCEPTION

Great Britain, Holland, and France, Principal Owners, Have Been Selling Steadily.

Interest in the quarterly report of earnings of the United States Steel Corporation, made public Tuesday, has resulted in attention being drawn to the ownership of Steel stock. The corporation's records on the distribution of its stock show the amount of shares held in each of the principal foreign countries of the world. The chief feature of the figures for the quarter ended June 30, 1917, as for the three preceding quarters, is the indication it affords of the manner in which the war has forced a steady liquidation of their holdings by Eupopean owners of American securities.

Analysis of the figures on the Steel stocks shows that in the last six months the three principal European owners of the shares, both common and preferred —Great Britain, Holland and France— have all been selling steadily, and other European owners have generally been following their example, in a lesser degree, but, in general, proportionately to their smaller holdings. Canada, on the other hand, has been a large purchaser of the common stock, but at the same time has been selling preferred. Most of the other foreign purchasers of the stock have been South and Central American or at least outside of Europe, and their number and the volume of their purchases form a trifling aggregate when compared with the great volume of European selling.

In the six months ended Dec. 31, 1917, the foreign holdings of Steel stock dropped, as a result almost entirely of this European liquidation, from 625,254 shares of common stock and 236,361 of preferred, to 502,632 shares of common and 156,412 shares of preferred. Subsequently the process continued more slowly, but none the less steadily, until the total held abroad on June 30 last was only 481,342 shares of common and 142,226 of preferred—a total liquidation during the twelve months of 143,912 shares of common and 94,135 of preferred.

Another noticeable feature of the report is the fact that Steel stock owners in the Central Powers, unlike the other European belligerents and neutrals, displayed little or no disposition to let go of their stock. These powers, with the exception of Austria-Hungary, however, hold very little Steel stock, and even with Austria-Hungary included their holdings form only an insignificant proportion of the total foreign holdings. The following table shows the foreign holdings, both common and preferred stock, and the changes in six months:

	—Common.— June 30, 1917.	Mos. Loss.	—Preferred.— June 30, 1917.	Six Mos. Loss.
Africa	23	*8	9	35
Algeria	..	..	105	..
Argentina	34	..	24	..
Australia	29	*6	373	6
Austria-Hungary	472	..	8,683	..
Azores	..	..	120	..
Belgium	2,625	..	339	..
Bermuda	95	..	25	..
Brazil	7	..	84	*2
British India	33	*9	357	*2
Canada	36,064	*4,402	34,891	985
Central America	..	78	..	83
Chile	24	*6	23	..
China	78	*63	50	..
Colombia	..	..	30	..
Denmark	..	..	140	..
England	176,307	15,943	39,604	10,825
France	29,982	4,846	26,827	1,536
Germany	628	..	985	..
Greece	..	..	38	..
Holland	229,195	5,170	25,274	110
Ireland	29	885	525	301
Italy	277	2	2,023	162
Japan	..	..	61	..
Luxembourg	..	..	15	..
Malta	75	..	405	..
Mexico	154	*14	16	..
Norway	20	..	29	2
Peru	..	1	6	..
Russia	..	..	7	..
Scotland	740	*258	367	367
Serbia	..	..	220	..
Spain	510	..	750	*40
Sweden	64	4	1,136	..
Switzerland	1,447	65	2,928	120
Turkey	..	..	100	..
Uruguay	10	*10	..	..
Wales	35	10	29	70
West Indies	2,990	*1,088	1,188	326
Total	481,842	21,290	142,226	14,186

*Indicates gain instead of loss.

On March 31, 1914, the foreign holdings of common stock of the United States Steel Corporation amounted to 1,285,636 shares. A year ago only about one-half, and at present only slightly more than one-third, of this total is held abroad.

HUDSON TUBES EARN LESS.

June Shows $8,000 Decrease Over Year Ago Due to Higher Cost.

A financial statement issued yesterday by the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, which operates the so-called "McAdoo tubes," shows that the net income of the road for June, 1917, was nearly $8,000 less than for the same month of last year, the figures being $41,285 against $49,025. However, in the six-month period ended June 30 the net income was $376,079, against $379,769, a much smaller proportionate decrease. The falling off was entirely due to increased operating expenses and taxes, the gross revenue having increased, for the six-month period, from $2,961,214.85 to $3,134,312.19, and other charges either remaining practically stationary or decreasing slightly. The operating expenses per car mile increased from 18.8 cents in June, 1916, to 23.54 cents in June, 1917.

A similar statement by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, also issued yesterday, tells practically the same story. Operating expenses went up for June, 1917, $605,878.13 over those of June, 1916, and increased over $3,000,000 for the six-month period ended June 30. In the same period operating revenue for the Lehigh Valley increased more than $2,000,000, but the result was a decrease in the operating income for the six-month period of $1,233,494.80. However, the month of June alone showed a somewhat more hopeful tendency, as income increased in this month $884,341.12, and this gain more than counterbalanced the increased expenses, so that the month showed a net gain of $211,983.80.

FEWER BUSINESS FAILURES.

1,137 Is Best Numerical Showing for July Since 1911.

After another month of adjustment to new war conditions, statistics of failures still emphasize the strong position of business, commercial insolvencies in July, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., numbering 1,137 and supplying $17,240,424 of defaulted indebtedness. These figures compare with 1,186 reverses in June for $18,055,153, and with 1,207 in July, 1916, when the liabilities were $11,647,499.

Excepting April, the present returns make the best numerical exhibit of the year. Not in any July back to 1911 have there been so few embarrassments, while the amount, aside from that of last year, is the smallest for the period since 1912. Of the preceding twenty-three years, ten disclosed reductions in number during July, in comparison with June, and seventeen decreases in the sum of money involved.

To Settle with Bondholders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 1.—President Menocal issued a decree today providing that all persons considering themselves injured by the former Presidential decree annulling the Cuban Port Company concession, should file claims with the Secretary of the President within sixty days. The decree is the result of an authorization which Congress recently gave the President to settle with the bondholders of that company.

WOULD REOPEN GOULD SUIT.

Trustees of Bondholders of Wabash-Pittsburgh Company Ask Aid.

Daniel B. Ely and Malcolm Stuart, acting as trustees for some of the minority bondholders in the defunct Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company, are making a fresh attempt to reopen the suit against George J. Gould and others on behalf of the holders of about $21,000,000 worth of bonds of the Wabash-Pittsburgh and to press the claim of these bondholders to compensation, both in cash, of which, it is alleged, the Reorganizing Committee which wound up the affairs of the Wabash-Pittsburgh deprived them by illegal issue of bonds, and in stock in the new company, now quoted at around $30 and $35, on the basis of $1,000 worth of stock at par for each $1,000 bond.

In order to reopen the matter and to press these claims, in which not only Mr. Gould but the Equitable Trust Company, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Columbia Trust Company, and the Central Trust Company are concerned, Mr. Ely and Mr. Stuart yesterday sent out a circular letter to all the bondholders who were, they allege, "frozen out" in the reorganization, asking them to contribute an assessment of $5 per $1,000 of bond toward expenses, and to deposit their bonds with Mr. Ely and Mr. Stuart as trustees to carry on the litigation, the arrangement being that 25 per cent. of any moneys recovered would go to the attorneys and trustees for their services.

CLOAK PROFITS REDUCED.

National Company Makes Reservation for Federal Taxes.

An expected heavy increase in the Federal corporation tax, whether in the form of an excess profits tax or otherwise, and a consequent reservation of profits to meet it, caused the net profits reported by the National Cloak and Suit Company in a statement issued yesterday covering the six months ended June 30, 1917, to fall below those of the corresponding period of 1916, although the volume of business done by the company was nearly $2,000,000 greater, and the profit, outside the tax charges, $25,000 greater.

The net profits for the last six months reported amount to $746,937.53, with a reservation of $63,938.01, on a business of $11,241,176.42. In the same period of 1916 the tax bill was only $14,900.94, so the net profit was $767,302.32 on a business of $9,657,408.14.

MIDWEST GETS MERRITT OIL.

Said to Have Added 170,000 Shares to 150,000 Already Owned.

The Midwest Refining Company has acquired a controlling interest in the Merritt Oil Corporation, according to information obtained yesterday in oil trade circles. The latter owns leases on about 6,000 acres of land in the Big Muddy field of Wyoming, on which four wells were recently brought in and others are being drilled. While details of the transaction were withheld, it is understood that the Midwest Company added to its 150,000 shares of Merritt stock previously owned, approximately 170,000 more, buying them from A. E. Humphreys of Denver and his associates. The Merritt Corporation has 600,000 shares outstanding.

The Midwest Company's shareholders are scheduled to meet on Aug. 14 to vote on a proposal to increase the stock from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000. The company has refinery capacity of 30,000 barrels a day, which is being increased to 50,000 barrels daily. Purchase of control of the Merritt Corporation was said to be primarily to insure the Midwest organization an adequate supply of crude petroleum for its expanding operations.

GOVERNMENT ACTIVE IN STEEL PURCHASES

Buys 150,000 Tons of Rails for Building of Double-Track Road in France.

HEAT CHECKS MILL OUTPUT

Producers Seek to Have Enough Employes Exempted from Draft to Insure War Materials.

While domestic consumers of steel products are reported to be still holding back their orders, pending the price-fixing decision at Washington, the Government is actively contracting for supplies to be use by the army in France. The Iron Age says:

"Chief of passing developments have been the buying of 150,000 tons of rails by the Government for the building of a double track railroad from its French port to its battle front, a marked reduction in output of steel works and rolling mills due to the extreme heat in all producing districts, and the efforts of manufacturers in steel and metal-working lines to have exempted from conscription enough employes to hold output of war materials where it is.

"The Washington Government's railroad operations in France will be on a large scale, and a vast engineering program is involved. There will also be considerable buying of light rails for portabe tracks. The standard sections just bought are eighty-pound rails. Either Bessemer or open-hearth rails will be accepted, $38 per gross ton being paid for the former and $40 for the latter. For angle bars 3.25c was paid, and for track bolts and nuts 5.50c. Deliveries are to be completed by Oct. 1. The Steel Corporation took 90,000 tons of the rails, and the remainder was divided between three companies.

"Over against the above prices for rails, which are those at which railroads bought last year for late 1917 delivery, are current sales at 100 per cent. higher. At Chicago a 700-ton sale of rails has just been made at $85. For the Government's French railroad 300 locomotives have been placed, and there are negotiations for 17,000 cars. About 100,000 kegs of spikes are wanted."

The Iron Trade Review says:

"The open world's market has been narrowed by an export embargo. The National Government has been transformed from a virtually disinterested to the dominant factor, both in the acquirement of tonnage and in the control of prices. The heavy purchasing volume of the Allies, which has been chief among the price stimulants of the last three years, is to be co-ordinated with that of this country, and probably will be subject to similar price consideration. Under these conditions the market is enveloped by a process of readjustments. Fresh buying and price advances continue under check, and a waiting situation generally prevails. Among developments this week are the purchase by the Italian Government of 50,000 tons of wire rods and by the French Government of 60,000 to 70,000 tons of plates at 6 cents for tank plates and 9 cents for Lloyd's boiler steel."

Lehigh Power Merger Completed.

The Lehigh Power Securities Corporation yesterday announced the taking over of the Lehigh Navigation Electric Company, the Lehigh Valley Transit Company, and the various companies formerly controlled by the Northern Central Company. In order to finance the transaction, the Lehigh Power Securities Corporation will soon issue $18,000,000 of notes, and if this sum does not prove sufficient to cover all expenditures connected with the new organization, the plan contemplates increasing the total issue to $20,000,000. The Electric Bond and Share Company is managing the transaction and the new company.

NATIONAL BANK AID TO LOA

Took $1,192,000,000 in Liber Bonds for Customers and Themselv

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—More th half of the subscriptions accepted f the first issue of Liberty bonds was o tained through national banks. The r ports of the banks under the call f June 20 show that for themselves ar their customers the banks took in s $1,192,000,000. Of this amount, the bank bought for their own account sole $186,000,000. When these reports we made the banks had not yet receive their allotments from the Secretary the Treasury.

The twenty-five cities whose nation banks subscribed for the largest amour of Liberty bonds on their own accou were New York City, $86,580,000; Phila delphia, $10,640,000; Chicago, $10,100,00 Pittsburgh, $7,610,000; San Francisc $5,085,000; Cleveland, $5,025,000; Was ington, $3,645,000; Boston, $3,445,00 St. Louis, $3,310,000; Richmond, $3 070,000; Omaha, $2,350,000; Buffalo, $2 000,000; Detroit, $1,760,000; St. Paul, $1 730,000; Rochester, $1,705,000; Balti more, $1,625,000; Cincinnati, $1,555,00 Dallas, $1,525,000; Nashville, $1,505,00 Newark, $1,485,000; Albany, $1,500,00 Los Angeles, $1,460,000; Toledo, $1, 460,000; Indianapolis, $1,410,000, an Minneapolis, $1,385,000.

The twenty-five cities whose nations banks sent in the largest amount o subscriptions for themselves and cus tomers per capita were Boston, $115.16 San Francisco, $78.95; Pittsburgh $75.34; Hartford, $72.58; Youngstown $67.58; Cincinnati, $60.83; Albany $59.04; Omaha, $57.01; Richmond $56.33; New York, $52.72; Philadelphia $46.14; Worcester, $40.26; Dallas $37.50; Newark, $37.16; Kansas City $36.20; St. Paul, $35.03; Denver, $34.40 New Haven, $33.09; Toledo, $33.05 Minneapolis, $31.97; Nashville, $30.56 Washington, $29.29; Buffalo, $28.65, an New Bedford, $28.47.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers.

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	96½	98
2s, coupon, 1930	96½	98
2s, registered, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, coupon, 1918	98¾	99¾
3s, registered, 1946	85	90
3s, coupon, 1946	85	90
3s, conversion, 1947	85	90
4s, registered, 1925	105	106
4s, coupon, 1925	106	106
2s, coupon, 1938, reg	96	98
2s, Panama, '36, coupon	96	98
3s, Panama, '61, reg	83	88
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	83	88

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
6s	Sept., 1917	100	100¼	100¼
4½s	June, 1965	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	Nov., 1963	101¾	102¾	101¾
4½s	Mar., 1963	101¾	102¾	101¾
4½s	Nov., 1957	101¾	102¾	102
4½s	May, 1957	101¾	102¼	102
4½s	Nov., 1917	99¾	..	99¾
4½s	April, 1966	97¾	98	97¾
4½s	Mar., 1960-80	97¾	98	97¾
4½s	Mar., 1964	97¾	98	97¾
4½s	Mar., 1962	97¾	98	97¾
4½s	Sept., 1960	97¾	98	97¾
4s	May, 1959	93¾	94½	94
4s	Nov., 1958	93¾	94½	94
4s	May, 1957	93¾	94½	94
4s	Nov., 1955	93	94½	94
4s	Nov., 1936	95	98	98

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1930	4.40	4.25	4.50
4½s	1918-1923	4.40	4.25	4.50
4½s	1924-1931	4.40	4.25	4.50
4½s	1921-1923	4.40	4.25	4.50
4½s	April, 1920	4.50	..	4.50
4½s	1918-1919	4.60	..	4.50
4½s	1930-1933	4.50	4.25	4.55
4½s	1940-1953	4.50	4.35	4.55
3½s	1922-1929	4.50	4.25	4.50
3s	1926-1930	4.60	4.20	4.50

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
82	Cities Service	277	274	275	276
635	Cities Service pf	86½	85¾	85¾	86
300	Cities Service new	29¾	29¼	29¼	29½

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	20	22
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf	70	74
Am. Gas & Electric	110	113
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	48	49
Am. Light & Traction	300	305
Am. Light & Trac. pf	106	110
Am. Power & Light	66	68
Am. Power & Light pf	87	89
Am. Public Utilities	30	35
Am. Pub. Utilities pf	66	68
Am. W. W. & Elec	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	67	70
Am. W. W. & E. partic.	20	24
Am. W. W. & E. war.	11	12
Carolina Power & Light	37	38
Carolina P. & L. pf	92	96
Colorado Power	28	30
Colorado Power pf	98	101
Commonwealth P. & L.	50	53
Com'wealth P. & L. pf	76	78
Conn. Power pf	92	95
Consumers' P. pf	94	97
Dayton Power & L. pf	87	90
Duluth Edison	75	82
Eastern Texas Electric	57	60
Eastern Texas El. pf	83	85
Electric B. & S. pf	99¼	100
Electric Properties	66	67
El Paso Electric	101	104
El Paso Electric pf	94	97
Empire Dist. Elec. pf	86	90
Fed. Lt. & Traction	12	14
Fed. Light & Trac. pf	47	52
Gas & Elec. Securities	290	310
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf	94	100
Interstate Electric	86	96
Interstate Elec. pf	90	95
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Miss. River Power	11¾	13¼

Bonds.

Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	69½	71	
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	78	82	
Central P. & L. 1st 6s	98	98	
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	99	101	
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	85	89	
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	
Con. Pow. 1st 5s, '63	92	95	
Conn. River P. 5s, 1987	95	99	
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	94	98	
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	89	92	
Denver G. & E. con. 5s	94	97	
Eastern Ohio 1st 5s	97	101	
E. Texas Elec. col. 5s	88	92½	
Empire Gas & Fuel 6s	99	100	
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	
Fed. Light & Tr. 6s	90	93	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	81	84	
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '49	94	98	
Kan. Pub. Serv. 5s, '41	93	96	
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	88	93	
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	90	95	
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97¼	99	
Middle West Ut. 6s, '25	95	99	
Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99¼	100	
Miss. Riv. Power 1st 5s	70	71	
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	85	90	
Nat. Sec. prior lien 4s	89½	92	
Nat. Securities deb	48	58	
Nat. Securities, income	10	18	
New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	94	96	
N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	80	83½	
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	97½	98½	
Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	93	93½	
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	92	
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102	
Omaha & C. B. 5s	90	95	
P. G. & E. (Aris.) 6s, '31	95	100	
Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101	
Puget Sd. Trac. notes	98	100	
Standard Gas & Elec. 6 p. c. notes, 1935	90	94	
Stand. of Cal. 5s, '45	94	96	
So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	93	95	
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	88	92	
U. S. R. & M. 6s, '25	111	118	
Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	85	90	
Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97	99	
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	95	98½	
Utah Sec. 6s	90	91	
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98	
Western Power 1st 5s	96	98	
West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½	
West. P. P. 1st 5s, '46	93	98	
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	91	96	
Yadkin River Pow. cfts.	83	87	

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Balt. Tube	98½	98½	98½
100	Cosden O. & G. cfts	13	13	13
179	Cosden cfts	13¼	13	13¼
8	Con. Power	113	113	113
5	M. V. T. pf.	78	78	78

Bonds.

$2,000	B. C. 4s, '62	97¾	97¾	97¾
10,000	Con. Gas 4½s	92¼	92¼	92¼
4,000	Elkhorn 6s	100	100	100
27,000	Mt. V. notes	100¼	100¼	100¼
$1,000	U. Ry. inc. 4s	62¾	62¾	62¾
6,000	Un. Ry. 4s	80¾	80¼	80¼
2,000	Wash., B. & Annop's 5s	85	85	85

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Zinc	24½	24½	24½
25	Alaska Gold	5	5	5
50	Algomah	65c.	65c.	65c.
35	Allouez	62	62	62
238	Ariz. Com'l	12¾	12¾	12¾
5	Butte & Sup.	37½	37½	37½
60	Cal. & Ariz.	79½	79	79½
25	Cal. & Hecla	535	533	535
223	Copper Range	59¾	59	59¾
100	Daly-West	2	2	2
1,255	Davis-Daly	6¾	5½	6¾
50	Franklin	6¾	6½	6½
50	Isle Royale	30	30	30
25	Keweenaw	2	2	2
130	Mason Val.	8	7¾	8
30	Mass Con.	12¾	12	12
125	New Arcadian	3½	3	3
15	Osceola	84	84	84
70	Pond Creek	25	24¾	25
70	Santa Fe	1	1	1
10	Shannon	7½	7½	7½
100	Sup. & Bost.	4	3¾	3¾
500	Trinity	7¾	6¾	7
500	Tuolumne	1	1	1
35	U. S. Smelt.	57¾	57¼	57¾
11	Do pf	49½	49	49
35	Utah Con	15¾	15¼	15½
10	Wolverine	46	45¾	46

Railroads.

3	Bost. & Alb.	152	152	152
42	Boston Elev.	60½	60¼	60¼
60	Fitchb'g pf.	60	60	60
25	Mass. Elec. pf.	25	25	25
125	West End	46	45½	46
30	Maine Cent.	95	95	95
7	C. & P. pf	79	79	79

Miscellaneous.

38	Am. Ag. Ch.	91¾	91½	91½
21	Do pf	100	100	100
30	Am. Sugar	122¾	122	122
682	Am. T. & T.	119¼	118	118½
25	Am. Wool. pf.	98½	98¼	98½
10	A. G. & W. I.	105¼	105¼	105¾
80	Int. Por. C. pf.	28	26	28
50	Island Creek	67¾	67½	67½
12	Do pf	89	89	89
24	Mass. Gas.	92¾	92	92¾
30	N. E. Cot. Y.	88¾	88¾	88¾
2	N. E. Tel.	110	110	110
15	New Riv. pf.	80	80	80
25	Swift	152	151¾	151¾
21	T. G. Plant.	102	102	102
31	Torrington	64	63¾	64
1	United Drug	70	70	70
85	United Fruit.	134½	134	134
80	Un. Sh. Ma.	49¼	49	49¼
5	Ventura Oil	6¾	6¾	6¾

Bonds.

$1,000	Swift 5s	99¼	99	99¼
$5,000	Lib. Loan	99¾	99¼	99½

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Rad'r.	290	290	290
40	Am. Shipbldg	91	91	91
18	Booth Fish.	87	87	87
890	Cudahy	118¾	118	118¾
10	Com. Edison	122	122	122
125	Lind. Lt. ex 3% 17 ext.	29½	28¾	29¼
295	Prest-o-lite	135	134½	135
25	Public Svc.	92	92	92
50	Quaker Oats	300	300	300
30	Sears-Roe	168	167½	168
5	S. Warner	62	62	62
223	Swift	152¼	152	152
2,165	Un. Carbide	186¼	179¾	181
30	Wilson	68¼	68¼	68¾
23	Do pf	104	103¾	103¾
97	Midwest	39½	39¼	39½
25	Do pf	72	72	72
10,055	Car. rights	17	15¼	15½

Bonds.

$3,000	Com. Edison 1st 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Lake St. Elev. 1st 5s	55	55	55
9,000	Swift 4st 5s	99½	99¼	99¾

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am. Gas	103½	103½	103½
18	Elec. Stor	60	59¾	60
84	Kentucky Sec	84	84	84
290	Lake S. Cp.	17¼	17	17¼
237	*Penn. R. R.	53¾	52¾	52¾
339	Phila. Elec.	29½	29¼	29¾
1,120	P. R. T. t. c	30¾	30¼	30¾
100	Tonopah Bel.	4½	4½	4½
100	Ton. Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾
46	U. G. Imp	78½	78½	78½

Bonds.

$1,800	Elec. & Peo. Trac. 4s	77½	77	77½
1,500	Lake S. 1c. 5s	43	42	42
$5,000	Pa. Co. cfts. 4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼
2,500	P. El. 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾

*Ex dividend.

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Tues-day. Bid.
Aetna pf	38	38	36
American Brass	304	309	315
Atlas Powder	178	183	173
Do pf	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox	122	124	122
Bliss	500	550	500
Do pf	73	78	78
Can. Explosives	350	450	350
Do pf	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	98	103	106
Du Pont	263	268	262
Do old com	104	106	104
Do deb. pf	99	101	99
Hercules Powder	247	251	248
Do pf	116	120	116
Niles-Bem't-Pond	148	152	148
Scovill Mfg	635	645	600
Winchester Arms	1000	1200	1000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

A firm tone pervaded the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The turnover of odd lots was well distributed through the list. Special attention was paid in the day's trading to the various war shares and steel specialties. Central Leather had a run up near the close. There were some further rumors regarding peace proposals on the part of Germany, but not much attention was paid to them.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
90	Allis-Chal	29¾	29¾	29¾
30	Am. Beet S	92	91½	91½
10	Am. Can	48¾	48¾	48¾
40	Am. Lins'd	26¾	26¾	26¾
150	Am. Locom'

EMERSON MOTORS CO. IN NEW INDICTMENT

Five Officers and "Ford Tractor" Heads Accused of Misusing the Mails.

FRAUDS IN STOCKS ALLEGED

Brokers Who Handled Shares Also Included—Some History of Tractor Concerns.

An additional indictment was found yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury against five officers of the Emerson Motors Company, Inc., for alleged fraudulent use of the mails. The indictment also named the Ford Tractor Company of South Dakota, the Ford Tractor Company, Inc., of Delaware, and William Baer Ewing, President of the latter concern. The Emerson Motors Company was indicted on June 5, together with three concerns engaged in selling stock of the company and a number of its officers. This indictment and the filing by the Emerson Motors Company of a voluntary petition in bankruptcy took place at practically the same time.

In the discussion that followed the indictment those speaking for the concern laid much stress on the fact that the company was also largely interested in a tractor that promised large financial returns. Even if the company's business of making and marketing automobiles did not enable it to get upon its financial feet, it was said, the tractor business would assure it.

Post Office Inspectors Nathan Noille and O. B. Williamson immediately began an investigation into the tractor concern, and reported that the methods used to sell stock were the same as those of the Emerson Motors Company. Advertisements were circulated, and newspapers of circulation that carried them were liberally patronized.

Assistant United States District Attorney Osborne sifted the reports of the inspectors, and the evidence was laid before the Grand Jury, which speedily returned the indictment. Yesterday Mr. Osborne briefly related the history of the Ford tractor concern, taking care to explain that Henry Ford had nothing whatever to do with the matter. Incidentally, he gave interesting accounts of several of the men under indictment.

Besides the tractor concerns and Ewing, the indictment names the following, who were named also in the original indictment of the Emerson Company: Willis George Emerson, Nicholas Field Wilson, Robert P. Matches of the brokerage firm of Robert P. Matches & Co., Inc., which is accused of disposing of much of the stock of the tractor company; Theodore A. and George N. Campbell, and the Emerson Truck and Tractor Company, Inc.

According to the story told by Mr. Osborne, Ewing arrived in Chicago from San Francisco early in 1915 and became interested in a farming implement known as the Lion Tractor that had been designed by a man named Hartsough. After a short time Ewing severed his connection with the makers of this machine. Later he employed a man named Kinkead to make a tractor, but the machine turned out wasn't much good, Mr. Osborne said, because it would not run in a line.

But, according to Mr. Osborne, the machine turned out to be good enough for Ewing's purpose. Ewing, wanting a good name to go with it, found in Minneapolis Paul B. Ford, who was employed by the Andrews Heating Company. He arranged to use Ford's name, to pay him for its use, to make him a Director of the company he would start to organize, and to give him a slice of the stock. Thereupon The Ford Tractor Company of South Dakota was incorporated and a plant was established in Minneapolis which, it was alleged, contained assets worth $100,000. The company ran along for one year from June, 1915. Then Ewing, it was said, got into a wrangle with his associates. Some of those who had bought stock raised a row, and Ewing was on the verge of being forced out when he threw the company into bankruptcy and a receiver was appointed.

Ewing then organized The Ford Tractor Company, Inc., of Delaware, Mr. Osborne said, and in return for the good will and assets of the South Dakota concern assumed responsibility for $9,000 of its liabilities. The Delaware concern began business on Nov. 8, 1916, with $1,000,000 authorized capital and with these officers: W. Baer Ewing, President; C. B. Elliott, Vice President; M. R. Johnston, Secretary and Treasurer, and John H. Meier, Paul B. Ford, John L. Smith, and R. A. Jacobson, Directors.

Ewing arranged with Wilson and Matches, according to Mr. Osborne, to sell the stock and at their suggestion the capital of the company was increased to $10,000,000, consisting of 1,000,000 shares, on the ground that stock in a big concern could be sold much more readily than stock of a small concern. It is also alleged that 80,000 shares of the stock were sold to about 3,000 investors at prices ranging from $4 to $5 a share.

'SHINPLASTERS' IN GERMANY

People Hoarding Coins and Towns Issuing Fractional Paper Money.

In addition to pleading for the turning in of all gold coins and jewelry and precious stones, the German Government has attempted to put an end to the hoarding of minor coins by issuing a decree providing that after Jan. 1, 1918, such coins dated earlier than 1917 shall not be accepted as legal tender.

London reports paid special attention to the effect of this order upon the silver 2-mark pieces and suggested that perhaps Germany wished to sell them in neutral money markets, because at the present high price of silver they were worth more as bullion than their face value in the depreciated German exchange. But an article in a copy of the Frankfurter Zeitung recently received in New York indicates that the order applies to nickel coins as well as to silver ones, and will probably be extended to copper, so as to force all the minor coins into circulation and relieve the trade handicap due to the shortage of metal currency. The article concludes:

"In Germany the traffic with money has maintained its usual forms up to the present, with the exception of the constantly increasing replacement of silver by the recently introduced notes of the Loan Bank put out by the Imperial Credit Administration. But the crazy notion, particularly widespread among the country folk, that paper money might be deprived of its value after the war gave rise to the evil habit that causes the storing away of not only silver money but also the really small change, such as 5 and 10 pfennig pieces, and withdraws them from circulation. This has now resulted in compelling the larger cities to help themselves and to issue fractional currency as substitutes. This expedient will in the course of time lead to fresh embarrassments, and can only be regarded as a temporary measure. Through the drastic action of the empire it will be brought home to those who will not listen to reason that, in the last analysis, they have only injured themselves."

DOMINION TO BUY CANADIAN NORTHERN

Ottawa Government Announces Plan to Acquire the 9,000-Mile System of Railroad.

LINKS THE TWO OCEANS

Purchase of Grand Trunk Also Contemplated—Meanwhile Government Will Finance It.

OTTAWA, Aug. 1.—Plans of the Canadian Government for nationalization of railways in the Dominion on a larger scale were announced in Parliament today by Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister. He said that in addition to the Government-owned Inter-Colonial Railway in Eastern Canada, it was proposed to acquire the entire Canadian Northern Railway system of over 9,000 miles, of which 6,000 miles are situated in the Western wheat belt.

The Canadian Northern, he said, had a common share capital of $100,000,000, of which the Government already owned $60,000,000 of common stock. A board of arbitration will be appointed to determine the value, and afterward the Government would create a new company, appointing its entire board of Directors to operate the system. This would mean that with the Inter-Colonial and the Canadian Northern Railway the people of Canada would own a system of railways from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Government favors retaining as many as possible of the operating heads of the Canadian Northern, especially D. B. Hanna, Vice President, and General Manager McLeod of the Western lines. Sir William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann, the creators of the Canadian Northern, he said, had intimated to the Government their willingness to co-operate in every way, even to the extent of continuing in charge of operating without salary should the Government so desire.

The transaction involves Government ownership of the subsidiaries, including steamship lines, telegraph companies, express department, hotels, and grain elevator systems in Western Canada, as well as the Mount Royal Tunnel, by which the road is about to gain access to Montreal, and terminal docks at Vancouver.

The Finance Minister said that the Government contemplated the eventual acquisition of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which is built from Winnepeg to Prince Rupert on the Pacific Coast. At present the Government does not desire to undertake the financing of this project. In the meantime, however, the Government proposes to assist the Grand Trunk Pacific with an advance of $750,000 to be secured by mortgage, for which the Grand Trunk Railway, as well as the Grand Trunk Pacific would be liable.

It is also the intention of the Government, it was pointed out, that the liability of the Grand Trunk in the form of guarantees for the securities of the Grand Trunk Pacific shall continue. A possible settlement, in respect to this, will be determined later when the question of taking over the Grand Trunk Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway may be considered. In any settlement that may be made with the Grand Trunk Railway, the liability of that company in the Grand Trunk Pacific will be considered.

The Government did not announce the details of its plan for the operation of the road acquired, but stated that it would do so after it had concluded the transfer to the Government of the outstanding stock of the Canadian Northern Railway.

The stock of the Canadian Northern outstanding is held to the extent of five-sixths by Sir William Mackenzie, Roderick Mackenzie, and Sir Donald Mann. It is estimated that the potential value of the stock will result in the owners receiving from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000 in the settlement.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Twenty-five new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $623,500 were chartered today. They include:

Tri-County Realty Corp., Albany, realty and construction, $5,000; G. F. Taylor, E. F. Crawford, John J. Foley, Albany.

Amber Refining Corp., Manhattan, general refining business, deal in petroleum by-products, &c., $99,000; J. J. Schwartz, D. B. Luckey, M. J. Bevans, 15 Cypress Av.

Arthur Bartfli Co., Inc., Albany, general grocer, import and export business, $80,000; M. J. Higgins, E. D. Cantwell, J. Staley, Albany.

A. W. Geer Co., Inc., Troy, general roofing and sheet metal work, $10,000; E. T. and A. W. Geer and E. S. Dwyer, Troy.

Thomas F. Meehan & Son, Inc., Brooklyn, ship cellers, joiners and caulkers, $230,000; H. R. Dawson, F. W. Morrell, C. R. Delmage, 177 Montague St., Brooklyn.

The Squirrel Film Corp., Manhattan, manufacture films, deal in general motion picture business, $100,000; G. DeClppico, L. J. Selznick, C. E. Lydecker, 2 Rector St.

Wicklow Co., Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture and deal in amusement devices, $5,000; F. S. Martyn, A. C. Meyer, J. J. Kelly, 116 North Oxford St., Brooklyn.

Ouimette Milling Co., Inc., Chazy, general milling business, $10,000; N. and A. J. and E. N. Ouimette, Chazy.

E. E. Johnston, Inc., Buffalo, general livestock brokerage and commission business, $10,000; C. Nichols, J. Johnston, R. O. Burchfield, Buffalo.

Lichtenstadter & Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture ladies' apparel, &c., $25,000; I. Lichtenstadter, K. A. O'Leary, W. S. Ladenheim, 846 East 20th St.

U. S. Brokers Agency, Inc., Manhattan, general insurance agency business, $10,000; A. C. Swinton, W. G. Boschen, N. T. Schinsiwe, 21 Cornelia St., Brooklyn.

F. F. Goods Brokers, Inc., Manhattan, general brokerage and commission business, $25,000; J. J. Dabooub, A. Mansour, J. Handal, 1,469 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

L. B. Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, $10,000; L. B. Mc. Clure, A. M. Gladding, E. M. Sprague, 520 West 149th St.

Derrygarriff Realty Corp., Manhattan, realty and construction, $5,000; W. H. Brown, I. Anderson, J. Murray, 540 West 165th St.

The Progressive Machine and Metal Products Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture engines, boilers, machinery, &c., $10,000; I. Ratzner, A. Kipniss, L. Olitsky, 1,517 53d St.

M. K. Millinery Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture and import ladies' hats, $5,000; M. Weinberg, O'Leary, H. D. Mencher, 1,625 Madison Av.

Empire Millinery Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture and import ladies' hats, $10,000; M. L. Crane, Jacob Kessler, &c., Abramowitz, 1,888 Crotona Parkway, Bronx.

Temperance Beverage Co., Inc., Bronx, manufacture and bottle nonintoxicating drinks, $10,000; M. Goldhammer, W. Sudbrink, E. Meyer, 1,229 College Av., Bronx.

The Kennedy Contracting Co., Inc., Utica, general contracting business, $10,000; R. B., E. G., and P. J. Kennedy, Utica.

Capital increases: Manhattan Desk Co., Manhattan, $80,000 to $90,000; Freeman-Summer Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000; Arcade Realty Co., Manhattan, $20,000 to $2,000,000.

Capital reduction: Atlas Sample Card Co., Manhattan, $15,000 to $1,500.

Dissolutions: Phoenix Hardware Manufacturing Co., Homer; Plattsburg Plumbing and Electric Co., Inc., Manhattan; Manufacturers' Iron and Steel Corp., Manhattan; Irvington Hat Co., Inc., Manhattan; Emmanuel Pollock, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—New Devices Company, Newark, manufacture and sell vacuum cleaners, &c., $10,000. Incorporators, B. N. Bishop and Richard Deubich, both of Newark, and Louis Caper of Plainfield.

International Loading Company, Jersey City, manufacture and sell hardware, machines, tools, &c., $1,500,000; Arthur W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard and George V. Reilly, all of Jersey City.

Lake Coal Company, Perth Amboy, deal in coal, coke, &c., $125,000; Jessie H. Lake, Earl Lake and Charles K. Seman, Jr., all of Perth Amboy.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 1.—Charters filed:

The Root & Vendervort Corp., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with motors, automobiles, motor trucks, &c., $4,000,000; Harry H. Phillips, W. R. Watson, B. J. Cramer all of Chicago.

Uintah Basin Producing and Refining Co., drill, and operate for petroleum, gas, &c., $3,000,000; F. D. Wise, C. A. Campbell, J. P. Kochler, all of Indianapolis, Ind.

American Shell Co., deal in and with all kinds of metallic castings, &c., $2,000,000; A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, H. O. Coughlan, all of New York.

Direct Drive Motor Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with motor cars and all parts for same, $2,000,000; F. S. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphian incorporators.

International Steel and Ordnance Co., manufacture and deal in and with machine, tools, and hardware made of brass, iron, &c., $2,000,000; A. W. Britton, H. O. Coughlan, S. B. Howard, all of New York.

United States Platinum Co., purchase, explore, and develope mines of all kinds, for platinum, &c., $2,000,000; M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, J. D. F. Rock, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Imperial Lead Corp., mine and treat, smelt and refine, lead, zinc, &c., $1,650,000; S. B. Howard, G. V. Reilly, G. Ermold, Jr., all of New York.

The Kentucky Crude Oil Co. establish oil companies and develop the same acquire mineral lands and develop same, $500,000; G. T. Cunningham, Utica, N. Y.; W. S. Randall, Portland, Me.; C. M. Ecner, Elkton, Md.

Increase in capital: Hoffay Talking Machine Co., Inc., New York, $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 283, P. O. Bldg., at 11:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Noticed motions: Foster<Callahhan, Michelin<Mason & Seamen, Kollanoroski<C & O Ry. Co, Sociele<Gluckman, Werner<Marden, Orth & Hastings, Re tug Sanine, Am Dyewood Co<Schooner Charles G. Endicott, Bowring<SS Angamda, Hasan<SS Nigretia, Prossprich<Notman, (2) Simonetti<Timmins, Kirsch<SS San Gagliemeo, Pastene<Haley, Kromman<same, Solguers<same, Stephens<Clark & Bell Co, Blanner<Reisler, Life Preserver Suit Co<Nat Life Preserver Co, Sandpilner<Mov Pic P Co, Adjourned motions: Barnes<Martin, Hom Amerlana Co<Prest-O-Lite Co, Glasel<Goetz.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Naturalizations in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Courts.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Litigated motions: Reichstadt<Halstead, (2) Consalvo<Loew, Kogan<Bonta, Lyons<Asphalt Cons, Lithandler<Weatherill, Brenner<Payne, Sebok<Leinwanders Cafe, Todd<Nicol, Assets & Liabilities Assn<49 E 59th St, Bell<T Hogan & Sons, Inc, Borchardt<Norton Co, Meurers<Slade, State & City Realty Co<Goodwin, Dignowitz<Benjamin, Re Henneberger, State & City Realty Co<Goodwin, Dammann<Pernent, Christie<Manhattan Life Ins Co, Re Davis, CNY<Kessel, Re Italian-Amer Strs, Inc. (Conklin,) Wolins<White Rock Mills, Re Silverstrunk<Gelstrunk, Komoll<Schultz Bread, Merrione<Fabre Line, Bonath<Althouse, Sabin<Holbrook, Cabot & Rolling Corp, Lesser<Int Trust Co, Slutzk<McMullen, Snare & Triest Co, Schultz<Post, Rosenberg<Goldenberg, (2) Panlon<Cole, Attridge<B H RR, Re CNY (Albany Rd.), Don<Nassau RR, Kahane<same, Miller<C I & B RR, Malravanchik<NY Cons RR, Pepperman<B H RR, Reisner<N Y Cons RR, Bondak<B, Q Co & S RR, Victor Flag Co<Artistic Dyeing Co, Schooner Charles G. Endicott, Bowring<SS Angamda, Hasan<SS Nigretia, Prossprich<Notman, (2) Simonetti<Timmins, Rosenthal<Rosenthal, Platt<Bank of Lawrence, Schorsch<Backer Bldg Finn<Finn, Botassis<Greenwood Sq Bank, Chrishelm<Tyler, Gilson<Gilson, Re C E Gates Co<Doe Brody<Quaker Oats, Schmidmann<Rooselin, Farber Cont Co<Easie Con Co, Calciano<Calciano, Moder<Moder, Hanan<Hanan, Sinclair Hotel Co<Mitchel, Kennelly<Kennelly, Thomas<Sommer, De Sherbinin<Bremer-Waltz Co, Carver<A D Salkeld & Bros, Inc, Re Wolinsky (Boudin) Carver<A D Salkeld & Bros, Inc, Simes<Carver, Marinbach<Lichtenstein, Re Miller, Re Groll, Wodiaka<Wodiaka, Brightwood Mot Mfg Co<Judson, Farmer<Keller, 58th St Cafe Co, Inc<Noonan, Campbell<Campbell, Jr, Brett<Brett, Lynar<Lynar, Jr, Re McLean, (Welt,) Byard Products Co<Gross, Phelps<Dwarta, Haas<Haas, Stalmack<Rothrock, Re Sherwood, Gibson<Gibson, CNY<Peerless Hotel, Harper<Harper, Kaskel<Kaskel, George Backer Film Co<Word Film Co.

PART I.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Recess.

PARTS IV., V., VI., and VII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of: Rena Seelye.
Wills for probate: Elsie Greget, Samuel L. Wyman, Richard B. Scholer, Wensel Spinko.
Accounting of: Katharine Killing, George Patrik, James M. Hall, L. W. Swinburne, Anna V. R. Cotter, Clara Lint.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part 1.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Balose<Id Av Ry, Lieberman<same, Leonard<same, Lyons<same, Greimel<same, McCullough<same, Holzkeld<same, Johnson<same, Chertow<same, Flannery<same, Markowitz<same, Gaffney<same, Ey<same, Dailey<same, Taylor<Union Ry, Treacy<same, Verschleiser<same, Lennon<same, Johnson<same, Itkin<NYC Int Ry, Ferillano<same, Schlinsky<Whitridge, Hewes<same, Herman<same, Minsbourg<same, Bernokopf<same, November<Belt Line Ry, Mendelson<Black & White Cab Co, Beggins<same, Alexander<same, Harrods, Ltd<Middleton, Hopeman<Hooper, Zonebaek<Kreitman, Goldstein<Fishel, Crystal Glass, &c, Co<Faerber, Silberman & Co, De Peyster Rty Co<Steele, Crystal Glass, &c, Co<Faerber, Silberman & Co, Libman<Lash, Fox Sq Bldg Co<Reynolds, Nassau Finance Co<Old Dom SS Co.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII. adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Potter<Levy.—Algernon S. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Smith<Fass.—Paul R. Towns.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Mary R. Lewis<Nassau Beekman Inv. Co.—Paul T. Kammerer. Katharine Dumahaut<Abraham A. Silberberg.—Oscar W. Ehrhorn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.—To be called Friday, Aug. 3.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Callaghan<O'Connell—Philip J McCook.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT, Pendleton, J.—Re Popular Women's Wear Co Inc<Celia Morris—Cambridge Livingston, Inc.—No fees or emoluments.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—George F Langenbacher<Cornelia J Earley—John Davis.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions, at 10 A. M.

Friedman<Marcus, I Lasloff<Tapolow, W Lasloff<same, Manhat Bellows Case Co<Cohen, McAllister<McAllister, Melvin<Melvin, Levingson<Weinstein, White<Oloisio, Lennon Co<Goldberg, Britton<Otto, Monfried<Boskey.

Payne<Bell, Pearson<Montieth Co, Abel<Rothman, Re Gehrken, Olivo<Reche, Napier<NY Mun Ry, Rubenstein<Newman, De Younge<De Younge Realty Co, Weber, (2) Brinberg<Streta, Simpson<Steepas, Pease Piano Co<O'Connor, Re Abelson, Elfenbein<Melnick, Deverall<Deverall, Re Schanectady Av, Dorfman<Jacobs.

PART II.—Cropsey, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Michael O'Brien, Hannah Anderson, Isaac C Younger.
Accounting of: Harold W Voorhees. Estates of: Emma Hunt, Catherine Dowd.

County Court.

CIVIL.—Adjourned for the term.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, August 7, 1917, for Contract 181, for removing a steel-frame superstructure and furnishing and erecting a portable steel building at Shaft 11 of the City tunnel, erecting a brick storage building and doing miscellaneous work, all in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the QUISQUEYA SUGAR COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 28th day of July, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

[Seal] C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

Notice to Creditors:—All persons having claims against the above-named corporation are instructed to present the same forthwith at the office of the company, No. 17 Battery Place, City of New York.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY, Complainant, against INTERSTATE COAL COMPANY, INC., et al., Defendants.—In Equity.—E 13-228.

Pursuant to an order of the United States District Court made in the above entitled action on the 6th day of June, 1917, notice is hereby given requiring all the creditors of said Interstate Coal Company, Inc., and all persons having claims of any kind against said company to exhibit their claims to said Receiver at his office, Room 1119, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and become parties to the above entitled suit within six months from the first publication of this order, and that in default thereof they will be precluded from all benefit of the order or judgment which may be made in such suit, and from any distribution which shall be made in such suit, and from any distribution which shall be made under such order or judgment.

Dated, New York, June 6th, 1917.

WALTER PETERSON, Receiver.
KELLOGG & ROSE, Attorneys for Receiver, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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And plenty of stock on hand accounts for our quick deliveries. We have the kind you want, the grade you want, and the colors you want at the price you want.
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Serges of Julliards and Botony only.
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BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

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COATS, SUITS. — Prominent jobber placing stock orders. 4th floor, 6 West 32d St.

COTTON GOODS wanted by manufacturer; sateen, all colors. Telephone Farr. 3702.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Karpf, Uhr & Co., Juniper and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, open for large quantity ivory and flesh crepe de chine, three and four thread; submit sample price on memo, express paid, and lowest price.

DRESSES.—Jobber places orders on better class of satin dresses. 1,133 Broadway, Room 614.

DRESSES AND SKIRTS.—Contractors on silk dresses and silk pop skirts; come with samples, between 9 and 4. Lauretta Skirt Co., 456 4th Av.

DRESSES.—Louis J. Blumenthal, resident buyer, 1,161 Broadway, will look at dresses, all kinds, today.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on satin and charmeuse dresses. 4th floor, 129 W. 29th.

FURS.—Will buy a large quantity of muffin and skunk, opossum collars. Ginsberg & Charlop Bros., 151 West 26th St.

JERSEY SILK.—Manufacturer wants to buy close out silk jersey. Telephone Farragut 6702.

MERCHANDISE.—Pay cash, woolens, linings, silks, clothes. "Remarkable," 62 W. 14th. Chelsea 9192.

POPLIN.—Will exchange ten pieces brown 07091/2 American for black and navy. Mr. Schweitzer, 4582 Greeley.

POPLIN—American 90610 wanted in all colors. Ben Kramer, 1,239 Broadway. Mad. Square 9656.

POPLINS, American 90610. Call Mad. Sq. 3121.

SERGES.—Open for Juilliard's 4800, navy and black. Phone Gram. 4154.

SERGES.—Botany 11433 and Whitman 104 Schlang & Co., 151 W. 26th.

SILKS.—Open to buy silks of all descriptions up to 85 cents a yard. Store, 423 4th Av.

WAISTS.—Open to buy for stock, cash job of silk waists.—S. Simon, 137 West 27th.

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BROADCLOTH.—Botany and F. & H.; also gratille, all colors. Farragut 2308.

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BURELLAS, American 0310; Walworth 3777; all shades; opening prices. Farragut 0264.

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COATS, SUITS.—Fall line ready, better kind; popular prices, Talbot, 114 West 27th.

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COATS.—See our stouts, auto and street wear coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

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Stylish dresses and waists, popular priced, in fast black. Necessary to every complete department.
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Auctions.

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THE FOLLOWING WILL BE SOLD:
Automobile Accessories and Parts
Springs, Bearings, Timpkins Axles, Differentials, Transmissions, Complete Sets of Tools, partly used Chassis and Motors, Woodworking Machinery, Sewing Machines and all other Machinery used in and about the premises for manufacturing Kent Automobiles; Office Furniture, Typewriter, Safe, Filing Cabinets, Rugs, &c.; also receiver's right, title and interest to the premises, covering 16½ acres of land; buildings erected thereon will be sold in accordance with the order of the Court.
DAVID BOBKER, Attorney,
LOUIS G. BEEKMAN, Receiver.

S. VAN POZNAK, Auctioneer.
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DRESSES.—Wash dresses, wash skirts, white and colored; big close out at sacrifice prices. Teitlebaum, 43 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Satins, serges, Georgettes, shantungs, close out. Wolfert, 1,133 Broadway. Room 614.

DRESSES.—Cotton white and colored voile dresses on hand. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th St.

DRESSES.—Silk, gingham, voile; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Gingham, voile, wash dresses; immediate delivery. Nivel, 151 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Cotton, 300 to close out, special price. Tip Top, 134 West 37th St.

FURS.—Log mats; 300 fine quality to close out. Merit, 22 W. 27th.

GEORGETTES and crepe de chines for immediate delivery; colors, ivory, flesh, navy and black. Herman Ullman & Co., 111 5th Av. Gramercy 804.

KERAMI.—We have Blumenthal's Kerami and Molami for delivery; also Julliard's 200 velvet. Chelsea 9866.

KERAMI for sale. Sidney Blumenthal's Kerami. Phone Farragut 2347.

KERSEYS, velours, plushes, astrachans, poplins, serges, gabardines, wool plushes; reasonable. Telephone Farragut 9812.

MERCHANDISE.—Resident buying office of highest character for $600 a year. K 125 Times.

MIDDIES.—We have still middies in cotton, silk, smocks, and sport coats, for immediate delivery, at low market prices. 446 Broadway, O. & L. Middy Blouse Co.

MOLE.—Hykiam plush crushed mole, 50-inch. Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

MOLE.—Chase's crushed mole, strips all widths. 4254 Madison Square.

NECKWEAR.—Men's knitted silk neckwear; bargain. Joseph Ruff & Co., 621 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS.—Eurella 0310, America, $1.55 net cash; 15020 Kersey, $2.50; 3421 navy and black, $1.80, net cash. Farragut 521.

PILLOW CASES.—Madeira embroidery house offers odd lots of baby pillow cases, pillow cases, towels, small and large scarfs, centre pieces, and luncheon sets at astonishingly low prices. A. M. Salamy Co., 78 Greenwich St.

PLANT.—Neckwear, men's plant, entirely equipped, for sale. Buyers can take possession at once; established business. L 54 Times.

PLUSH COATS.—Our line, consisting of seal plush and other pile fabric coats of the better grade, is ready. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

PLUSH.—Nutria plush, 24-inch, to close out. Hydol, 4254 Madison Square.

POPLINS.—Saxonia, all colors, $1.07½; 36-inch all-wool serge, 574c; Whitman's 100-9. U. S. 881, $1.90; Wallworth's 3703. Levcnsohn & Satz. Mad. Sq. 1205.

SERGES.—Will sell 100 pieces Garfield, 519 and 528, navy only, for spot cash. G. S., 273 Times Downtown.

SERGES. — Whitman's No. 94; navy and black. Madison Square 5844.

SILK SKIRTS—Plain and fancies, $2.50 and $2.75. New York Silk Garment Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—Have on hand 300 discarded samples, consisting of poplins, serges, plaids, and mixtures; will sell at $1.50. P. J. Barash, 36 West 20th St. Chelsea 7903.

SKIRT Buyers—Big value in silk skirts; ask for special A-125-skirt, $3.75; 200 other excellent models. Itzkowitz Bros., 245 7th Av., corner 24th St.

SKIRTS.—Now showing Fall line of skirts, cloth and silk, old prices and old terms. The Albert Skirt Co., 110-12 West 20th. Farragut 2220.

SKIRTS.—Silk poplin, French serges, latest styles, $3 up; immediate delivery. Pan American Skirt Co., 5 West 31st St.

SKIRTS, 700 assorted in wool and fancies, $1 up. Ford, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Silks, fancies, and plain, to close out at sacrifice. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Wash skirts, repp, $6.50, worth $10. Chauser, 19 West 21st.

SNAP FASTENERS, O and OO; best; white; put on plain white paper for export; 1,000 great gross, below market price. Suite 635 64 West 35th St.

STRIPS.—Hydol's Kolinsky stripe, all widths. 4254 Madison Square.

SUITS.—Velveteen suits, silk lined, fur collar and cuffs, $18.75; very special. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 20th St.

SUITS.—American Woolen Company's suits, $7.75. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

SUITS.—See our line of snappy styles, $6.75 up. Gutman, 48 West 24th.

SUIT JERSEY, gray serge, tan, gold. Telephone Madison Square 3478.

TANS and Copen PGL, 95c net. Z 376 Times Annex.

VELOURS.—Wonderful values and styles in velours, broadcloth, pompon; Fall coats. Favorite Cloak Co., 141 West 28th.

VELOUR.—American K 544 in all colors; 0310 and 0957. Farragut 8076.

VELVETEENS.—Several thousand pounds, remnants, at a price. Write M. C., 1,102 Simpson St.

VENETIANS.—Imported, 32 inch, black; special 37½ cents net cash. 4737 Chelsea.

WAISTS.—Georgettes and crepe de chines; latest models; early deliveries. Standard Silk Waist Co., 524 Broadway.

WAISTS.—Georgette, $2.25 and $2.75. Room 702, Oppenheim-Collins Building. Bronner Manufacturing Co.

WASH DRESSES.—Ginghams assorted styles; sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

WASH DRESSES, sport suits and tussah; close out. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 26th.

WASH SKIRTS.—Job to close cheap. A. Russakow, 136 West 21st St.

WOOLENS for Sale.—Wilson & Lawrence plaid and mixtures. J. P. Stevens plaid 1040, 1087; American plaid 15021. Velours, U. S. 153, Botany 5816, American 0359, Broadcloth, Botany 315, Clark & Dana 5420, Garfield Tricotine 4718, G. S. Campbell Poiret Velour 1885, Bachmon Yosemite 2665, S. & H. Lupine 7487 and Gunniburl 7207. American Pom Pom 0816, Stevens Burilla 6091 Gabardine of any mill, &c., in all colors. Essay Commercial Co., 20 W. 33d. Madison Sq. 6375.

WOOLENS, will sell Bachman's 17317 and 17215; all shades. Madison Square 9415.

Help and Situations Wanted.

CONTRACTOR with machine suitable for overlooking blanket materials. Write, giving particulars, W. C. Freckelton, 79 Worth St.

SALESMAN wants side line; calling on large N. Y. City trade. E 127 Times.

WHOLESALE KID GLOVE HOUSE seeks the services of an experienced order and detail man, one who can do big things; the opportunity is exceptional; A1 salary to right party; state age, experience, references, and where employed in first letter. L 33 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....4½@5 per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....4½@5 " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Some Flower Trimmings for Fall.

A tendency toward chenille and metal flowers for appliqueing on Fall hats is reported by the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. Among the offerings of this kind now on the local markets are small, novel flowers of metal tissue in silk and velvet mixtures, narrow wreaths of tiny velvet flowers with chenille buds mixed with small metal tissue leaves, small flower bouquets with dangling buds and ornaments—to take the place of tassels—flat montoures made of metal tissue in antique color effects, large flat silk petal flowers made with chenille edgings in harmonizing colors, attractive drooping pendant flower designs, and narrow flat applique bandings of velvet buds, leaves, and fruits, with a touch of metal tissue.

Manufacturers Appreciate This

One of the seven phases of our service that appeals to manufacturers is the absolute elimination words, the person who of "Red Tape." In other comes to this house is treated as a *customer*—not as a supplicant—and we always act on each application properly, efficiently and constantly.

Universal Discount Co.

100 Fifth Av., New York City

Gray Goods Quiet.

Trading in gray goods yesterday was of a very quiet sort and there were no operations of importance reported. Some inquiries were made for sheetings, but these were referred to the mills. The trade in printcloths was negligible and prices were firm at the nominal figures quoted. The following were prices for the day:

39-inch, 80-80s	14c	36½-inch, 64-60s	10¼c
39-inch, 72-70s	12¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	10c
39-inch, 68-72s	11¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	9¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	8¾c
38¼-inch, 64-64s	10¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	*7¼c

*Asked.

Men's Wear Opening Today.

The leading factor in the woolen trade will open up today a number of fabrics for the men's wear trade. The most important feature will be serges. In the market the opinion is that prices will show a considerable advance, with the greatest increases taking place in the woolen division. The figures quoted on the navy bids that were opened on Monday have given the mills a fair basis on which to compute quotations. It is believed that the goods to be opened will be on the market only a short time before withdrawal.

Conference on Discount Dispute.

Committees representing the garment manufacturers and the retailers to talk over the situation that has resulted from the adoption of new and lower discounts in the women's wear trade, will be held tomorrow at 10 o'clock at the Waldorf-Astoria. The new terms, calling for 2-10-60 instead of 10-10, went into effect on July 10. The retail interest asked the manufacturers to meet them in conference and see if some arrangement more suitable to them might not be agreed upon.

Prospects of Good Fur Sale.

The brisk nature of the demand and the shortage of certain very desirable furs are regarded as indications of an exceptionally good Fall sale for the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation. According to word given out at the office of the company yesterday, the number of dealers and shippers who have already signified their intention to take part in the auction is half again as large as those who sent in furs at the last sale. The manufacturers, it was said, have received much better orders than were expected. It was thought for a time that the entry of this country into the war and the consequent disturbance of conditions might have an adverse effect on business in the industry. On the contrary, sales have been larger than usual.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark.—Newman D. G. Co.; Mrs. H. Trout, coats, suits, waists, infants' wear; 334 4th Av.; Great Northern.

ARKANSAS CITY, Ark.—Devlin's; C. H. Devlin, ready-to-wear; Flanders.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Bernard, coats, suits, dresses, misses' furs; Miss F. L. Allen, silverware; 2 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, children's colored dresses, women's house dresses, boys' blouses, rompers; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, Mrs. J. B. Nelson, millinery; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; C. M. Langfeld, jewelry, leather goods; A. J. Fry, coats, suits; Miss S. Rofalman, ladies' wear; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. F. Krastel, mfg. dept.; 354 4th Av.

BARTLESVILLE, Okla.—L. Brin Co.; M. Born, ready-to-wear; 38 W. 33d.

BOONVILLE, Mo.—H. T. Zuzak & Co.; H. T. Zuzak, dolls, toys, novelties, china, rugs; Woodstock.

BOSTON—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss Sweeney, misses' suits; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss M. F. Goodwin, jewelry, silverware; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; G. W. Little, upholstery goods; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; T. O'Donnell, women's suits; J. Reed, hosiery, underwear; E. Lohey, laces; C. Snellin, laces; C. Hurd, women's hosiery, underwear; W. Tufts, laces; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Gilman, junior dresses; Miss Griffin, silk waists; Miss Reddington, waists; Mr. Silberman, machine made serge, silk dresses; Miss Nelson, misses' costumes, dresses; Mrs. Best, misses' coats, suits; Miss Vincent, ladies' suits; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Mrs. S. Adelson, silk waists; Miss Blumenthal, costumes; Miss Killeen, low priced dresses; 15 E. 26th.

BOZEMAN, Mont.—C. A. Mull, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

BRENHAM, Texas.—Curtis & Co.; A. Y. Curtis, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way; Aberdeen.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss E. M. Gray, corsets; Miss L. Hess, infants' wear, dresses, coats, suits; 2 W. 37th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss Jackson, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss McFarland, misses' coats, suits; Miss P. Brinton, coats, suits, dresses; 2 W. 37th.

BUTTE, Mon.—M. J. Connell Co.; Miss M. B. Haggerty, millinery; 23 East 26th.

CHARLESTON, Mo.—Buckner - Ragsdale Mer. Co.; W. B. Ragsdale, dry goods; Breslin.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—M. Furchgott & Sons; M. Furchgott, cloaks, suits, waists; 353 4th Av.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; A. Pickering, women's neckwear; Mrs. L. E. Franklin, muslin underwear; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss B. I. Carey, lamps; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—S. I. Ettinger & Son; S. I. Ettinger, clothing; Albert.

CINCINNATI—Mark Cloak Co.; M. Mark, cloaks, suits; Arlington.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss Beall, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.

CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; A. Hutchison, silks, dress goods; 23 E. 26th; Collingwood.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The May Co.; J. O. Sprowl, Miss Wallace, coats, suits, dresses; 37 W. 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; W. P. Ayers, wash goods; Miss Scott, skirts; Mrs. C. G. Seese, millinery; 470 4th Av.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; C. J. Staerker, toys; 230 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Traile Bros. Co.; H. S. Moorehouse, representing; 220 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Hirsch Co.; P. Hirsch, jobs taffeta dresses; 470 4th Av.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—Kaufmann Co.; R. Livermore, laces, neckwear, leather goods; 621 B'way.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Armbruster Co.; C. A. Cassidy, ready-to-wear; 358 4th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; H. Hymes, domestics, linens, white, wash goods; 1,150 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—A. Harris & Co.; E. S. Hunt, domestics; 1,150 B'way; Latham.

DAYTON, Ohio—Dayton Ostrich Plume Co.; J. G. Petosky, plumes; Hermitage.

DENVER, Col.—W. B. Ratner, jobs dresses, waists, skirts; 339 5th Av.

DETROIT—Roche-Crotty Hat Shop; Miss A. Roche, millinery; Woodward.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mrs. S. A. Morris, stationery, books; 354 4th Av.

DETROIT, Mich. — Newcomb-Endicott Co.; William Bridge, basement, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis.—R. Jacobs, women's ready-to-wear; Room 723, 1,133 Broadway.

EL PASO, Texas—Whitehouse Co.; R. Lujan, basement ready-to-wear; L. Geiger, blouses; Room 1800, 354 4th Av.

FAIRMOUNT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Son Co.; J. M. Hartley, hosiery, women's, men's ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Brown Co.; D. M. Lamitte, coats, suits, waists; Wallick.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—The Fair; S. Tilles, coats, suits; Imperial.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—H. Stern, general mdse.; Miss J. Hughes, ladies' wear; Collingwood.

GREELEY, Col.—Reuler Merc. Co.; C. Reuler, silk waists; 359 5th Av.

HERKIMER, N. Y.—H. G. Munger & Co.; Miss E. K. Ladue, china; 404 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; R. C. Block, men's clothing; 1,261 B'way.

INDIANAPOLIS—William H. Block Co.; Miss Jacobs, underwear; 1,261 B'way.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; Miss M. Bowers, muslin underwear; 225 5th Av.; Park Av.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Abrahamson, Bigelow Co.; Miss Morgan, skirts, dresses; Latham.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. B. Peck D. G. Co.; F. McKenna, notions, stationery, books, toilet goods; Miss K. Finnigan, ready-to-wear; J. E. Campbell, men's furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 230 5th Av.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Bros.; J. E. De Belle, rugs; 225 5th Av.; Latham.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—M. M. Newcomer Co.; M. M. Newcomer, mdse. mgr.; Mrs. M. K. Little, ready-to-wear; Mrs. R. Kessler, millinery; R. 901, 45 W. 34th.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; Miss Kreider, art goods; Mrs. J. Burbank, muslin underwear, corsets; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; R. C. Masterson, gloves, hdkfs., leather goods; 404 4th Av.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine; W. Willis, books, stationery; A. S. Whitworth, millinery, art goods; 230 5th Av.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Pollach Co.; J. Pollach, silk waists, skirts, Summer dresses; 339 5th Av.

LOCKHART, Texas—L. Chapman, dry goods; 1,161 Broadway.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Broadway Dept. Store; Miss Timmins, misses' ready-to-wear; 93 Madison Av.

MACON, Ga.—Burden, Smith Co.; C. H. Denicke, notions, jewelry, hdkfs., neckwear; Gregorian.

MERIDIAN, Miss.—Marks-Rothenberg Co.; L. Rothenberg, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wrubel's; Miss R. Wrubel, ladies' wear; Park Avenue.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Paris Fashion Co.; G. B. Schoen, skirts; 15 E. 26th.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; Miss L. Carufel, misses', infants' wear; 2 W. 37th.

MINNEAPOLIS—J. Bauch, ready-to-wear; Broztel.

MINNEAPOLIS—S. Schoen & Co.; L. G. Schoen, cloaks, suits, dresses; Prince George.

MINNEAPOLIS—Minneapolis D. G. Co.; Mrs. M. Matche, infants' wear; Miss A. G. Mabee, muslin underwear, house dresses, kimonos; 432 4th Av.

MINOT, N. D.—E. Ellison & Sons; L. M. Flatue, O. C. Ellison; dry goods; 1,170 B'way; Gregorian.

MUSKOGEE, Okla.—Calhoun D. G. Co.; M. Becker, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; J. C. Mizer, notions, ribbons, jewelry, leather goods; 404 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; W. T. Rogers, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.; Murray Hill.

OGDEN, Utah—Last & Thomas; J. H. F. Last, coats, suits, dresses; Great Northern.

OSHKOSH, Wis.—F. Stein & Co.; Stein, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way; Sherman Square.

PALESTINE, Texas.—The Fashion; S. D. Brooks, coats, suits; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA — S. Reinheimer Co.; S. Reinheimer, Miss D. Silverstein, women's ready-to-wear; Mrs. N. Shute, children's wear; 6th floor, 133 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA — Blauner's; H. Blauner, Miss Ransford, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Strawbridge & Clothier; Miss A. Mulvey, Miss E. A. Buch, misses' costumes. 1,150 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. Donnelly, handkerchiefs; Broadway and 10th.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; B. Neiman, jobs wash dresses; Mrs. B. Levine, satin serge dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss McElwain, hosiery; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; R. O. Aal, basement ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Smit, Worth Co.; E. M. Smit, dresses; Miss K. Simon, waists; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH.—I. S. Harris Co.; H. Shubin, dresses; Breslin.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; J. Cohen, basement, jobs silk, cotton dresses; Miss Rosenberg, jobs cotton dresses; 364 5th Av.

PUEBLO, Col.—R. Hammerslough Mercantile Co.; Miss Weinberg, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; H. C. Stauffer, ladies' hosiery; 230 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. M. Didenhover, coats, suits, waists; Miss M. Bell, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—Kaufmann Co.; F. B. Lockett, flowers, feathers; J. Kaufman, millinery; 353 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va.—M. Crighton, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Auerbach Co.; M. J. Friedman, cloaks, suits, waists, ready-to-wear, silks, dress goods; C. Emaign, domestics, cotton goods; F. Mundell, notions, laces, ladies' neckwear, ribbons; 121 E. 24th.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—B. H. Levy & Bro. Co.; Miss Phean, jobs sweaters; 1,199 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—J. S. & B. S. Craib; J. S. Craib, dry goods; Bristol.

ST. LOUIS—Kline's; Miss L. Julius, suits; 404 4th Av.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Field, Schlick & Co.; J. G. Morrissey, ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Mercantile Co.; Miss J. Villaume, children's wear; 1,239 B'way.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; J. I. H. Wright, hosiery, gloves; 72 Leonard.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse Wholesale Notion House; I. Blumberg, notions, hosiery, underwear; Herald Square.

TOLEDO, O.—W. L. Milner & Co.; J. B. Johnson, men's, boys' clothing; 116 W. 32d.

TRINIDAD, Col.—R. Hammerslough Mercantile Co.; W. Freirich, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.

TULSA, Okla.—Scott-Holliburton Co.; Mrs. B. Johnson, millinery; 1,140 Broadway; Algonquin.

VICTORIA, Texas—A. & S. Levy; S. Levy, women's ready-to-wear; Room 1015, 1,150 Broadway.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Mrs. H. Gold, waists, sweaters; 220 5th Av.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss Dell, millinery; 354 4th Av.

WESTON, W. Va.—Blumberg Bros. Co.; H. Blumberg, dry goods; Herald Square.

WICHITA, Kan.—Rorabaugh D. G. Co.; Miss B. Daly, millinery; McAlpin.

WORCESTER, Mass.—C. T. Sherer Co.; D. Kodis, representing; 1,270 Broadway.

WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co.; B. Le Doux, toilet, leather goods; 404 4th Av.

No. 777 Bochmanns Silvertone Half Lined Plush Trim **12.75** Special
ROSING & COHN

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PRISCILLA

PRISCILLA COATS *for* **MISSES**
are styled and priced with special regard for the requirements of young women who want dash and swing in their outer garments at extremely moderate prices.
See the big line of smart Fall styles—there's real profit in it for you.
H. GOLDWATER & CO.,
36-46 West 25th St., New York

Have for sale fully equipped factory for manufacture of wearing apparel. Sixteen miles from city. Includes thirty-six No. 8115 Singer machines, one Reese button machine, two motors, fully equipped pressing plant and cutting room. Willing to sell at sacrifice. Inquire ABRAHAM, 13 West 27th St. Farragut 3886.

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All Widths *All Shades*
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SERGES $6.75 to $15.00 **DRESSES** SILKS $6.75 to

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A Junior Training Camp
Established by Authority of the
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A camp for Preparedness and Good Citizenship. Beautifully located on the upper reaches of
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
On North Hero Island, in a healthful region sparsely populated and far removed from chances of exposure to contagion or disease. The buildings are of the cantonment type and are the result of scientific study of modern military camp construction. The equipment is sanitary and complete in every particular.
The table is exceptionally good.
The cadets are supplied with the most modern army rifle and equipment.
The camp is under the supervision and command of Brigadier General Wm. Verbeck, N. G., N. Y., who has surrounded himself with a complete military and tutorial staff.
There are eighty carefully selected cadets now in attendance.
Opportunity is now given to a limited number of young men of certified character between the ages of 14 and 21 to join the camp for a five weeks' course between August 1st and September 10th. Apply to
Genl. Wm. Verbeck
Camp Ethan Allen, North Hero, Vt.

Four Years' Work In One
From October, 1916, to June, 1917, a boy of 16 made the following record:

Chemistry	.87	Cicero	.93
English I.	.90	Advanced Latin	
English II.	.90	Composition	.92
Physiography	.90	Physics	.70
Algebra I.	.74	American History	.90
Algebra II.	.74	Plane Geometry	.88

The summer session is now open and will continue until Oct. 1, 1917.
The Principal will be at the School from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily to interview parents.
The Clark School for Concentration
Boarding and Day Pupils, Boys & Girls. Write for Book. 'Phone 744 Columbus.
Note: French Lessons Free For Soldiers Who Are Going to France
Boys' School and Main Office, 72nd St. and West End Avenue
Girls' School, 75th St. & West End Av.

Sea Pines School
of Personality for Girls
HAPPY home life; personal attention and care. Students inspired by wholesome, beautiful ideals of efficient womanhood. Hygiene and morals observed especially for health, character and initiative. 100 acres; pine groves; 1,000 feet seashore. Climate is favorable for outdoor life. Horseback riding, gymnastics. College Preparatory, Finishing, German and Spanish by native teachers. Music, Culture, Domestic Science, Handiwork, Household Arts, Secretarial and other courses for securing Personality Diplomas. Introductory to definite service. Experienced, enthusiastic instructors. Booklet.
Rev. Thomas Bickford, A. M., Miss Faith Bickford, Principals. Box W., Brewster, Mass.

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In the country, one hour from New York City
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Million-Dollar Equipment
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THE question, "What school?" is of vital importance to your boy's success. Instruction at Marquand is by manly men, university graduates expert in teaching boys. Visit the school and inspect its many advantages. Only 25 minutes from 42nd St.
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CENTURY DYE & PRINT WORKS, INC., Bankrupt.
A petition having been filed herein for an order directing all creditors and other persons interested to show cause why the receiver herein should not accept the offer of HERCOMEY to purchase all of the assets of the above-named bankrupt for a sum sufficient to pay all unsecured creditors of the above-named bankrupt twenty-five (25%) per cent. of their said claims, in addition to paying all priority claims in full and in addition to paying all of the administration expenses, or why such other disposition of the assets should not be made as to this Court may seem just, all creditors and other persons interested will therefore please take notice that the said offer will be considered at a meeting to be held at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of August, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the said offer and to hear any and all other offer that may be submitted at the said meeting for the purchase of the estate of said bankrupt.
The assets of the bankrupt consists principally of a large printing and dyeing plant located at the foot of Canal Street, in the City of Passaic, State of New Jersey, and is composed principally of the following:
"Entire plant of above bankrupt, consisting in part of Rice, Barton & Fayles 10 color print machine, 30 copper print rolls, Cottage steamer, Kiley Dryer, Butterworth and Sons 13 Cylinder Drying Cam, 19 Cylinder Drying Cam, 4 and 5 Cylinder Drying Cams, Leyland & Co. 8 bowl calendar with automatic stretches, Butterworth & Sons 30 in. tenoning machine, 1 Engine, D. Stuart & Co., Glascow, makers, Birch Bros. coronation sewing machine, 50 H. P. Crocker-Wheeler A. C. Motor, Metallic Spreaders, copper steam jackets, Dye tubs, shaftings, pulleys, hangers, and belting."
The said plant will be open for inspection daily between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Directions to reach the plant are as follows: Erie Railroad to Passaic, Main Street car to Canal Street.
For any and all information you may apply either at the office of ELGIN L. MacBURNEY, Ancillary Receiver, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, or at the office of MAURICE L. SHAINE, attorney for the receiver, No. 299 Broadway, New York City.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy,
No. 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ARCHIBALD R. WATSON, Esq., Receiver, 165 Broadway, New York City.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Esq., Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 24689.—In Bankruptcy.—EPFURTH HOTEL & CAFE CO., INC., Bankrupt.
Epfurth Hotel & Cafe Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on June 28th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 13th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 24,754.—In Bankruptcy.—MEYER KRAWITZ, Bankrupt.
Meyer Krawitz was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 16, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 13, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—MARTHA E. BAUM, Bankrupt.
Martha E. Baum was duly adjudicated bankrupt, on July 28, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 31 Nassau Street, City of New York, on August 15, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 24800.—In Bankruptcy.—JAMES J. FERO, INC., Bankrupt.
James J. Fero, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 27, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 13th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 24581.
Notice is given that CHARLEMAGNE F. LOUGHRAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on September 26, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

TO TURN OVER THEIR WOOL.

Boston Dealers Decide to Give 50% of Supplies to Government.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 1. — The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:
"The resolution of the Boston wool trade to offer to the Government at least 50 per cent. of the wool held by each dealer is the principal topic of discussion, and it is understood that practically all, if not all, in the trade have agreed to do this. On account of this resolution, the manufacturers feel that the present is the best time to purchase wool for civilian purposes.
"The British Government, it is understood, is to purchase the Cape wool on the basis of Australian prices. This will shut off the South African wool from the United States and there is no prospect at present of Australian wool coming to this country. The only foreign wool which will be available is the South American and that will not come until next January.
"In the woolen goods market there apparently is buying which actually has not developed. There is no basis for decline at present, but more possibility of one than previously. The market is steady, and the distribution, while relatively small, is, perhaps, sufficient to take care of the available mill capacity.
"The cotton goods market has been more inactive during the last week than at any period for months, and buying probably will not improve for some time to come. Altogether the market is barely steady. There have been some price reductions and more are probable. Distribution compared with past months is exceedingly small. The market has undoubtedly reached the top, and for some time the margins of profit are liable to decline and with a lower price for cotton the quotations for goods are liable to be lower."

BUSINESS RECORDS.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JAMES R. VALENTINE, bookkeeper, 132 West 104th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $7,488 and no assets. Among the creditors are Elber Staak, $5,250; Caspar P. Schnoor, $1,000, and Margaret Dunn, $450, all for cash advanced.

AARON LEBLANG, bartender, 132 St. Mark's Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,630 and assets of $1,501.

ALBERT SPEAR & CO.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of Albert Spear, trading as Albert Spear & Co., manufacturers of cloaks, 15 West Twenty-sixth Street, with creditors at twenty cents on the dollar cash.

LUDWIG STEINBERG.—Judge Manton has confirmed a composition of Ludwig Steinberg, dealer in jewelry, 112 Grand Street, with creditors at ten cents on the dollar, payable five cents cash and five cents in seventy days.

PITTSTON COAL COMPANY.—John H. Delaney has been appointed receiver of the PittstonCoal Company, 115th Street and East River, in bond of $1,000. The assets consist of a plant and some coal, valued at $1,000.

SCHWINGER & GREENWALD, dealers in eobacco, 82 Second Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,584 and assets of $650.

MAX VOGEL, jeweler, 78 and 80 Avenue B, has made an assignment to Milton Diamond.

CENTRAL PARQUET FLOOR COMPANY. —George A. Zangle, doing business as the Central Parquet Floor Company, 1,715 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,634.47 and assets of $704.40.

JOHN E. MUTH, a builder, 500 East Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $10,462.47 and assets of $105.

Discharges From Bankruptcy.

Judge Manton, in the United States District court yesterday, granted discharges to these bankrupts: Frank R. Knight, formerly Treasurer of the Home Silk Mills, of 331 Fourth Avenue; Rudolph Bermann, of West Eighty-seventh Street, formerly Treasurer of the National Society of Music; Frank Seery, contractor and builder, 50 East Forty-second Street; Walter N. Knox, contractor and builder, Walden, N. Y.; Emile Fauche, 862 West Forty-firth Street; Abraham Altersohn, 19 East 118th Street, formerly confectioner; Alex. Pafani, artist, 175 Fifth Avenue; Gastman & Hertzog, manufacturers of ostrich feathers, 713 Broadway; Cortland F. Ames, salesman, New Rochelle; Isidore Rosenfeld trading as Colonial Dress House, 18 West Twenty-first Street; Eugene F. Lambert, trading as The Leader Importation Company, 240 West Fourteenth Street; Charles W. Weller, 859 Riverside Drive; Robert W. Hardie, real estate, Scarsdale; George C. Brunelle, physician, 1,099 Madison Avenue; Michael Dennigan, 2,215 Eighth Avenue, formerly liquors; Quinn & O'Hara, liquors and restaurant, 1,413 St. Nicholas Avenue; Abraham Herzberg, manufacturer of ostrich feathers, 713 Broadway; Cortland F. Ames, salesman, New Rochelle; Isidore Rosenfeld trading as Colonial Dress House, 18 West Twenty-first Street; Eugene F. Lambert, trading as The Leader Importation Company, 240 West Fourteenth Street; Charles W. Weller, 859 Riverside Drive; Robert W. Hardie, real estate, Scarsdale; George C. Brunelle, physician, 1,099 Madison Avenue; Michael Dennigan, 2,215 Eighth Avenue, formerly liquors; Quinn & O'Hara, liquors and restaurant, 1,413 St. Nicholas Avenue; Abraham Herzberg, manufacturers

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One Apartment to a Floor.
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Living room 14x27. Dining room 15x22. All other rooms and kitchen in like proportion. Every modern improvement.
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Rents $1,750 to $2,300.

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895 West End Av.,
S. E. Corner 104th Street
One block from Subway Station
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,250 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway
One Block from Subway Station
3-4-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $840 to $1,750.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One block from Subway Station
7 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths,
Rents $1,100 to $1,750.

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One 7 room Apartment; Every Window Overlooking Hudson, $1,400.
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Class of tenants restricted.

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(In some instances earlier possession may be had)

The Abbottsford
411 West End Ave.,
Southwest corner 80th St.
10 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,600 to $2,300.

Oregon
162 West 54th St.,
Southeast Corner 7th Ave.
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath.
$1,300 to $1,700.

Cornwall
255 West 90th St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
9 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$2,400.

425 West End Ave.
Northwest Corner 80th St.
Corner Apartment.
8 and 9 Rooms, 2 Baths
$2,000 to $2,200.

Woodmere
561 West 141st St.,
Northeast Cor. Broadway.
4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath.
$660 to $1,000.

Luxor
600 West 115th St.,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
5 and 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,600.

San Domingo
949 West End Ave.,
Near 106th St.
5 & 6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,100 to $1,500.

Lucania
235 West 71st St.,
Bet. B'way and West End Ave.
4 and 5 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
$1,200 and $1,600.

498 West End Ave.
Southeast Corner 84th St.
Corner Apartments.
6 and 8 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
$1,500 to $2,300.

Manchester
255 West 108th St.
Northeast Corner Broadway.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
$1,200 to $2,000.

349 West 85th St.
Between West End Ave.
& Riverside Drive.
8 Rooms & Bath.
$1,400.

Stuart
250 West 94th St.,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
8 & 9 Rooms & Bath.
$1,400 and $1,600

Halsworth
645 West End Ave.,
Southwest Corner 92d St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $2,200.

Stanley Court
301 West 106th St.,
Northwest Cor. West End Ave.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
$2,100 to $2,750.

1 West 69th St.
North Corner Central Park West.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
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Modern Apartments.
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Suites 10 Rooms and 5 Bathrooms
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7, 8, 9, 10 & 12 Rooms, $2,400-$3,800

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8, 10 & 11 Rooms, $1,900-$2,800
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'Phone Murray Hill—1481

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Light on all sides
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3-4 EXTRA LARGE ROOM APARTMENTS TO LEASE; UP TO DATE. $25-$35
NEW BUILDINGS

1400-1410 Grand Concourse
N. E. CORNER 170TH ST.
2 Blocks from Jerome Ave. Sub. Station.
3-4-5-6 SPACIOUS ROOMS.
LIGHT, COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS.
NEW BUILDINGS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE WOOLSEY
141 EAST 44TH ST.
1 & 2 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette.
Furnished, $50 to $95.
Inquire on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 WEST 40TH ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

28th St., northwest corner of 1st Av.—Loft on plot 100x100; sprinklers, steam heat, power, light on four sides; complying all city departments; owner on premises; suitable for any manufacturing business; also ground floor and basement. Madison Square 5350.

311 West 59th St., (Columbus Circle.)—Loft, 22x90; also store, basement; elevator, steam heat, good light. Rieser, (Owner,) telephone Madison Square 5350.

86TH, 6 EAST.—Parlor, 20x75; parquet floor; conveniences; must be seen to appreciate.

MADISON AV., 926, (near 73d St.)—Large, light store. Telephone Bryant 460.

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86TH, 6 EAST.—Parlor, 20x75; parquet floor; conveniences; must be seen to appreciate.

Brooklyn.

For Sale—Up to date factory building, mill construction, in popular Brooklyn district, 80,000 square feet; sprinkler system; insurance very low; high ceilings, light all sides; can be used for any manufacturing purpose; convenient to all transportation and subway, under construction. Apply M. Dreyfuss, or own broker, 1 Liberty St., New York.

REAL ESTATE
Complete Apartment House Guide of Fifth and Park Avenue Apartments Sent on Request.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.,
414 Madison Avenue, at 48th St.

"A MOVE TO LONG ISLAND IS A WISE MOVE."

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping homes on Crown St., between Bedford and Rogers Avs.; both sides of street built up; two stories, 7 rooms and bath; driveway in rear. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high elevation, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and up. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Client wishes to dispose of finest roadhouse on famous Merrick Road, including license and complete furnishings and equipment; lease to responsible tenant; has 3½ years to run, paying over 12%; prominent corner, 150x800 feet, overlooking bay; price $16,000; easy terms; splendid investment and big speculative possibilities. E. J. Carroll, 515 World Building, New York.

In the best part of Flatbush, Lenox Road, a fine plot of ground, 100x200; fine trees and garden; old mansion containing improvements; also substantial barn. Apply to owner, William S. Neefus, 65 Lenox Road, Flatbush, L. I.

Cozy little home and two acres of fine farm land, some fruit and shade trees; makes ideal home for small family wanting to raise vegetables, poultry, &c.; good location; stores, schools, &c.; price $1,350 complete, easy terms to right party. Write to "Cozy Home," Box 290 Times Downtown.

If you want to buy an old house with a large plot of land for cultivation of vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c., house needing small repairs, near water and station, price $1,540, for $75 down and $10 monthly, write or call at once, B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Seashore home, $2,000, on easy terms; beautiful location; facing bay and ocean; garden plot; nice locality; improvements; near trolley, schools, stores, &c. Write for further particulars, Shore Home, Box 284 Times Downtown.

Neposit, the year-round residential community 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots, $350 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neposit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

BELLE HARBOR.—Attractive new house, near water's edge; exceptionally cool location; reasonable terms. 46 Beach, 113th, Rockaway Park.

Inspect the two new houses left, for 1915 prices; improvements; easy terms; 85 minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.
Six unusually large rooms, bath and butler's pantry; combination kitchen, gas water heater, hot water heating system, open fireplace, combination gas and electric lights, hardwood double floors and trim; handsomely decorated throughout; shades, screens, awnings; over ¾ acre slightly terraced plot; fine lawns and shrubbery; beautiful, restricted residence section, 3 minutes station; splendid train service, 45 minutes N. Y.; price $6,000; terms arranged; photo on request. Owner, B. B., 222 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, much less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-8c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near fine schools and station; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

BARGAIN to settle estate, $4,700, easy terms; beautiful 7-room house, heat, open fireplace, gas, electricity, parquet floors, tiled bath, paneled walls, beam ceiling, large porch, nice grounds; convenient to railroad and trolley; 8-cent fare; photos and particulars Raymond estate. M 238 Times Downtown.

BIG BARGAIN! RIVER FRONT.
Home on Hackensack River, near Hackensack, 12-room house, bath, heat, hot and cold water, electricity, large barn, boat house, 5 acres, fruit, shade, &c.; high and healthy; fine neighborhood; commutation, $5.90; act quick. R. T. Davison, West Englewood, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—Splendid modern residence, 9 rooms, all improvements; large lot, shrubbery; worth $7,500; has been taken in foreclosure and will be sacrificed for $6,000. Murdoch, opposite Lackawanna, Montclair.

DANDY FARM.
110 acres, some woods, fine old-fashioned house; improvements; splendid outbuildings; price less than value of buildings.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

MONTCLAIR.—Mountainside home 12 rooms, 4 baths, 8 bedrooms, large grounds, veranda, and garage; 550 ft. elevation; rental $166.66 per month. Frank Hughes Taylor Company, Montclair, New Jersey.

Beautiful Mountain Lakes, N. J., 10 rooms and 2 baths; stone house, with garage, to rent, furnished, unfurnished, or for sale; genuine bargain. H. A. Crosby, 291-293 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

Exceptional Bargain, $3,200.—Six-room modern home, all improvements, half hour out on Erie, near station and trolley; small first payment, balance $25 monthly, like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

A Commuter's Town Home.—Four acres; modern 8-room house; barn, poultry house; orchard. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Private house; low rent; less than medium-class apartment; in high-class neighborhood; beautiful and refined; 10 rooms; all improvements; newly painted and decorated; large yard; trees, shrubs and flowers; five means of transportation to city; 15 minutes; inquire by letter only. L., 338 East 10th St., Advertising Agency.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

South Carolina—For Sale or To Let.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., HOMES.

For rent or for sale. Best locations and prices reasonable. Write or wire J. T. Willard, Spartanburg, S. C.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Apartment two years old, 19 families; best section of Bronx, near Concourse; $20,000 equity; exchange for Westchester residential Z 344 Times Annex.

A 48-acre village farm, 7 miles from Winsted; free and clear; $5,000; exchange for Westchester residential. Z 345 Times Annex.

Only unimproved lot in good section of Bronx, 75x75 feet, $8,000 equity, for Westchester residential. Z 348 Times Annex.

Real Estate Wanted.

Two families of four adults wish to rent late Sept. or Oct. 1st two small detachable houses or a two family not over 40 minutes out; moderate rent; answer by mail only. H. Truman, 202 W. 74th, N. Y.

MODERATE priced modern suburban house wanted to rent, 30 minutes from New York. Address Brubaker, 11 E. 42d St.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

APPLE ORCHARD FARM, 128 ACRES.
Charming house; high elevation, fine views; 882 fruit trees; excellent pasturage; good barns; price $7,000. $3,000 cash. Farm and Estate Clearing House, 141 Broadway.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Good fruit and stock farm; 2,700 fruit trees; 10-room house and 5-room house; 7 good outbuildings, painted; 85 acres in cultivation; 2 miles from main line station; price $7,000. Farm & Estate Clearing House, 141 B'way.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

RIVER FRONT FARM OF 135 ACRES, with modern nine-room house; very large barns; 50 acres of light, stoneless, sandy loam, capable of yielding a 10,000-bushel potato crop; price $4,000. E. E. SLOCUM, 141 B'way.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Adjoining pretty lake in the Pocono Mts., 2½ hours from here, productive 60-acre farm; 16½ acres now in potatoes, corn, oats, rye, and garden truck; neat 7-room house; large barns; $5,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Miscellaneous—For Sale or To Let.

A BEAUTIFUL 990-ACRE FARM, IN A BODY, AT $75 AN ACRE. W. H. GRAHAM, CUERO, TEXAS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$50 DOWN and $7 a month will buy beautiful 2-acre farm; fruit and shade trees; near lake. B Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSES TO LET.
Unfurnished.

93D ST., 267 WEST.—Five-story American basement, three-story extension; 8 baths; parquet floors; rent $2,500. Caretaker.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.
Long Island.

Neposit.—One or two beautifully furnished rooms till Oct. 1; private cottage; reasonable. L 42 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
Furnished—East Side.

80TH ST., (Lexington Av., 168.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, $15 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service; astounding Summer values. Hotel Rutledge.

ATTENTION! — Summer rates now; apartments, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $10.50 to $14 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th St.; Hotel St. Louis, 54 East 32d St.

SUITE, two rooms, bath, furnished or unfurnished; maid service. Phone 6958 Plaza.

Furnished—West Side.

44TH, 44 WEST.—Furnished apartment for rent, two rooms and bath; very cool, with with excellent ventilation.

47TH, 58 WEST, (Hotel Patterson.)—Furnished suites of two and three rooms with bath; all large outside rooms; Summer rates, $15 per week and up.

51ST, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished 2-room apartments; private baths, electricity, telephone.

52D, 43 WEST.—Exclusive bachelor apartments, handsomely furnished, 1, 2, or 3 rooms, baths, kitchenette; electricity; maid service.

56TH, 208 WEST.—An especially attractive apartment, 2 rooms and bath; just vacated; full hotel service free. Thorndyke Apartments.

71ST ST., 70 WEST.—Second floor, private house, low rate, exclusive.

72D.—Handsomely furnished four rooms, new building; sacrifice Summer, longer. Gray, agent, Columbus 3974. Other small, large apartments.

80TH, corner West End Av.—Beautifully furnished six rooms and bath, year or longer. Capt. Hunt. Phone Columbus 7627.

118TH, 423 WEST. — Spacious two-room apartment, southern exposure, elevator, privileges. Reynolds.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to such suite; rates, $60 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast & dinner, $8 weekly (optional); references.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus lines. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET.
handsomely furn., any period; Summer rates.
EXCLUSIVE REALTY, Specialists,
176 West 72d St. Phone 848 Columbus.

APARTMENT hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY.
110th ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $55, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and Exceptionally Clean Apts.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 2, 3 rooms and kitchenette, 1 and 2 baths, $45 and up monthly, $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APTMENTS.
Immediate and future rentals; choice localities; long, short leases; $75-$500 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
80 E. 42d St. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Seven rooms, overlooking Hudson, $90; immediate possession. Particulars 745 West End Av., (near 97th.) Phone Riverside 8098.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments; long, short leases. GRAY, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

To sublet, 2 rooms and bath at Hotel Majestic, overlooking Central Park; $20 a week. Address S. S., P. O. Box 1936.

Unfurnished—East Side.

86TH, 50 EAST—7 large light, airy rooms, all modern improvements, $75.

86TH, 50 EAST.—Studio, 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $35.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—2-3 rooms; all modern improvements; $45-$65.

Unfurnished—West Side.

57TH, 200 WEST, (S. W. Cor. 7th Av.)—New studio and apartment building. Housekeeping suites of 3, 4, 6, and 8 rooms and large duplex studios, with bedroom and bath. Rents $1,300 to $4,500, including refrigeration. Renting agent on premises.
PATSON McL. MERRILL & CO., INC.,
9 East 44th St. Telephone Murray Hill 8300.

77TH, 44 WEST, Opposite Manhattan Square Park, 1 Block from Central Park.—High-class, fireproof apartment, located on the 11th floor; 5 rooms, 3 bathrooms; living room 18x28 feet; bedrooms all face south; this is an unusual apartment; inspect now. Apply to Superintendent.

84TH, 17 W.—7 large, light rooms, bath, gas, electricity; immediate possession; $35, $40.

86TH ST., 310 WEST, (between West End and Riverside Drive.)—Splendid seven-room; immediate occupancy.

715 AND 725 WEST 172D ST.
High-class elevator apartment, just completed; 3-4-5-6 rooms; choice locality; beautiful view of the Hudson. Inquire on premises.

905 WEST END AV.
New building, northwest corner 104th St.; now leasing from plans, 6, 7, 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Full particulars from Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR DOCTOR OR DENTIST.
Very desirable ground floor apartment. Tenanted by doctor for the last seven years. Apply Leon Sobel, 215 Manhattan Av.
Phone 1647 Academy.

HAVEN AV., 110, (near 171st.)—Three, four, and five room apartments; all improvements; moderate rents; small families only.
HUDSON RIVER VIEW.

SAVE money and housekeeping worry.—Hotel Calumet, 340 West 57th, furnished and unfurnished apartments to suit refined people; modern fireproof apartment hotel; high class service; references; few apartments to sublet to Oct. 1.

Brooklyn.

11TH ST., 632, (near Prospect Park West.)—Five rooms, all improvements; rents moderate. Apply Supt., 624 11th St., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Furnished.

Apartments wanted furnished, unfurnished. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d St. Columbus 836.

Unfurnished.

2-3 ROOM housekeeping apartment; about $30; furnished or unfurnished. D 89 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A CLEARANCE SALE OF SELECT USED AUTOMOBILES NOW GOING ON AT NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 55TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY. EVERY CAR GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED. THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF WHAT WE HAVE ON HAND AT PRESENT, OTHERS ARRIVING DAILY:
1917 HUDSON Cabriolet, like new.
18 Series STUDE. "6," run less than 500 miles.
1917 OVERLAND Roadster.
1916 PACKARD "Twin Six," 7 pass. tour.
1916 STUTZ Bulldog Special, 4 pass.
1916 CADILLAC "8," 7 passenger.
1915 CADILLAC 7-pass., like new.
SILVER SPECIAL RACEABOUT, like new.
1916 NATIONAL "Twin Six," Touring.
1916 HUPMOBILE.
1916 OVERLAND Roadster.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH Roadster, like new.
MERCER Model M, Touring.
PIERCE-ARROW 6-38 Electric lights and starter.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
2 DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
OPEN EVENINGS.

A HIGH-CLASS BARGAIN LIST.
MARMON 1917 TOURING, 7-pass., special Victoria top and slip covers, two extra wire wheels, Silvertown Cords, painted dark blue, buff wheels, many extras. Run less than 500 miles. Practically brand new.
PACKARD TWIN SIX ROADSTER.
Stutz '16 6-pass. Westinghouse shock abs.
CHANDLER CONVERTIBLE SEDAN.
MERCER 5-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER RACEABOUT.
MANY OTHERS.
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
R. S. IRELAND,
1,048 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.
Next door to Winter Garden.
Open Sundays and evenings.

A beautiful 1917 H. A. L. touring twin six seven passenger; like new; condition perfect, guaranteed. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive; Phone 6374 Riverside.

A PEERLESS TOURING.
Luxurious, high-class, seven-passenger; Gray Davis self starter, Bosch ignition; cost $5,000; accept $850. 305 West 59th.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL OFFERS CONSIDERED!!
1917 DAVIS, 7-PASSENGER,
Slip covers, new shoes, Continental meter.
1917 LEXINGTON, 5-PASSENGER,
New car, guaranteed. Discount.
1916 OVERLAND Touring,
Model "75-B"; new shoes; bargain.
1916 DAVIS, 5-PASSENGER,
Slip covers, new shoes, repainted.
1916 OVERLAND, 7-PASSENGER,
Continental motor, new shoes; bargain.
1915 CHALMERS, 5-PASSENGER,
6 cylinder, bumper, slip covers.
1915 DODGE TOURING,
Excellent condition; bargain.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

ATTENTION! CLEARANCE SALE!!
1917 Crow Elkhart, 2 tops.
1916 Reo 6-cyl., 7 pass.
1916 Overland 6 cyl. 7 pass.
1916 Marion Handley 6 cyl.
1916 Oakland Runabout.
1916 Overland 5 pass.
1916 Chandler 7 pass.
1916 Buick "D 45" 6 cyl.
1915 Packard 3-38 7 pass.
1916 Saxon 5 pass.
1915 National 5 pass.
1914 Mercer 5 pass. Touring.
Bianchi 4 pass. Sport Roadster.

GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1694 Broadway. Phone Circle 8515.
Open Evenings and Sunday.

BABY FIAT Roadster, latest importation.
LANCIA "30," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
CHANDLER MODEL 18 CLOVERLEAF.
MERCER 1916 22-72 ROADSTER.
SIMPLEX "75," SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.
PIERCE-ARROW, 1914, "6-48" ROADSTER.
F. I. A. T. "50," LEFTWOOD IMPORTED.
BUICK "BIG SIX," 1916, ROADSTER.
BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, cor. 54th.

BUICK 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 "16 valve" Speedster.
STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special.
FIAT "55" Riviera Touring.
SCRIPPS BOOTH 1916.
LIBERTY 1917 Brougham.
MARMON 1915 "41" Speedster.
SIMPLEX "75" 4-Pass.
NATIONAL "Series V" Speedway roadster.
MERCER 1913 Raceabout; wire wheels.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK C 37, late 1915; electric starter and lights; practically all new shoes; mechanically perfect, like new; used private exclusively; ready to go without any expenditures; private garage, 1,045 St. Nicholas Av., near 162d.

CADILLAC. — Must sacrifice immediately beautiful (late model) Cadillac, (Sedan,) luxuriously equipped; used private exclusively; equal to new; many extras; must be seen to be appreciated; sold for less than one-quarter value, call coachman, private stable, 148 East 39th St., near Lexington Av.

CADILLACS, '16 and '15; '16 Dodge Roadster, Chandler Roadster, '16 Pullman Chummy. ONE-MAN TOPS, $25; SKID CHAINS Cheap; Touring and Limousine Bodies; big bargains. 20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'WAY. 5th floor.

CADILLAC 1916 touring car; price attractive. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 3381.

CADILLAC 1917 Phaeton; extras; like new; take Ford in exchange. D 90 Times.

CHANDLER Model 16, town car; wire wheels; car is practically brand new; sacrifice; no dealers. Phone Schuyler 2624.

COLE, 5 passenger, $375, 1915; cost $1,975; just as good today as when bought; owner going to France. Bob, 1,032 Lexington Av., (74th St.)

DODGE, 1917, TOURING CAR,
PRICE, $700.
Used 2,600 miles; has every possible equipment and is like new; one extra shoe mounted; has the high hood and the long wheel base; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., cor. Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

FRANKLIN Standard Limousine, 1917.—My car is absolutely new, having been driven a total of 580 miles. Circumstances rather than a criticism of the car makes this necessary. Can save you several hundred dollars on this model. Z 377 Times Annex.

GIVING UP OUR BODY DEPARTMENT.
Swell LIMOUSINES, LANDAULETTES, and COUPE Bodies..$20, $50, $45, $50, &c.
TOURING BODIES and Shells.....$3, $5, $10, &c.
RUNABOUT BODIES .....$20 up
TOPS.....$4, $5, $10
GUARDS.....50c to $2
RACING SEATS.....Pair $12
EVERYTHING MUST GO.
"Our Prices Scare Our Competitors."
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
Body and Sundries Departments,
303 to 307 West 59th St., near Broadway.

HUDSON, 1915, 6-40 TOURING CAR.
VERY EXCEPTIONAL.
PRICE, $600.
Mechanically & body, handsomely painted, beautiful set of slip covers, every standard equipment; car has the appearance and ability of a brand new car; is open to mechanical inspection and demonstration day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1916 super 6 touring; entirely overhauled; price right. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

MACK TRUCK, 3½ tons, new rack body, removable sides, skid planks, and rungs; engine completely overhauled; demonstration if desired. 304 W. 54th. Phone Col. 2947.

MAXWELL 1917 runabout, new condition; price $425; subject to reasonable offer. Harlem Exchange, 2,061 7th Av. Morn. 9367.

MINERVA touring; overhauled; guaranteed 6 months; mechanically perfect; electric lighting, wire wheels; $1,500. Minerva Motor Car Co., Service Station, 227 West 64th St.

National Highway 6, run only 8 months; new cord tires; $875. W. C. Marshall. Phone 808 Morristown, N. J.

OVERLAND coupe, with extra body, 1915, $475; last word in equipment; electric starting, lighting; 30 days' trial allowed. Cully, 1,032 Lexington Av., (74th St.)

OVERLAND runabout, 1916, $325; extra new shoe and tubes; electric starting, lighting; elegantly equipped; 30 days' trial allowed. Jones, 1,032 Lexington Av., (74th St.)

PACKARD 1914 SMALL LANDAULET, $850. SELF-STARTER, ELECTRIC LIGHTS, SHOCK ABSORBERS; CAR IN PERFECT RUNNING ORDER; ANY DEMONSTRATION. OWNER, PRIVATE GARAGE, EAST 39TH, NEAR 5TH AV.

PACKARD 1914, 7-passenger, perfect condition; starter, electric light. 1,790 B'way, Karp.

PIERCE-ARROW (1917) Limousine, 88-H. P. CADILLAC (1917) Landaulet, like new. F. Turner, phone 5475 Broad.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 18TH ST.

STEARNS - KNIGHT, eight - cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats, facing forward; Fleetwood paneled body, one-man top, ventilating windshield; Westinghouse lighting and starting; newly painted, Brewster green and black; all new tires; sold with

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

21ST, 127 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, suites, private bath; breakfast served in rooms.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Furnished suites, private baths, single rooms; electricity; park privileges; references.

27TH, 114 EAST.—Cozily furnished rooms; light housekeeping or otherwise. Phone Madison Square 6944.

30TH, (168 Lexington Av.)—Room, sunny, running water, phone, elevator, electric light; well furnished; excellent service; $5 weekly, up; with bath, $9 weekly, up; meals exceptionally reasonable, optional; women only.

30TH, 124 EAST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished room, private bath; telephone; summer rates.

35TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelor's suite, with bath; residence art collector; references.

64TH ST., (785 Madison Av.)—Large rooms, private baths, all conveniences, phone, $7, $8, $9; small rooms, running water, $2.50, $3, $3.50.

66TH, 158 EAST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Rooms, $2.50 to $4 weekly; dues $3.25. TEL.

GRAMERCY PARK, 42, (139 East 21st.)—Attractive rooms overlooking park, running water, from $4 to $8; park privileges and light housekeeping.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, light, airy rooms; private bath; refined environment; references.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Large and small rooms; furnished, unfurnished; all conveniences.

MADISON AV., 529.—Handsomely furnished room, with, without private bath; phone, electricity.

West Side.

97TH, 28 WEST.—Small rooms; very quiet house.

113TH, 135 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; also parlor floor, unfurnished, suitable for doctor.

42D, 107 WEST.—Fifty beautiful inlaid rooms, formerly Army-Navy Club, single and en suite, adjoining bath and shower; telephone; unsurpassed accommodations; Summer rates.

49TH ST., 47 WEST.—Attractively furnished large and small rooms, bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Three-room apartment; other nice rooms; elegant location.

49TH, 66 WEST.—Large, cool room, all conveniences; summer rate.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small rooms; gentlemen; Summer rates.

50TH ST., WEST.—Newly furnished room, electricity; telephone.

52D, 254 WEST, (The Keating.)—Exceptionally clean, cool rooms. Tel. Circle 1866.

55TH, 128 WEST.—Large, airy room, adjoining bath; telephone; travelers accommodated; private house.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Cheerful home, single, double front rooms; private bath, kitchen privileges; modern; reasonable. Apartment 10.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; private or adjoining baths; electricity; gentlemen; references.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Outside rooms, large, medium, parlor bedroom; exclusive house; references.

71ST, 10 WEST.—1 or 2 large, magnificently furnished rooms, bath, telephone, electricity; open fireplace; owner's private residence.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautiful; bachelor; private home; nicely furnished; every comfort; breakfast.

72D, 140 WEST.—Very exceptionally furnished, 2 and 8 room, kitchenette suites; private baths, lavatories, electricity; weekly monthly.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath, also medium size room; telephone.

73D, 281 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium size room, bath adjoining; telephone.

238 WEST 73D ST.—Furnished room with private bath; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; telephone, electricity; references.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms, with dressing room; first class house.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean; private baths; electricity; kitchenette; transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, refined surroundings; reception room; telephone; $9.50 to $10.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, connecting shower, bath; exclusive home; small room.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor boudoir; also single room; telephone, electricity.

78TH ST., 219 WEST.—Suitably furnished large room with private bath; another room adjoining bath; electricity, telephone, elevator service.

80TH, 104-147 WEST.—Large and small handsome cool rooms, private baths; reference.

81ST, 27 WEST.—An elegant suite; Park view; maid service. Schuyler 7352.

82D, WEST.—Desirable room; select apartment; conveniences; private family. Phone Schuyler 6588.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Handsome second story room; private bath; twin beds; Summer rates.

84TH, 320 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double or single rooms; hot and cold water in each room; all conveniences; private family. Telephone Schuyler 9042.

85TH, 134 WEST.—Large and small rooms, bath; baths; electricity; breakfast optional.

85TH ST., (532 West End Av.)—Attractive, large and small rooms; electricity; every convenience; references; subway, 'bus.

86TH, 338 WEST.—Hansomely furnished large and small rooms; baths, electricity, adjoining drive.

86TH, 28 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; small rooms; breakfast. Phone Schuyler 8197.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Single room; private house; $4; gentleman only.

95TH, 819 WEST.—Small furnished room; shower; gentleman; $4. Apt. 4i.

100TH, 812 WEST.—Large, cool room, running water; river view; 7th floor.

112TH, 506 WEST.—Outside room facing vacant lot, bath, telephone, lavatory, $3. Wilford.

113TH, 606 WEST, near Riverside.—Cool, attractive rooms, elevator apartment. Wilson.

112TH and Broadway—Newly furnished, southern exposure; exclusive; moderate. 6056 Morn. Apt. 10C.

113TH ST., 600 WEST.—Room, high-class apartment; private family; exceptionally cool. Johnston.

115TH—To rent, for women, two charming outside rooms overlooking Hudson, single or en suite, with bath if desired in the apartment of two young business women. Phone Morningside 6950.

126TH, 56 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, from $2.50; selection of four houses; Southerners accommodated.

140TH, 510 WEST.—Outside room; cool, clean; private family. Apartment 55, Audubon 6508.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front, also Hudson view; running water; reasonable. Turner.

150TH, 279 WEST.—Steam heat, bath, telephone. Call 5 to 6 P. M. Apartment 4.

BROADWAY, 3,200, (128th.)—Single and double rooms, front; housekeeping, $3.50 up; bath. Phone Morningside 3768. Burns.

CLAREMONT AV., 15, (Riverside Drive, 116th St.)—Elegant large room, private bath; phone; also apartment house. Apt. 10B. Morningside 8180.

JAPANESE gentleman can have beautiful large front room, with bath, balcony; elegant private residence adjoining Riverside Drive; 103d St. subway; references. L 44 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90th St.)—Delightfully cool, spacious room, suitable two; private, high-class apartment. Phone Riverside 2748, Apt. 2A.

WEST END AV., 826.—Exclusive accommodations for refined gentlemen; breakfast. Riverside 3050.

WEST END AV., 604.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining baths.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Double, single, bath, facing park, $10-$8-$5.

Brooklyn.

CLINTON ST., 147, (near Borough Hall.)—Large and small rooms. Main 8266W.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

BACHELOR wants one or two front rooms with private family; modern conveniences and airy location; convenient to subways; no rooming houses considered; no animals; terms, also particulars. E 133 Times.

LADY wishes room, with or without board; private family; Washington Heights or Grand Central commutation; state price. F 419 Times Annex.

Man wants room, breakfast, with refined Spanish, private family; references. G 229 Times Downtown.

Jewish young man desires home with family of culture; price no factor; references; please state all particulars. D 84 Times.

SPANISH CHRISTIAN desires comfortable room in American family; no other rooms; state particulars and price. D 93 Times.

Young gentleman desires room; West End Av. neighborhood; state price; permanent. D 78 Times.

FOR SALE.

To satisfy chattel mortgage, I offer for sale the best modern equipped dental office (double equipment) in Central New York State, in best location, in city of 40,000 population. This office has done a business of $12,000 per annum, best clientele, and all ready to do business. Price, $1,100. Terms to suit purchaser. Address or call between 6 and 7:30 P. M., N. L. Merwin, Hotel Woodstock, West 43d St., New York City.

$40—brand new, latest model Oliver 9, fully guaranteed; Standard keyboard; exactly the same machine used by largest industries; direct from factory; former price, $100. Before getting even a second-hand, rebuilt, or rental machine investigate latest Oliver plan to save $51; easy payments if you wish. Telephone or call Oliver Typewriter, Mr. Price, 310 Broadway. Tel. 1780-1-2-3-4 Worth.

Complete equipment for small job printing plant for $500; a real bargain. Address Z 869 Times Annex.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Nonvisible, 4 months, $5. Visible, 3 months, $7. Initial payment applies if purchased. AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC. 889 Broadway, at Worth St. TEL. 20 E. 23d St., opp. Madison Av. } 5406
149 W. 42d St., at Times Sq. } FRANKLIN
10 Barclay St. Telephone 4788 Barclay.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, Clerk, reliable, efficient; good writer; best references; salary, $15. D 87 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter; street, dinner, dancing frocks; remodeling; out, home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

GOVERNESS.—Young woman, well educated, would like position as governess or companion; references. Z 398 Times Annex.

NURSE, English, experienced, would like to take charge of baby; good references. Box 44, 154 W. 72d St. Phone Col. 1311.

SALESWOMAN, FIRST CLASS, PARIS AND NEW YORK EXPERIENCE; VERY GOOD FOLLOWING; CAPABLE TAKING FULL CHARGE, SEEKS OPENING SEPTEMBER. F 417 TIMES ANNEX.

STENOGRAPHER, correspondent, experienced secretary, thorough worker; accustomed to responsibilities; qualified assistant for busy executive; salary, $25. E 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, thoroughly efficient; executive ability; long experience; highest credentials. C 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly efficient, educated, initiative, exceptional, seeks permanent positions; $18.00. E 121 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reliable; excellent references; $15. M 278 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency, supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9463.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER.—Thoroughly trained, experienced business man; able executive; expert accountant; highest recommendations; available at once. C 204 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and **BOOKKEEPER,** 28, graduate New York University; capable, efficient, able to take charge of office; best references. Harry B. Falb, 159 Hopkins St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACCOUNTANT.—Opens, closes, audits, systematizes books; charges moderate; personal service. W. H. Smith, 149 Broadway. Telephone 2141 Cortlandt.

ACCOUNTANT-OFFICE MANAGER, (36,) college graduate; 16 years' experience, 13 one concern; competent take full charge. E 63 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all branches; cost-rate man for house requiring cost accounting, auditing, systematizing. E 119 Times.

AUDITOR, correspondent, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. L. A., 210 East 86th St.

BOOKKEEPER, Correspondent, Manager, Salesman.—27; exempt; accustomed handling men; excellent record; thorough knowledge gas, cars, batteries, supplies, &c.; start moderately. C 213 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, office manager, competent executive, long experience, desires position with growing concern. L. M., 210 East 21st.

CHAUFFEUR, light colored, desires private situation; willing, obliging, honest, sober; age 30; single; neat appearance; 10 years' experience; references. Chauffeur, 245 West 53d St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. S. Glansman, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, expert driver, strictly temperate; make own repairs; 5 years with present employer; of good appearance; A1 reference; moderate salary. D 88 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Nine years' driving, shop experience; references. Carl Lagergreen, care of Dean, 170 West 85th St. Phone Schuyler 5634.

CHAUFFEUR.—Present employer would like to place thoroughly competent man; excellent driver and mechanic. Hutt, 84 William St. Phone John 184.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, married, wishes position; Packard, Cadillac; references. James, Telephone 1564 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR, 20, single, sober, willing; do repairs; careful driver. Heintzen, 49 West 98th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 12 years' experience, excellent references; American and foreign cars. Charles Peine, 1,105 Park Av., Lenox 5330.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family, city, country; references. Wuarinen, 212 East 126th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Cadillac; expert; $75 month, room, board; unquestionable recommendations; conscientious. B 87 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, expert driver and mechanic, wants good position; married. Address McBride, Glen Cove, L. I., Box 61.

CHAUFFEUR.—Private; six years' reference; drive, repair any make car. D 82 Times.

DENTAL STUDENT wants position at anything to help defray expenses. E 99 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, structural, experienced, neat tracer, wants work home; moderate. Z 378 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.—Young executive desires connection with industrial corporation for which unusual experience as confidential assistant to American representative of large European bank organizing many enterprises here has qualified him; American; 28; Columbia University and commercial school graduate; expert stenographer; married. Box 55, Haworth, N. J.

EXECUTIVE, &c.—Salesman, 29, married, exempt, successful record, wide business experience, road experience, knowledge advertising, sales promotion, good education, seeks position as executive or representative of well established house. M 276 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Excellent education; unusual experience; five languages; highest references; desires connection with first-class concern. "Exceptional," D 77 Times.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, capable designer of automatic, hydraulic, and electrical machinery and apparatus, and some shipbuilding knowledge, 17 years' experience as efficiency shop executive, chief draftsman, and Superintendent, 37, A1 references, desires change; will go anywhere. Z 313 Times Annex.

NIGHT CLERK, 23, college education, energetic, ambitious, clerical. 7 P. M. to 2 A. M., or thereabouts; excellent references. E 118 Times.

OFFICE BUILDING MANAGER or assistant to large corporation head seeks connection with owner or executive demanding efficient and economical management; applicant also peculiarly equipped to relieve busy executive of corporate and estate administration detail; references guaranteed by prominent New York business men; at present employed; initial salary not prime requisite. Z 396 Times Annex.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, highly recommended, organizer, accountant, and systematizer, seeks position with concern looking for immediate results. E 125 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER, ACCOUNTANT, desires to change position; excellent references. Address C 206 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, 10 years' experience, auditor, cost accountant, Webster, 1,074 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

PRIVATE SECRETARY or Stenographer and bookkeeper; experienced; A1 references. A. K., 59 Times.

SALESMAN.—Conscientious, clever, 5 years' road experience, selling specialty, desires connection reliable concern. Box 880, 1,418 5th Av.

VALET, first-class, desires position; English; rejected by army. E. Walkin, 516 Lexington Av., city.

YOU

who are business executive desiring services of experienced young business man need look no further if you communicate with writer, whose practical training has been secured as student with one of the most efficient corporations in country, who possesses college education as groundwork upon which to build, and has initiative and ability; age 26; draft exempt. F 418 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 6 years as steward and purchasing agent, would like to connect with some other house or line; best of reference. E 115 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) good education, possessing initiative, at present employed; desires change at anything; office experience. D 86 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, 27, exempt, married; anything; formerly production clerk; references. C 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes position, wholesale house, with advancement; reference. C 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, married, capable, efficient, desires position with advancement. E 122 Times.

Employment Agencies.

SPANISH-PORTUGUESE TRANSLATORS, office men, commissions, films, engineering, varied lines. Beers Agency, Flatiron, or Havana, Cuba.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AITKEN, SON & CO. REQUIRE FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED MILLINERS. APPLY 7TH FLOOR, 417 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, trial balance, must know stenography; permanent position; good pay. Hollow & Perlow, 151 West 25th.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; assistant; competent; accurate, bright young woman; splendid opportunity for advancement. Perfect Notion Co., 75 Grand.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, accurate; liberal compensation; close Saturdays; references and salary. Address L 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced; state experience, religion, and salary expected. L 52 Times.

CASHIER, experienced, for bakery; good wages; permanent position; references required. Apply 8 A. M., Cushman's, 56th St. 9th Av.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

SEVERAL YOUNG LADIES KNOWLEDGE OF TYPEWRITING AND STENOGRAPHY NOT ESSENTIAL, BUT DESIRABLE, WANTED AS CORRESPONDENTS IN LARGE INSTITUTION; GOOD SALARY TO COMPETENT PEOPLE. APPLY, GIVING AGE, EXTENT OF EDUCATION, BUSINESS EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. Replies will be held in strict confidence. Address M. T., Box 105 Times.

COLLEGE OR TRAINING SCHOOL GRADUATES wanted, male or female, with at least one year's experience as substitute in elementary schools of the city; salary, to begin, $80 month, with lunch. Apply Aug. 2, at 3 P. M., at Messiah Home, West Tremont and Andrews Avs., Bronx.

DESIGNER on ladies' underwear. Reply, stating previous employment and salary expected, Z 395 Times Annex.

DICTOPHONE OPERATOR; neat appearing, perfect letters, required; good salary. Call 9-10 A. M. Ajax Rubber Co., 241 West 58th St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Young woman of refinement, education, and ability for permanent position. Fyrene Manufacturing Company, 52 Vanderbilt Av., at 45 St.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR, experienced, rapid, on Oliver machine; good opportunity for advancement with large, growing brokerage house. E 123 Times.

GIRLS wanted in dry goods house to mount samples, over 16 years; $6 to start; if capable and bright advancement in a few weeks; Saturdays half day all year; steady work. S. W., 276 Times Downtown.

GIRL, bright, to look after salesroom; one who knows how to handle typewriting machine, take shorthand; salary to start $10. Apply Room 1408, 31 Union Sq.

MILLINERS.

FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS WANTED; STEADY POSITIONS AND GOOD SALARIES.
GILMAN, COLUMBIA TRUST BLDG., 847H ST. AND 5TH AV., ENTRANCE ON 84TH ST.

MILLINERS.—AITKEN, SON & CO. REQUIRE FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED TAILORED HAT MILLINERS. APPLY 218 EAST 26TH ST.

MODELS.

C. H. D. ROBBINS COMPANY, 150 MADISON AVENUE,

WANT A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED 16 SIZE MODELS FOR THE DRESS AND COSTUME SHOWROOM.

MODELS.—Stylish looking young ladies to try on coats, sizes 16 and 18; good salary; experience unnecessary. Moyses & Dreysus, 1,115 Broadway.

MODELS.—STYLISH, SIZES 16. STERLING CLOAK & SUIT CO., 29 MADISON AV.

OPERATOR.—TELEPHONE OPERATOR, GIRL OF GOOD APPEARANCE, OPERATE T. P. X. MODEL. KAHN & FELDMAN, 20 W. 22D.

OPERATOR wanted, experienced Singer power machine; good wages; references required. Inquire 121 West 42d St.

PRIVATE SECRETARY to an executive officer of a large Newark financial institution; this is an excellent opportunity for a young woman of the proper ability and personality who can handle complicated and detail work of a confidential character; state age, experience, and salary expected; do not apply unless you have had experience in similar position. Address E. O., 810 Broad St. Newark, N. J.

REFINED WOMAN of executive ability to take charge of a large workroom, where volunteers are employed, making supplies for soldiers and sailors. A. E. Baughan, 163 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 710, 103 West 34th St.

STENOGRAPHER with knowledge of bookkeeping wanted; high school graduate or one with practical experience preferred; good opening for bright, quick, and neat young girl; answer, with telephone number; give experience. Shapiro & Aronson, 20 Warren St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Large manufacturing concern requires services of young lady as stenographer; permanent position; good opportunity for advancement; state age, experience, references, and salary expected. G 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Who will appreciate future in preference to immediate salary; must be thorough and competent; mention education, experience, and lowest salary to start; excellent opportunity. Cameron Machine Co., 61 Poplar St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—One who can operate dictating machine; must be quick and accurate; good salary, permanent position to right party. Apply at once Room 1440, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Export house wants competent stenographer; state salary, education and experience. G 227 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; ONLY EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY. SILK & ULLMAN, 142 5th AV.

STENOGRAPHERS, (3,) WITH KNOWLEDGE OF DICTATING MACHINE; SALARY $18. MR. FULTON, ROOM 703, 114 LIBERTY ST.

STENOGRAPHER; one with knowledge of Spanish preferred. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience and salary. G 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, of good appearance; must be experienced and well educated; permanent position. Apply A. E. Baughan, 163 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST wanted, female, thoroughly competent, accustomed to tabulating; state salary and experience. M 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman of refinement, education, and ability for permanent position. Fyrene Manufacturing Company, 52 Vanderbilt Av., at 45th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner; must be neat and accurate; state salary. E 120 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, in builder's office; hours, 9-6; salary $20. J. O. Whitenack, 231 West 18th St.

STENOGRAPHER in wholesale house; state ages, experience, and salary expected. L 46 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, competent, as substitute for two weeks. 81st St. Theatre, Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by Wall St. bank; state particulars, salary required, &c. C 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wanted; must take dictation well. Call Room 726 111 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced. Apply Room 1703, 49 Wall St.

STENOGRAPHER, with import and export experience, $14. 189 Metropolitan Tower.

TEACHER.—Wanted, teacher of Isaac Pitman System of Shorthand; permanent position; good salary. Apply at once. Wood's Business School, 5th Av. and 125th St.

TEACHER for year's work. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR; $40 per month and meals; long hours; must be experienced in apartment hotel work. L 58 Times.

TYPIST, in wholesale house; state age, experience and salary expected. L 47 Times.

TYPIST wanted to address envelopes. Apply Eastman School, 56 West 125d St.

WASHWOMAN, to take home washing for family of two, $1.50 per week. Call mornings, Apt. 84, 610 West 119th St.

WOMEN attendants wanted between the ages of 18 and 40 for the Central Islip State Hospital; $19 to $25 per month and maintenance. Call 11 to 1 Thursday, 39 East 42d St., Room 409.

YOUNG LADY, wide-awake, ambitious; one who has initiative to take care of files, do sample work, also clerical work, in the office of a large cotton goods house; excellent opportunity for the right young lady; state full qualifications, experience, if any, salary desired, &c. G 232 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADIES to learn special facial treatment; salary while learning. Call before 10 A. M., Dorothy Gray, 2 West 57th.

YOUNG WOMAN, ENERGETIC, TO SELL ATTRACTIVE ORIGINAL DESIGNS; GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PARTY; SALARY. CALL 170 5TH AV., SIXTH FLOOR.

YOUNG WOMEN wanted.—Competent young women wanted for position in accounting department of newspaper; must be accurate and write clear, legible hand. Address, giving reference, age, experience, and salary expected, G. K., P. O. Box 794, New York City.

40 YOUNG LADIES wanted who can play the violin. Apply stage door, Astor Theatre, Broadway and 45th St., 8 P. M., this evening.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Permanent and temporary positions, beginning immediately; salaries from $12 to $20. Employment Department, 374 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers; high-class firms. 308 5th Av., Miss Lynch's Agency.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 89 East 42d.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 30 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES, SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

WOMEN FOR BANK POSITIONS.
Banks will shortly require women to do men's work. Three months' Special Banking Course. Individual Instruction.
PRATT SCHOOL, Banking Dept., 62 West 45th Street, N. Y.

$10
this week, Day or Night, pays for Complete Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES. Instruction in day and evening classes. NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING, Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

Must be efficient, one possessing initiative and competent to manage accounting department and all details, when necessary; only high class, clean cut, experienced man, capable earning $2,000 per annum; excellent opportunity for right man; state age, experience, former employment. E 128 Times.

ACCOUNTANTS or permanent staff C. P. A. (American) firm of high standing; unusually desirable for several experienced accountants, preferably with experience manufacturing lines; give full particulars; salaries $1,000 to $3,000. M 287 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT'S assistant; experienced; $15; state age, qualifications. Box 60, Station D.

ADVERTISING MAN, AI, wanted; high-class proposition. Latin American Trading Bureau, Lt., 377 Broadway.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN,

Salary, $1,200 to $1,800,
20 years of age and over, who have had two years' experience in an architect's office, or completed a course in art, design, or architecture, or equivalent experience. Subjects and weights: Experience, 2; Technical, 8. Application received at Room 1400 Municipal Building until August 8 at 4 P. M. For further particulars see City Record or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission, New York City.

ASSISTANT to credit man wanted in large corporation; salary at start $15 a week. State age and former employment. M 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Must be competent to open double entry books and preferably familiar with the automobile business. T. S., Box L 41 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, accurate; liberal compensation; close Saturdays; state references and salary. Address L 51 Times.

BOY, over 16, to make himself generally useful in factory office; good opportunity for right boy; good penman preferred; references required. $7 start. Dominick & Haff, 543 West 23d St.

BOY.—Bright and with a good schooling for office work, where this requisite will lead to promotion; salary to begin $8. Address J. J., 27 Times.

BOY OF GOOD EDUCATION AND APPEARANCE WANTED BY REAL ESTATE CORPORATION; AGE 17-19 YEARS. M 228 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY.—Bright, willing boy to run errands in art department; good chance to become an artist. Sybil & Co., 23 East 20th.

BOY.—Large wholesale dry goods house; good opportunity; $6 to start. G 228 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work in publishing house; experience unnecessary; $6 to start. Address M 281 Times Downtown.

BRAKEMEN and FIREMEN.—Apply employment car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, foot of Willis Av., 132d St., Bronx.

BUYER wanted, wide awake; must be thoroughly experienced man in buying notions and general merchandise; must come highly recommended. Call, between 10 and 12, United States Specialty Co., 458 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR.—Temporary position, (city,) possibility of permanent position; salary $25 week; state experience; references, &c. Address H. H., 53 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced in gas and electric auto; familiar with city streets, and also big facilities; state age, experience. Willing, 276 Times Downtown.

CLERK and ASSISTANT wanted; applicant give age, qualifications, experience, residence, references, minimum remuneration expected at first, and knowledge and theory, on which to anticipate advancement. Address Favorable Location, P. O. Box 521, New York.

CORRESPONDENT.—Fully capable of taking charge of orders in mail order department of high-class custom shirt and haberdashery business; state experience. Box 217, 1,364 Broadway.

DEPARTMENT AND SALES MANAGER DESIRED FOR THE SALE AND MANAGEMENT OF VELVETS, VELVETEENS, PILE FABRICS, AND PLUSHES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, BY A WELL-KNOWN AND ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS FIRM. TO APPLICANT WHO HAS EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY TO PRODUCE RESULTS AND ON WHOM PRINCIPAL COULD PLACE RESPONSIBILITY WITH IMPLICIT CONFIDENCE, A MOST LIBERAL AND ATTRACTIVE ARRANGEMENT WILL BE OFFERED. ADDRESS IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE, STATING FULL PARTICULARS. L 36 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.

Men experienced in the design of small mechanical and electrical apparatus; to men of ability and technical education we offer permanent position, with excellent opportunities for advancement. Call or write, Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

DRAFTSMEN wanted for Philadelphia corporation; structural and mechanical; give technical history and salary desired. Z 399 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN.—High-grade man wanted for steady position upstate; must be experienced on light machine design; state salary and experience. Address Z 388 Times Annex.

DRUGGIST.—Registered man. Apply Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

ENTRY CLERKS wanted, who can operate Moon-Hopkins or Elliott-Fisher machines from call; good opportunity; state experience and salary. Address E. C., 200 East 28d St.

GLASSBLOWERS.—Experienced in handling vacuum bottles and scentific glassware. Call or write, Western Electric Company, Inc., 57 Bethune St.

IMPORT.

Bright young man, who has actual experience in the import business and is acquainted with consumers, wanted on salary and commission; good future for right party; state details. B 395 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.—Man with experience in building and maintenance work; must be graduate M. E., with two or three years' practical experience since graduating; must be able to handle men and plan work. Call or write Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

MEN ATTENDANTS wanted for the Central Islip State Hospital; wages $20-$24 per month and maintenance. Call 11 to 1, Thursday, 80 East 42d St., Room 409.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MR. EDW. A. MULFORD, FORMERLY with the M. AND S. NOVELTY CO., at 256 Church St., is no longer connected with this concern. This concern is owned and managed since July 17 by A. SCOWCROFT. All business will be transacted at the above address only. A. SCOWCROFT.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—BAKERY at 203 Bleecker St. will be sold Aug. 21, 1917. Vincenza Termini.

S. H. V.—Come home; everything will be settled. Bess.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE MANAGER AND ACCOUNTANT WANTED BY A HIGH-GRADE UPTOWN MERCANTILE HOUSE, WHO BY TEMPERAMENT AND EXPERIENCE IS THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED FOR IMPORTANT EXECUTIVE WORK AND WHO CAN TAKE CHARGE OF AN OFFICE FORCE OF ABOUT 25 PEOPLE; APPLICATIONS PARTICULARLY DESIRED FROM MEN NOW FILLING A SIMILAR POSITION, BUT WHO SEEK BROADER OPPORTUNITIES; STATE EXPERIENCE IN FULL AND SALARY EXPECTATIONS. C 219 TIMES.

OPERATOR on Remington Wahl typewriter; knowledge of Lookkeeping essential; salary $20. Employment Dept., 374 Broadway.

PLACER general insurance. Apply H. C. Zaro, 1 3d Av.

REPAIRMEN.—Burroughs Comptograph and Comptometer repairmen wanted. John E. Ranson, 80 Church St., New York.

SALES AGENT.—Ambitious, energetic hustler, who has had at least one year's selling experience, can connect with bathroom accessory manufacturing company as sales agent if past record can stand investigation; commission. Address, giving age, reference, to Russell Manufacturing Co., 718-720 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Penn.

SALESMEN.—Several wanted to travel Pennsylvania and Ohio, on contract proposition with dry goods stores; straight salary position and permanent; apply by letter, stating age, experience, and salary; references. S. P., Station V, New York City.

SALESMAN WANTED.

We require the services of an educated American to handle our trade in Eastern States; must have clean record and have some executive ability. Address in confidence C 199 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.

An ambitious American of good address and at least high school education; advancement to executive position depends only on hard work and ability. Call 120 West 32d St., 6th floor; ask for Mr. Wolfe.

SALESMEN (School Teachers) WANTED in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania to visit schools.
$2,500-$5,000 YEARLY COMMISSIONS.
Convincing talkers able to use automobile preferred, though latter not essential; special knowledge unnecessary; state age, qualifications, previous employments, and telephone number. D 89 Times.

SALESMEN, active, aggressive, and clean-cut, for real estate work with office in the Country Life Exposition; a trial period of several weeks on commission basis, without drawing account, will be necessary to prove worth; single men, at least 23, sober, reliable, and neat appearing, required. Mr. Mullaly, 10:30 A. M., Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

SALESMAN MOTOR TRUCKS.
One for Brooklyn, one New York, one Long Island; must be experienced; fine proposition for live salesman; commission basis; drawing account for salesmen with good past record of selling motor trucks. Apply 9 A. M., Mr. Glass, Bluford & Co., 42 West 62d St.

SALESMEN wanted in town; two well educated men wanted on a high-class selling proposition; experience unnecessary; best and quickest selling plan that ever came before the public; salary and commission. Inquire Sales Manager, 115 East 59th St., Room 706, 707, between 9 and 12 A. M.

SALESMAN for popular-priced shirt line who has following among large department and gentlemen's furnishing stores for Greater New York and vicinity; salary and commission to right man. G 221 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN

for popular trucks; thoroughly experienced, with at least 5 years' successful record; liberal commission and salary. Call, between 11 and 12, 9th floor, 260 West 54th St.

SALESMAN.—Opportunity for experienced man for a popular priced line of coats, who is acquainted with jobbing and retail trade; commission basis. L 22 Times.

SALESMAN.—For city and vicinity, strictly commission basis; good opportunity for right party; all replies confidential. L 29 Times.

**SALESMAN calling on soda

I. W. W. STRIKE CHIEF LYNCHED AT BUTTE

Frank Little Taken from Home by Six Masked Men in Auto and Hanged to Bridge.

VIGILANTES' SIGN ON BODY

Agitator Called Our Troops "Scabs in Uniform" and Denounced American Government.

BUTTE, Mon., Aug. 1.—Frank Little, member of the Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World and leader in labor troubles in Arizona, was taken from a lodging house early today by masked men annd hanged to a railroad trestle on the outskirts of the city.

Little, in a recent speech here, referred to United States troops as "Uncle Sam's scabs in uniform." Since his arrival in Butte recently from Globe, Ariz., he has made speeches to strikers, in all of which he had attacked the Government and urged the men to shut down the mines of the Butte district. He was bitter in his denunciation of the Government.

When his body was cut down by Chief of Police Jerry Murphy at 8 o'clock this morning, a card was found pinned to the underclothing on his right thigh. It bore in red crayon letters the inscription:

Others Take Notice,
First and Last Warning.
3-7-77. L D C S S W T.

Sign of the Vigilantes.

A circle was about the letter L. The letters were inscribed with a lead pencil. The figures "3-7-77" are the old sign of the Vigilantes in Montana. The custom of the Vigilantes was to send three warnings to a marked man, the third and last being written in red.

Six masked men in an automobile drove up to the front of Little's lodgings at 5 minutes after 3 o'clock. One stood upon the sidewalk in front of the rooming house. The others entered. Without speaking, the men quickly broke into the Room No. 30, on the ground floor. Light from an electric torch showed them the room was unoccupied. Mrs. Nora Byrne, owner of the place, who was awakened by the noise, occupied an adjoining room at the front of the building.

"Some mistake here," she heard a voice say. Then she heard the men move to the door of her room, which they pushed slightly open. Mrs. Byrne sprang to the door and held it. "Wait until I get my clothes on," she said. Then she asked who they were and what they wanted. "We are officers and we want Frank Little," she was told.

Mrs. Byrne hastily dressed, again went to the door and opened it. The leader of the masked men poked a revolver into the opening.

"Where is Frank Little?" he asked.

"He is in room 32," she answered.

The men ran down the hall and tried the door to that room. One of them gave it a kick that broke the lock and they entered. Mrs. Byrne said she heard them coming from the room and saw them half lead, half carry Little across the sidewalk and push him into a motor car.

Wounded on the Head.

The body was found hanging on the north side of the railroad trestle. The ties on the trestle are about fourteen feet above the roadway. Little's feet were about five feet from the ground. On the back of his head was a wound. The Coroner could not determine whether the mark was a gunshot wound or an abrasion from a blow. An autopsy was ordered held late today.

Little wore only his underclothing when taken from his room. He is not known to have made any outcry or demanded any explanation.

Following the identification of the body, Butte members of the I. W. W. telegraphed appeals for aid. A message was sent to William D. Haywood, at Chicago, and others went to I. W. W. organization leaders in the Southwest and the Pacific coast. It was said that a message was received later from Haywood, saying the resources of the organzation would be employed to bring the lynchers of Little to justice.

Early in the day men gathered at Finn Hall, headquarters of the Metal Mine Workers' Union, and threats were made against "gunmen" said to be employed here. At Union Hall threats were made by individuals against local newspapers.

Little's record was under investigation by the Federal authorities, whose attention had been called to his activities. On the other hand, the report was current that he was in the employ of a detective agency, and one theory was that he was the victim of the radical element of whom he appeared to be a member.

The agitator took a leading part in recent labor troubles in Arizona. He addressed a letter to Governor Campbell of Arizona, protesting against the deportation of I. W. W. members from Bisbee. This letter was written from Salt Lake. Governor Campbell replied, telling Little he resented his interference and his threats. Little was understood to have the confidence of William D. Haywood, Secretary of the I. W. W. national organization and was regarded here as one of Haywood's confidential agents. He had letters in his baggage from various I. W. W. organizers, including Haywood.

Slurred American Troops.

Little began to make speeches on the day of his arrival in Butte three weeks ago. On July 19, before a mass meeting of miners, he referred to the United States soldiers as "Uncle Sam's scabs in uniform." In the same speech he said: "If the mines are taken under Federal control we will make it so hot for the Government that it will not be able to send any troops to France."

Referring in another address to his interview recently with Governor Campbell of Arizona, Little said that he used these words:

"Governor, I don't give a d— what your country is fighting for; I am fighting for the solidarity of labor."

Last Friday night, at Finn Hall, before the Metal Mine Workers' Union, Little said:

"A city ordinance is simply a piece of paper which can be torn up. The same can be said of the Constitution of the United States."

When Governor Sam Stewart was asked at Helena if he contemplated any action in relation to the lynching he would give no opinion. Attorney General Ford said he had communicated with County Attorney Jackson at Butte asking for a statement of the facts.

"They got Little. He was the first man marked to go. We had received warnings and were told that Joe Shannon was the second in line, Tom Campbell third, and another man fourth," said William Sullivan, attorney for the Metal Mine Workers' Union, this morning. "I can't tell you how we received the warnings, but we knew they were marking some of the men."

Shannon, one of Little's associates in Butte, is prominent in the new mine workers' union and is Chairman of its Strike Committee. He had a leading part in the labor troubles of three years ago when the Western Federation of Miners organization was broken up, its hall destroyed and Charles H. Moyer ordered to leave Butte.

Sullivan shrugged his shoulders when asked if he himself were not the fourth man referred to as marked.

"We used every precaution and even had the marked men change rooms every so often," added Sullivan. "I cannot give the names of other men who were supposed to be designated as victims."

Speaking of possible trouble growing out of the lynching, Sullivan said there would be no outbreaks in Butte, "although the temper of the men is much tried.

"We have taken steps to provide against trouble," he said. "The men will not cause riot or other disturbance. We are going to the bottom of this thing, but in a legal way."

"Have you any idea of the identity of the men who composed the hanging party?" Sullivan was asked.

"We have practically proved who five of them were, we are uncertain as to a sixth. We soon will know who they all were," he replied.

Unwise, Says Prosecutor.

"It is the most unwise thing that has happened in Butte," said United States District Attorney B. K. Wheeler, in discussing the lynching. "The men who perpetrated the affair should be brought to justice."

Mr. Wheeler said he wrote yesterday to the United States Attorney General in Washington, asking if prosecution could be brought against Little on the ground of his unpatriotic utterances.

County Attorney Joseph R. Jackson said: "It is a cold-blooded murder and every effort will be used to apprehend the men who did it. If they are caught they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law."

CAUSED RIOTS IN FRESNO.

Little Had Long Record as Agitator and Strike Leader.

FRESNO, Cal., Aug. 1.—Frank H. Little lived in Fresno until seven years ago, when he became a national officer of the I. W. W. According to the police, he organized and personally led a so-called "free-speech campaign" in Fresno in 1910 when several hundred I. W. W. members were arrested for violating a city ordinance.

Little was convicted and refused to work on the municipal rock pile. He was put on a bread-and-water diet in a dark cell. Industrial Workers came here from all parts of the country and street riots continued for part of the year. Armed citizens finally raided an I. W. W. camp outside the city, burned the tents, and drove the inmates into an irrigation canal. The agitators then disappeared.

MIAMI, Ariz., Aug. 1.—Frank Little had a large part in directing the strike of I. W. W. members here and in Globe. He is said to have aided in organising the strike at Bisbee, as a result of which about 1,200 men were deported from that city.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 1.—Frank Little, lynched at Butte, Mont., today, was on the Mesaba Iron Range during the strike last year. He was arrested with other I. W. W. agitators after the murder of James C. Myron at Biwabik, but was released.

MICHIGAN DISTRICT GUARDED.

Disorder Ceases After I. W. W. Men Are Put in Jail.

IRONWOOD, Mich., Aug. 1.—With the leading I. W. W. agitators in the county jail and hundreds of special deputies augmenting the State constabulary force, mine operators and citizens express the belief today that there will be no further disturbance of any consequence in the Michigan iron district. Since Monday night there has been no disorder and operators assert that virtually all the 850 men who went out Monday, except the thirteen ringleaders in jail, will return to work next Monday.

Special deputies are still searching for H. W. Rusanen, alias William Strang, one of the alleged leaders. It is charged that he stirred up most of the trouble at the Colby-Ironton mines.

Acting on information that trouble might be fomented at the Montreal and Windsor mines at Hurley, just across the Wisconsin line, mine operators have thrown cordons of deputies around the properties and placed armed men along the roads leading to the mines.

Members of a committee of iron mine strikers who conferred at Bessemer today with Mayor Byrne of Bessemer expressed willingness to make concessions in their demands, he said, after the conference. Representatives of the operators said they would grant no concessions. The strikers demanded an answer within twenty-four hours.

GOVERNMENT MAY END OUTRAGES BY I. W. W.

Action Under Laws Dealing with Treason Expected—Evidence of German Plot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—I. W. W. activities in communities whose products are necessary to the successful continuance of the war have become such a menace that the Federal Government probably will take action soon under the laws dealing with treason and sedition. A mass of information in the possession of the Government leads to the conclusion that the I. W. W. leaders are being furnished with German money to carry on a campaign against industry intended to cripple the United States Government and its allies.

Cabinet members are deeply concerned over the situation, and it is not doubted that President Wilson shares their views. More than 25 per cent. of the copper mines of the United States are closed as a result of the operations of the I. W. W. organization. Copper is absolutely essential to the success of the allied cause on account of its use in the making of projectiles. Every industry that has been injured by the I. W. W. is necessary to the successful prosecution of the war.

This organization has burned canneries, caused strikes in mines, and tried to ruin the lumber industry, so essential to the building of the great fleet of merchant vessels. Traveling in Pullman cars, leaders have closed into California wheat fields balls of phosphorus powder that burst into flame and set the fields afire when the trains bearing the incendiaries were fifty miles away.

Evidence in the possession of the Government indicates that 250,000 men are engaged in this work of attempting to prevent the successful prosecution of the war. The leaders of the movement are believed to be Germans or men closely affiliated with German agents. The amount of money that is being spent by the agitators of the organization is so considerable as to excite suspicion on that ground alone.

TAMMANY'S CHARGES DENIED BY FUSION

Thirteen Out of Twenty-two Committee Members Vote Here, Says Mr. Childs.

William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fusion Committee of 1917, in answer to the charge of Tammany Hall that several members of the committee are nonresidents of New York City, announced yesterday that he had discovered that thirteen of the twenty-two names mentioned by Tammany are not only bona-fide residents of the city, but have voted in the city for years. It was said that some of the remaining nine have offered to resign from the committee, but Chairman Childs said their offer would not be accepted.

Among those willing to resign, it was said, are Irving T. Bush of the Bush Terminal Company, whose voting residence is at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, Walter V. Cranford of Brooklyn, who voted last year in Orange County, and Samuel McRoberts, Vice President of the National City Bank, whose voting residence is in Westchester County. The latter was quoted as saying: "It is perfectly true that I do not vote here, and have not done so for some time. I am very much interested in seeing New York City have the best possible kind of government, and that is why I am glad to do anything I can to aid in the re-election of Mayor Mitchel. When asked to serve on the Fusion Committee I told them I was not a resident of the city."

Mr. Cranford, a Brooklyn Subway contractor, said he had always voted in the city until last year, and had offered to resign from the committee, not because he did not vote here last Fall, but because he had no time to give to the campaign. Because he personally and the corporation he represents pay heavy taxes to the city, Mr. Cranford said he thought he had the right to take a deep interest in the city's municipal affairs. Martin W. Littleton, head of the newly organized City Democracy and a member of the Fusion Committee, admitted that he votes from his home at Manhasset, L. I., and has done so since 1910, when he represented that district in Congress.

CALLS SCOUT SUIT ABSURD.

L. W. Amerman Says Injunction Charges Will Be Refuted in Court.

L. W. Amerman of 7 Maiden Lane, executive officer and Treasurer of the United States Boy Scouts, issued a statement yesterday in reply to the suit filed by the Boy Scouts of America for an injunction order restraining the United States Boy Scout from using the name "Boy Scout," in which he said are "absurd and will be so proved at the trial." Mr. Amerman said further:

"Their real grievance is that in these times of war the public is beginning to discriminate between a non-military organization, such as theirs confessedly is, and a military organization like the United States Boy Scouts and consequently their support is swinging gradually over to us. We were the first Boy Scout organization in this country, and we believe the first in the world to be incorporated."

WAR BOARD STRUCK FROM THE FOOD BILL

Conferees Reach a Complete Agreement, President Winning on Last Remaining Point.

WARREN'S VOTE DECISIVE

He Shifts to the Administration Side Solely in Interest of Expediting the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The deadlock of the Senate and House conferees over the Food Administration Bill came to an end today when Senator Warren, Republican, of Wyoming, swung over to those advocating the elimination of the provision for creating a Congressional war advisory board. Senator Warren had stood out with Senators Gore, Kenyon, and Page for the retention of the board in the food measure, and it looked when the conferees met early in the day, as if they would not be able to come to an agreement.

After considerable discussion over the war board scheme, Senator Warren announced that, in an effort to come to an agreement on the Food bill and end the delay over its ultimate passage he would vote to eliminate the board. The Senator explained that he took this step only in the interest of expediting the passage of the measure.

Senator Warren is understood to have been influenced by a tacit understanding that the Senate Rules Committee will report favorably, and as a separate measure a resolution to provide for a joint Congressional Committee on the conduct of the war, introduced by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts. Whether this resolution can be put through both houses is problematical. Administration leaders will wage a bitter fight against it.

The vote that struck out the provision for a food council from the bill completed the work of the conferees. The Food bill, changed so that the Senate would not recognize it as the measure it passed two weeks ago, will be reported to the House in a day or so. After the House is through with it the measure will go to the Senate.

The House is expected to approve the conference report with little delay. It is believed that there will be some opposition to the amendment made in the original liquor section as embraced in the bill when it passed the Senate.

The House provided for bone-dry legislation in regard to all alcoholic drinks. As the measure is reported back to the House, it directs the President to commandeer all stocks of distilled spirits in bonded warehouses and elsewhere, but permits the making of beer and wine except when the President considers it essential to stop it so as to conserve food products.

Although some of the prohibition leaders are bound to make a fight against the adoption of the amended liquor legislation, it is predicted that they will be outvoted.

The Senate is expected to fight hard against the adoption of the conference action in eliminating the three-man food control board and substituting the one-man scheme for it, also the elimination of the Congressional war board. The Senate vote on the three-man food control board was 90 to 18, and it will take much persuasion to obtain enough votes to approve the conference report. Senate leaders tonight, however, were inclined to believe that the report would ultimately be accepted.

The Senate vote on the advisory board was 53 to 31, and a determined effort will be made against the acceptance of the conference report upsetting this; but, as with the food control board, the Senate is expected to fall into line after the bill comes back from the House.

FIFTH AVENUE CORNER SOLD

Felix Isman Takes Old Harper Residence, at 46th Street.

One of the oldest holdings of Fifth Avenue property in the upper retail district was sold yesterday to Felix Isman, whose partiality for Fifth Avenue property was displayed in several important deals a few years ago in the vicinity of Forty-second Street. The sale included the old residence now altered for business at 682 Fifth Avenue, at the northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street and the adjoining dwelling at 1 West Forty-sixth Street, fronting 27.1 feet on the avenue by 100 feet on the street. The property has been owned since 1848 by members of the Harper publishing family. In 1886 the Fifth Avenue house was the home of Joseph W. Harper, and later it was occupied for several years by Perry Belmont.

Dr. Menocal Dead in Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 1. — Dr. Raimundo Menocal, Secretary of Sanitation and cousin of President Menocal, died here tonight of heart disease. He was one of Cuba's most noted surgeons.

RUSH FOR AUTO LICENSES.

Permits Granted to 64,000 Owners In New York Under New Law.

Automobile owners in New York, who under the law that went into effect yesterday must have licenses to drive their cars or face a penalty of $50 fine, made the heaviest rush of the week on the State Automobile License Bureau at 227 West Seventy-fourth Street yesterday. Twenty-five hundred licenses were issued, bringing the total to 64,000, which is within a few thousand of the number of persons who are subject to the law.

Macey F. Deming of Tappan, N. Y., who is responsible for the idea contained in the new automobile headlight law, which also went into effect yesterday, came to its defense with the assertion that there was no ground for confusion as to how to meet its regulations. He said it seemed to have been overlooked that the restrictions as to the light cast ahead by the car referred only to the left hand side, and that these requirements could be complied with at a very small expense by painting the right side of the headlight bulbs green. The principle involved in the law was that each automobile should light only one-half of the road.

$27.50
New Summer Suits from Hart Schaffner & Marx Special Order Dept.

We took the reserve stock of fine fabrics—

They have been made into suits and are here fresh from the tailors' hands.

Added to our selection already reduced to $27.50 this offers a wonderful assortment.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
8d Ave., cor. 122d
Open Evenings.

Attention
U. S. Army Officers!

We are ready to book your orders for Regulation Officers Uniforms — made to measure by

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Soon we shall have a full stock of Officers Uniforms, ready made, so that you can have them on short notice.

At our Broadway and 29th Street store only.

Wallach Bros.

Remnant Sale Now On
This is Your Chance

Your chance to buy well and wisely Regardless of former cost, several thousand suit ends have been reduced to a uniform price. There is a large assortment of weights, weaves and colors—all wonderful value.

Suit to Measure $21.50
Coat and Trousers $19.50

Open Saturday until 1 P. M.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
39 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—Opportunity is the only knocker the wise man heeds. Her knock when heard is followed by a boost.

Arnheim Axioms

DOING OUR BIT
BELL SYSTEM
ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

"Save a Minute a Call in the Interest of All"

To-day time is at a premium. The Nation is awake, straining every muscle in the march towards National Preparedness.

Every minute counts. Every minute intelligently saved is a contribution towards greater national efficiency.

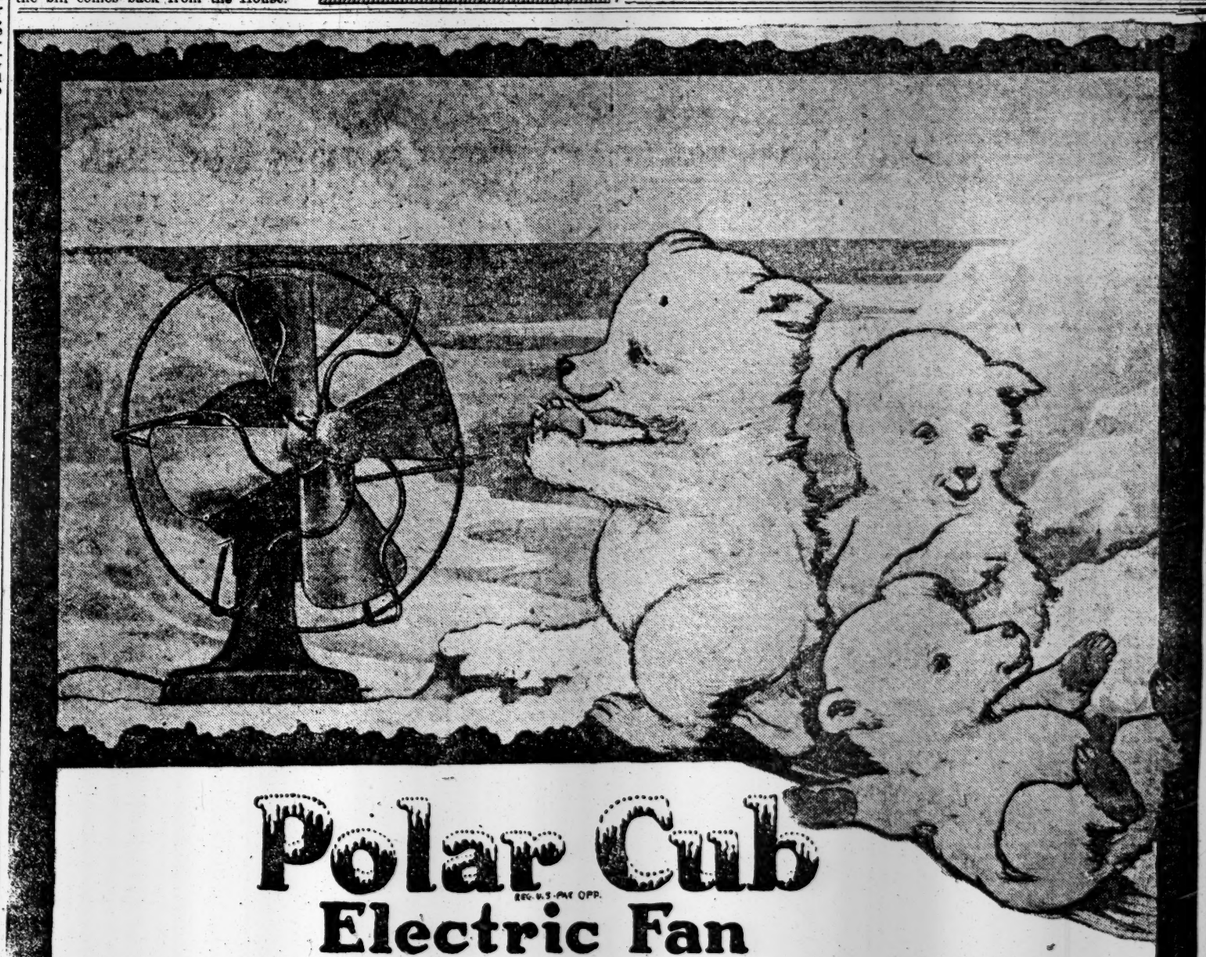
The Bell System handles *thirty million telephone calls* a day. If on each of these calls an average of *one minute* could be saved by more efficient use of the telephone, thirty million minutes more could be devoted to productive work.

This would be a tremendous contribution to National Efficiency. It would mean a saving of 20,833 days of 24 hours each—*a saving of 57 years every day!*

Just a little more care in calling correctly, in answering the telephone promptly, in speaking clearly and distinctly so that repeating of the numbers or of parts of the conversation is not necessary will quickly save the minute on every call.

Will you do your part by trying to save a minute on every call you make, not only that you may save time, but also that you may help keep the lines clear for the all-important messages dealing with the National Defense?

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY



Polar Cub
Electric Fan

WHEN IT'S SWELTERING HOT! When the perspiration is oozing from every pore and you're nearly dead with the heat—

Then Polar Cub comes to your rescue. You switch on the breeze and—*Oh, Joy!*

Polar Cub has made an Electric Fan an every-day convenience for anybody, anywhere. He costs just $5. Think of it—$5 for as busy a little, sturdy a little Electric Fan as ever stirred up a breeze. *Why, anybody can afford a Polar Cub.*

And Polar Cub leaves hardly a footprint on your electric meter. His wonderful little motor spins along at an average cost for current of a penny—one cent—the hundredth part of a dollar—for six long hours.

$5

Why spend a sleepless night from heat? Why eat in a hot dining room? Why work in a stuffy office? Why pass an uncomfortable, sticky day or night anywhere when a Polar Cub Fan will give you six nice, cool hours of Paradise for a penny?

Polar Cub Electric Fan has two-speeds-and-stop lever; operates on direct or alternating current of 105 to 130 volts; is quiet and smooth-running; stands 8-inches high; is equipped with 8-foot cord and plug, ready for instant use. Every fan fully guaranteed.

Go today to any store handling electrical goods and buy a Polar Cub Electric Fan. Every dealer in New York either has Polar Cubs in stock or can get one for you quickly.

DEALERS—If your supply of Polar Cubs is low, get in touch with your jobber at once; if he hasn't them, telephone our New York Office, 225 Fourth Avenue, Gramercy 77 or Gramercy 6611

THE A. C. GILBERT COMPANY, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Between Fall River Steamship pier and steamship Priscilla, and Collingwood Hotel, July 31, A. M., a platinum bar pin with eight large diamonds and seven small ones. Liberal reward. Return to Mrs. Hearnstead, Collingwood Hotel, 45 West 35th.

LOST.—Between Fall River Steamship pier and steamship Priscilla, and Collingwood Hotel, July 31, A. M., a platinum bar pin with eight large diamonds and seven small ones; $100 reward. Return to Mrs. Hearnstadt, Collingwood Hotel, 45 West 35th.

LOST.—On morning of July 31, on 129th, between Convent and Amsterdam Aves. and 3d and Amsterdam Av. car, or on 25th, between 3d and Lexington Avs., a bar pin with five pearls and small diamond; reward. M. S. Goodman, 130 East 25th.

LOST—Between 72d and 75th, on July 31, one leather bag containing $6, keys, and papers. Finder may keep money if he will return keys and papers to Evafenko, 181 West 75th St. No questions asked.

LOST.—July 30, on a Broadway car, a Roman striped satin knitting bag, containing a partially completed knitted sweater and other articles; reward. Charles A. Boston, 24 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

LOST—Cuff link, between Nott and Vernon Avs., Long Island City, and Manhattan Hotel, New York. Suitable reward. Walter Kutzleb, 61 Nott Av., Long Island City.

LOST—Miniature pin, surrounded with diamonds, Sunday afternoon between Hewlett, L. I., 40 East 62d; reward. Mrs. W. H. Jacob, 40 East 62d.

LOST.—Small cane covered suit case, containing laundry; Sea Beach line, Coney Island to New York, July 31, 7:30 A. M.; reward. L 50 Times.

LOST—Tuesday, diamond earrings on "L" or subway; reward. Mrs. M. Schwerger, 762 Cauldwell Av., Bronx.

LOST.—Silver vanity case, initialed "L. L. B."; Friday night; Cohan & Harris Theatre; reward. Beilstein, 44 West 37th Street.

LOST—$50 reward for Princess diamond ring; lost or Nyack road in automobile. 1771 Sixty-fifth St., Brooklyn; Bath Beach 596.

LOST Tuesday evening silver spectacle case, initials J. W. S.; reward. Room 1247 Equitable Building.

LOST—Diamond scarfpin tie clasp, Sunday, Nassau bath house; reward. D 94 Times.

LOST.—Pair gold spectacles; West St., foot Liberty; Friday night. Chelsea 9080.

$300 REWARD—Return pearl necklace, 87 pearls, barrel shaped clasp, set with diamonds; lost July 26 between Stern Bros., 42d St. and Sixth Av. and 50th St. and Fifth Av.; no questions asked. Marcus & Co., Fifth Av. and 48th St., New York City.